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HISTORY

SENECA COUNTY

OHIO



A. J. Baughman

HISTORY
OF
SENECA COUNTY,
OHIO

A Narrative Account of its Historical Progress,
Its People, and its Principal Interests.

BY

A. J. BAUGHMAN

ASSISTED BY A LOCAL CORPS OF ABLE CONTRIBUTORS

ILLUSTRATED

VOL. I.

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
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1911

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PREFACE

In the capacity of author and compiler of a history of Seneca county, I undertook the preparation of the work in the hope that my efforts, coupled with the generous co-operation of the citizens, might be productive of a history of dignified proportions, comprehensive, impartial and useful. How far my efforts have been successful, the public must judge.

A. J. BAUGHMAN.

Mansfield, Ohio,
July 1, 1911.

ILLUSTRATIONS

*To the American Soldiers, especially to those
with whom I "touched elbows," in the War of
the Rebellion, this work is respectfully inscribed
by the author.*

A. J. BAUGHMAN.

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CHAPTER I

NATURAL FEATURES

GENERAL GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTY—THE SOIL—NATURAL DRAINAGE—GEOLOGY IN DETAIL—THE DRIFT—BUILDING STONE—LIME—CLAY—BOG ORE—OIL AND GAS—CLIMATE AND EARLY TIMES.

Seneca county lies in the northwestern part of Ohio, immediately south of Sandusky county, and contains fifteen townships in the form of a rectangular parallelogram. It is bounded east by Huron county, south by Crawford and Wyandot, and west by Hancock and Wood counties. It is thirty miles long, east and west, and eighteen wide.

The Sandusky river, which intersects the county about midway, is the principal stream. Tributaries join it from the east and west and complete the drainage system of the county. These which enter the Sandusky from the west have a general course northeast till they unite with the stream; but those from the west flow first southwesterly, changing when within about five miles of the river, almost at a right angle from that direction, and flow northwest until they join the Sandusky. This is a peculiarity not confined to this county, and may be due to the halting retreat of the glacier, when throwing down the unmodified drift with which that portion of the county is covered. The divides between these creeks, along their upper waters, would in that case, be the moraine accumulations, which, further west and at lower levels, were not sufficient to divert the drainage from the general course of the main valley.

The county presents a diversity of surface. The northwestern part, including the townships of Jackson, Liberty and Pleasant, the northern half of Hopewell, and a small part of Loudon, presents the peculiar features of the lacustrine region, as already defined. The Niagara limestone rises in wide undulations above the surface of the drift, and is as frequently supplied with sandy accumulations and boulders as in counties further north. The surface of these townships otherwise is very flat. The remainder of

the county west of the Sandusky river, as well as in the townships of Clinton and Eden, on the east, are entirely without such limestone exposures, and the surface, when not broken by drainage valleys, is generally undulating. The eastern part of the county is considerably more elevated than the middle and western, and the surface is characterized at once by longer and more considerable undulations, which have the form very often of ridges, evenly covered by drift, running about northeast and southwest. This greater elevation is due to the greater resistance of the Corniferous limestone to the forces of the glacial epoch, not to upheaval, as many fancy; while the original inequalities in the drift surface have been increased by the erosion of streams. There are even in the eastern part of the county, flat tracts where the drainage is so low that the washings from the hillsides have leveled up the lower grounds with alluvium and marshy accumulations. In such cases the elevated drift knolls are gravelly, and show occasional boulders; but in the level tract, which has been filled, no boulders, or even stones of any kind, can be seen.

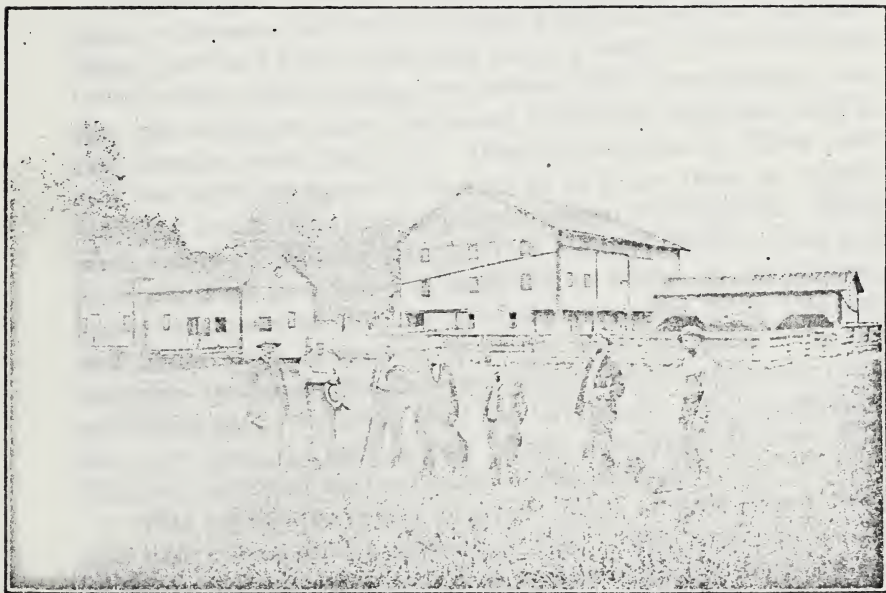
The streams are bounded by a flood-plain, and a single terrace. The latter, however, in the case of the smaller streams, is not well defined, especially where the general surface is not flat.

The soil, consisting principally of the old drift surface, is what may be termed a gravelly clay, with various local modifications. The principal exceptions are the alluvial flats bordering the streams, where the soil consists largely of a sandy marl, with varying proportions of vegetable matter; the depressions in the old drift surface, which have been slowly filled by peaty soil, and the sandy and stony ridges, in the townships of Jackson, Liberty and Hopewell. With the exception of the marsh known as Big Spring Prairie, in the southwestern part of Big Spring township, the whole county has long been in a tillable condition. Hence it is settled by a high class of intelligent and prosperous farmers, who keep the land generally under a high state of cultivation. The original forest, which has now very largely been removed, embraced the usual varieties of oak, hickory, maple, elm and ash.

Throughout Seneca county the drift deposit lies as it was left by the glacier. The mass of it is an unassorted hardpan, but it shows locally the glacial stratification incident to streams of water arising from the dissolution of the ice. Such cases of stratification are common in the great valleys, where the waters necessarily accumulate. They are by no means common, nor uniform in their location in the drift vertically. In some cases the stratification rises nearly or quite to the surface, or prevails to the depth of thirty or forty feet. In others, it embraces one or more beds of hardpan, which have irregular outlines. In section 20, Eden township, the banks of Honey creek were particularly noted.

The thickness of the drift in this county cannot be stated with certainty. At Attica, in the township of Venice, wells penetrate it to the depth of sixty feet without striking the rock. This is the highest point within the county and the general surface is rolling.

The Sandusky river, running through the county from the south to the north, divides it into two nearly equal parts, and is the principal stream in the county. The left bank of the river, in its general bearing is higher ground than the east, or right bank, and the country west of the river descends almost immediately as it recedes from the river, shedding the waters from near the



SOURCE OF THE SANDUSKY RIVER
(SUMMIT OF THE OHIO DIVIDE)

river bank into the east branch of Wolf creek. The result is, that there is not a single stream or creek that enters the left bank of the Sandusky river in Seneca county. A little brooklet that runs a short time after a rain, called Bell's run, enters a short distance south of Lugenbeel's dam (formerly so called). Tymochtee and Wolf creeks are tributaries of the Sandusky at its left bank, but the former enters the river in Wyandot, and the latter in Sandusky county.

The river, in its northward course enters section 36 in Seneca township, and immediately turns into section 31 in Eden, and

returns again into Seneca, where it keeps on its course along the eastern tier of sections in Seneca township, and enters section 36 in Hopewell; taking a straight northward direction, it turns northeastwardly and enters section 19 in Clinton, passes through Tiffin, runs through sections 17, 9 and 5 in Clinton, enters section 32 in Pleasant, where it makes many turns in all directions, and finally leaves the county in the northeast corner of section 5 in Pleasant.

The various branches of Wolf creek start near the southern line of the county, west of the river, the eastern branch running almost parallel with the river throughout the county. A short distance north of the north line of Seneca county the several branches of Wolf creek unite, and taking a short turn eastwardly, immediately enter the river.

There seems to be a water-shed all along the east line of the county of Seneca that sends its waters westward into the Sandusky. Honey creek and Rocky creek both run in a westerly direction about twelve miles, without taking into account their meanderings, when they run southwest about six miles then turn northwest, and in that direction enter the river. Honey creek takes up Silver creek near the northeast corner of section 24 in Eden, from an easterly direction, and enters the Sandusky in section 36 Hopewell. Rocky creek enters at Tiffin in section 19, in Clinton; Willow creek and Morrison creek flow into the Sandusky in section 17, in Clinton; Spicer creek mouths into the Sandusky in section 28 in Pleasant, and Sugar creek in section 22 of the same township. In this township two small brooks—rain water creeks—each about one mile long, enter the river from the left bank. Six creeks enter the river from the east, within fifteen miles from the base line. Thus it is seen that Seneca county is well watered.

This peculiarity in the southern bends of both Honey creek and Rocky creek is not confined to this county, and may be due to the halting retreat of the glacier, when throwing down the unmodified drift with which that portion of the country is covered. The divides between these creeks, along their upper waters, would in that case be the moraine accumulations, which further west at lower levels, were not sufficient to divert the drainage from the general course of the main valley. They may be compared to the extended moraine which shut off the St. Marys and Wabash rivers from their most direct course to Lake Erie, along their upper waters.

The Niagara limestone rises, in wide undulations, above the surface of the drift, and is as frequently supplied with sandy accumulations and boulders as in counties further north. The surface of these townships, otherwise, is very flat. The remainder of the county west of the Sandusky river, as well as the townships of Clinton and Eden on the east, is entirely without such lime-

stone exposures, and the surface when not broken by drainage valleys, is gently undulating. The eastern part of the county is considerably more elevated than the middle and western, and the surface is characterized at once by longer and more considerable undulations, which have the form, very often, of ridges, evenly covered by drift, running about northeast and southwest. This greater elevation is due to the greater resistance of the Corniferous limestone to the forces of the glacial epoch, not to upheaval, as many fancy; while the original inequalities in the drift surface have been increased by the erosion of streams. There are still, even in the eastern portion of the county, flat tracts where the drainage is slow, that the washings from the hill sides have leveled up the lower grounds with alluvial and marshy accumulations. In such cases the elevated drift-knolls are gravelly, and show occasional boulders; but in the level tract which has been filled, no boulders, or even stones of any kind, can be seen.

The streams are bounded by a flood plain and a single terrace. The latter in case of the smaller streams, is not well defined, especially where the general surface is not flat.

The soil, consisting principally of the old drift surface, is what may be termed a gravelly clay, with various local modifications. The principal exceptions are the alluvial flats, bordering the streams where the soil consists largely of sandy marl, with varying proportions of vegetable matter, the depressions in the old drift surface, which have been slowly filled by peaty soil, and the sandy and stony ridges, in the townships of Jackson, Liberty and Hopewell. With the exception of the marsh known as Big Spring Prairie, in the southwestern part of Big Spring township, the whole country is in a tillable condition. Hence, it is settled with a class of intelligent and prosperous farmers, who keep the land generally under constant cultivation. The original forest, which is now to a great extent removed, embraced the usual variety of oak, hickory, beech, maple, elm, ash, poplar and walnut.

The rocks that underlie the county have a general dip towards the east. Hence the Niagara limestone, in the western portion of the county, is succeeded by the higher formations in regular order in traveling east. They are the water limestone, the Oriskany sandstone, the Lower Corniferous, the Upper Corniferous, the Hamilton shale, and the Huron shale, or black shale. The eastern boundary of the Niagara enters the county a little east of Green Spring, in a southwesterly direction, and crossing the Sandusky river at Tiffin, it turns westward nearly to the center of Hopewell township, where it again turns southwest, and leaves the county at Adrian. All west of this line is underlain by the Niagara, which is not divided into two belts, as in Sandusky and Ottawa counties. The strip of the waterline which separates it in those counties,

probably just indents the northern line of the county in Pleasant township. The out-cropping edge of the Upper Corniferous is the only other geological boundary that can be definitely located. Those on either side are so obscured by the drift, that their located positions on the map must be regarded as conjectured. In general, however, the waterline underlies a strip along the eastern side of the Niagara area, about five miles in width on the north, but widening to nine miles on the south. The Lower Corniferous underlies the western part of Bloom and Scipio townships, and the eastern part of Adams. The Upper Corniferous occupies the most of Thompson and Reed townships, the western portion of Venice, and the eastern portion of Bloom and Scipio. The Hamilton and the Black shale have not been seen in out-crop in the county, but are believed to underlie a small area in the southeastern portion of the county. The Black shale may be seen in the valley of Slate Run, Norwich township, in Huron county. The Niagara shows the following exposures:

In Jackson township southwest quarter of section 36, in a little creek. No dip discoverable. In section 22, a prominent ridge is crossed, and slightly excavated by the railroad. The ascent is so gentle the grade rises over it. Northwest quarter of section 31, of the Guelph aspect, shows numerous fossils, used for making roads, and for lime.

In Liberty township, southwest quarter of section 4, in west branch of Wolf creek; dip six or eight degrees west of the southeast quarter of section 5.

Section 10 along the east line of the section, in the form of ridges. Northeast quarter of section 28, northwest quarter of section 2, horizontal; in the west branch of Wolf creek, setting back the water nearly a mile. Northwest quarter of section 24 considerably quarried for foundations and abutments of bridges. Southwest quarter of section 30, by the roadside. Northeast quarter of section 36, in Wolf creek. Southwest quarter of section 34. Southwest quarter of section 31, in thick beds used by Mr. George King in the construction of his house; dip five degrees northeast of northwest quarter of section 29.

Section 3, half a mile west of Bettsville; frequent exposures along the west branch of Wolf creek. When observable, the dip is to the west.

In Pleasant township, northwest quarter dip northeast glacial scratches south fifty-six degrees west, northwest quarter of section 20. In the bed of the river at Fort Seneca, just below the dam, a fine grained, bluish limestone has been a little quarried for use on roads. But owing to its hardness and the unfavorable location, it was not regarded suitable. It probably belongs to the Niagara, although the opportunities for examination were too

meager to determine exactly. Center and southeast quarter of section 28, in thick beds, in Spicer creek.

In Hopewell township northeast quarter of section 22, has the aspect of the Guelph on the surface exposure, section 16, where the road crosses Wolf creek.

In these surface exposures very little opportunity is offered for ascertaining the lithological characters, or the mineralogical and fossil contents of the formation. The chief exposure of the Niagara within the county is in the Sandusky river, between Tiffin and Fort Seneca.

From Tiffin descending the Sandusky river rocks show constantly to within half a mile of the line between Clinton and Pleasant townships. Throughout the most of this distance, the dip of the formation (Niagara) is from five to ten degrees toward the southwest, but with various flexures and undulations in all directions. The thickness of bedding exposed is between fifty and sixty feet. The following minutes on this exposure will show the undulations in the dip of the beds, and the manner of the occurrence of the fossiliferous beds, which have by some been regarded as a distinct member of the Upper Silurian above the Niagara. They make here a sudden appearance within the formation having horizontal continuity with the more usual hard, gray, and thick-bedded Niagara, which contains fewer fossil remains.

Ascending the river from section 29, in Pleasant township, glacial furrows, south 44 degrees west, the dips of the Niagara were observed, together with the water line formations to some distance southwest of Tiffin, varying from three to eighteen feet in all directions.

From this it appears that the Niagara limestone, especially the uppermost fifty-five feet, is in general, a gray crystalline, rather finegrained, compact, or slightly vascular and unfossiliferous mass; and that the fossiliferous parts are rough and vascular, of a light buff color, apt to crumble under the weather, and not horizontally continuous.

The green shale which in Sandusky county represents the Salina, has nowhere been seen in Seneca county. The only place within the county where the junction of the Niagara and waterlime has been observed, is in the quarries at Tiffin, within the corporate limits. A few rods above the iron bridge on Washington Street, a quarry has been opened in the left bank of the Sandusky which may be designated as quarry No. 1. The Niagara shows in a broad surface exposure, over which the river spreads, except in its lowest stage. The quarry has not penetrated it, but overlying waterlime beds have been stripped off, showing section of twelve feet in their beds, belonging to phase No. 3. This

lies conformably on the Niagara, so far as can be seen, the separating surface presenting no unusual flexures or irregularities. The only trace of the Salina is in the tendency of the color and texture of the Niagara towards those of the waterlime, visible through its last three or four inches. It is bluish-drab, porous, crystalline, with some indistinct greenish lines and spots. It contains much calcite, and some galena. From this character it passes immediately into a bluish-gray crystalline rock, in thick, firm beds, with spots of purple heavy and slightly porous, the cavities being nearly all filled with calcite.

The principal exposures of the waterlime are in the quarries at Tiffin.

Quarry No. 2 is located a quarter of a mile above the last, on the right bank of the river, and is known as the city quarry. The dip here is southwest, six or eight degrees. Supposing the dip is uniform between quarries Nos. 1 and 2 there must be unseen intervals of twenty-five or thirty feet of the formation separating them. Total exposed, seventeen feet, nine inches.

The characteristic fossil, *liperditia alta*, may be seen in nearly all parts of this section, but it was especially noted in Nos. 3 and 7. This rock is all hard and crystalline, but with a fine grain. No. 3, without careful examination, might be taken for Niagara, if seen alone. When broken into fragments for roads, the color of the pile, weathered a few months, is a pleasant bluish-gray. Yet on close examination, the blue tints vanish, and the stone shows a drab, a dark or brownish drab, a black and a bluish gray, (the last two only on the lines of the bedding) depending on the fracture or surface examined.

The river, just in the southern limits of the city, is flowing east. The rock can be followed along the same bank of the river eighteen or twenty rods from the foregoing quarry, and has an irregular surface exposure throughout that distance, with a continuous dip southwest. The rock then follows the bluff, which strikes across a path of river bottom, and is not seen again until a mile further up the river. It is here quarried and burnt into lime. The dip is in the opposite direction—that is, toward the north. This is quarry No. 3. Total 27 feet, 9 inches.

This rock is quite different in most of its aspects from that described in the last two sections, and it probably overlies them. It is much more loose grain and porous, and is almost without bituminous films. The beds are generally six to twelve inches, but sometimes three feet in thickness. It has more constantly the typical drab color of the waterlime, and it shows, besides the *liperditia alta*, another bivalve like *atrypa sulcata*, and a handsome species of *orthis*; also a coarse favositoid coral, all of which are often seen in the waterlime.

In the southeast quarter of section 22, Hopewell township. Mr. Henry W. Creeger quarries waterlime in the bed of Wolf creek; dip south six or eight degrees.

The waterlime appears in thin, drab beds at the bridge over the Saúdusky in northeast quarter of section 23, Seneca township, with undulating dip.

In southeast quarter of section 29, Clinton township, where the road crosses Rocky creek, the waterlime is exposed, having the feature of No. 8, of quarry No. 3, at Tiffin. (See Vol. 1, Geology page 618.)

The Oriskany sandstone is nowhere exposed in this county, but its line of outcrop probably passes through Adams, Clinton and Eden townships.

The Lower Corniferous has been observed in the following places: southwest quarter of section 1, Eden township. Along the bed of a little creek, tributary to Rocky creek, a magnesian, buff, granular limestone is exposed. It has no fossils, so far as can be seen in the meager outcrops. It is also seen in the banks along the creek, on the farm of Mr. Ferguson. It was formerly quarried to a limited extent, and used for rough walls. It is rather soft at first, but is said to become harder when the water is dried out. There is no dip discoverable.

Northwest quarter of section 20, Bloom township. In the right bank of Silver creek there is a exposure of higher beds of the Lower Corniferous, as follows from above.

Lying nearly horizontal five or six rods, at the east end of the bluff the beds dip east and disappear. A little west of this exposure the magnesian, non-fossiliferous, thick-bedded characters of the Lower Corniferous may be seen in the bed of the creek. Eighteen or twenty rods to the east, the features and fossils of the Upper Corniferous appear in an old quarry by the roadside, where the dip is east northeast.

Southwest quarter of section 3, Scipio township. Along the channel of Sugar creek, a stone is exposed which appears like Lower Corniferous. It is soft, coarse grained, and without visible fossils. A pond located near this place, which has precipitous banks and sometimes becomes dry, is probably caused by subterranean disturbances and erosion.

The quarry on northwest quarter of section 1, Scipio township, is in a thin-bedded, bluff stone, which has no tendency to blue, without fossils, and included within the Lower Corniferous.

The Lower Corniferous is also exposed on southeast quarter of section 34, Adams township, along the public road.

Northeast quarter of section 26 Eden township. A fine-grained, argillaceous, gray rock, weathering buff, without visible fossils, appears in the road. It seems apt to break into angular

pieces, three or four inches across. It is rather hard. It is probably included, within the Lower Corniferous.

The opportunities for observing the lower portion of the Corniferous within the county are not sufficient to warrant general section and description.

The Upper Corniferous, owing to its greater hardness and toughness was not so generally destroyed by the ice and water of the glacial epoch, and now may be more frequently seen, thinly covered with coarse drift, occupying the highest parts of the county and forming the main water shed. The coarseness of the drift on these higher tracts is owing to the washings by rains and freshets since the close of the glacial epoch. It is an unassorted hardpan, and sometimes covers glacial striae in the rock below.

This part of the Corniferous is exposed in the following places within the county. It furnishes a very useful building stone, and is extensively used for all walls, foundations and some buildings.

In Thompson township, northwest quarter of section 20. It closely underlies most of the section. The drift being thin, the soil sometimes shows fragments.

Southwest quarter of section 16, beds horizontal, in the midst of a field in fine cultivation, with a surface gently undulating; drift at the quarry eight inches, but rapidly thickening further away. Same quarter of section quarry exposes about eight feet perpendicular; beds about horizontal.

Southwest quarter of section 14, a quarry exposes about eight feet of blue, thin beds which seem to have been shattered, falling toward the west, the firm beds having a slight dip towards the northeast. Large, handsome flagging is obtained at this quarry.

Northeast quarter of section 2. There are here about three feet of drift over the rock. The beds are exposed about six feet perpendicularly; dip not observed, although there is a falling away by fracture towards the west.

Southwest quarter of section 1.

Southeast quarter of section 1. In the edge of Huron county, a quarry in horizontal beds; gravelly soil eighteen inches.

Northeast quarter of section 21. A quarry consists of a mass of shattered and dislodged beds, from which, however, good stone is taken. In one place, a mass showing a perpendicular thickness of five feet is twisted away from its original position, the planes of jointing indicating where it ought to be. It is removed two feet from its natural place. The projection beyond the face of the other bed tapers, in the distance of about fifteen feet, to a few inches, and is hid by debris.

Many others also have small openings in the rocks in this

township. They are nearly all in the midst of cultivated fields, and there is a remarkable absence of boulders, although the rock is sometimes seen projecting above the surface. There are few boulders, but they are such as belong to the drift, and have been dug out by the erosion of streams, or by man. They are not thick about rocky outcrops, as in the lacustrine region.

Northwest quarter of section 11, Bloom township. There is an extensive quarry in the Upper Corniferous, in the valley of a little tributary to Honey creek. About fifteen feet of bedding are exposed, lying nearly horizontal. The lowest beds are about eighteen inches in thickness, and softer, yet of a blue color like the rest. In working this quarry, it has become necessary to remove about ten feet of hardpan drift.

Northeast quarter of section 10. There is also an extensive opening, and exposes beds a few feet lower than the former one. The lowest seems to be of a lighter color, and must be near the bottom of the Upper Corniferous. A stream disappears in this quarry, in time of freshet.

Southwest quarter of section 2, a quarry is located in the valley of Honey creek.

Northeast quarter of section 20. Along the banks of Silver creek there is considerable exposure of the Upper Corniferous, and it is extensively wrought by Abraham Kagy. The beds here have a continuous dip, east, southeast, affording opportunities for the following sections:

Northwest quarter of section 29. Noah Einsel has a handsome quarry, in beds which dip east, northeast.

Northwest quarter of section 20, Reed township. The Upper Corniferous is quarried by Mr. Armstrong.

Throughout the county, the drift lies as it was left by the glacier. The mass of it is an unassorted hardpan, but it shows locally the glacial stratification incident to streams of water arising from the dissolution of the ice. Such cases of stratification are most common in the great valleys where the waters necessarily accumulated. They are by no means common, nor uniform in their location in the drift vertically. In some cases the stratification arises nearly or quite to the surface, or prevails to the depth of thirty or forty feet; in others it embraces one or more beds of hardpan, which have irregular outlines; in section 20, Eden township, the banks of Honey creek were particularly noted, and may be described as follows:

No. 3—Talus of round pebbles and stones mostly limestone, and frequently stained with iron oxide.

The thickness of the drift cannot be stated with certainty. At Attica, in the township of Venice, wells penetrate it to the

depth of sixty feet without striking the rock. This is the highest point within the county, and the general surface is rolling.

Next to the products of the soil, the most important resources of Seneca county consist in the products of the quarries. Throughout most of the county there is no difficulty in obtaining good building stone, although the best quarries are situated a little unfavorably for the townships of London, Big Spring, Seneca, Eden, Pleasant, Venice and Reed. The quarries at Tiffin furnish stone throughout a radius of many miles, while those in Bloom township supply a great tract of country south and east. The quarries in Thompson township, although located in the Upper Corniferous, are affording one of the best qualities of stone in northwestern Ohio; they are favorably exposed for working, but less developed than similar openings in Bloom township. This is doubtless due to the superior advantages of quarries further north, and at Bellevue, in Sandusky county, for reaching market and for shipment by railroad.

For lime the Niagara and waterlime formations are chiefly used. They are more easily quarried and more cheaply burned than the Upper Corniferous. Both are burned at Tiffin, but the kilns are rude and the expense of burning is greater than where the improved kilns are employed.

Clay for brick and red pottery is found in suitable quantities in all parts of the county. Many establishments for the manufacture of brick employ the surface of the ordinary hardpan, including even the soil; others reject the immediate surface, which contains roots and turf, and burn the hardpan from the depth of a foot or two. This material, although liable to contain pebbles of limestone, which injure the manufactured article, generally has it in such small quantity and in so comminuted a state, as to require no other flux for the silica. The tile, brick and pottery made in this way are suitable for all purpose, where no great degree of heat is required. J. M. Zahn, of Tiffin, after many careful experiments, has succeeded in making a good quality of hydraulic cement by mixing the finest of the drift clay, in proper parts, with ordinary carbonate of lime or tufa. He has also produced from the drift clay near Tiffin, by making proper selections, a very fine pottery, some of which cannot be distinguished from the terra cotta ware used for ornaments and statues. It has a very vitreous fracture, a smooth surface and a dark red or amber color. From the drift clay near Tiffin, H. W. Creeger also obtained a fine material for pottery and for glazing with salt.

Before the development of the Lake Superior and Missouri iron mines, one of the principal sources of iron in the northwest was the bog ore deposits, which are scattered over much of the country. In northwestern Ohio, the numerous furnaces which

were employed on these deposits along the south shore of Lake Erie, and in counties further south and west, rendered bog ore an important item of mineral wealth. It produces an iron known as "cold short" owing to the presence of phosphorus, which cannot be used for wire or for sheet iron, but is valuable for castings. On the contrary iron from the ores which contain sulphur as an impurity, or silicon, is friable or brittle when hot, and is distinguished as "red short." When these two qualities occur in close proximity, or in circumstances favorable for transportation, they may be mixed in the process of smelting, and the resulting iron is greatly improved. The Lake Superior ores, which are the only ones smelted in the furnaces of northwestern Ohio, are quite free from sulphur, and hence at the present time the bog ores possess but little commercial value. It will be only in connection with the sulphur ores of the coal measures in the southeastern part of the state that the bog ores can be made of any mineral value.

In Seneca county bog ore occurs in a number of places. It is not in sufficient quantities, usually, to invite expenditure of capital, and in the absence of abundant fuel, it will probably never be of any economical value. It was met with on the farm of W. B. Stanely, about two miles southeast of Tiffin, where it underlies a peat bog, covering irregularly perhaps fifteen or twenty acres.

It also occurs on the land of Mr. Foght, southeast quarter of section 27, Seneca township. It has been taken out here in large blocks, roughly cut while wet, and set up for back walls in rude fire places. On being exposed to the air or especially to fire, it becomes cemented and very hard. There is also a deposit in section 11, in Clinton township, exactly on the south line of the Seneca Indian reservation.

Seneca county being adjacent to the famous oil and gas region of Hancock county, oil and gas have been found here. Gas was first struck in Seneca more than twenty years ago, but so far the wells do not hold out. The gas used in Tiffin is furnished by the Logan Natural Gas Company, and is brought from the southern part of the state. Wells are now being drilled here with good results, but the permanency of the flow so far cannot be depended upon.

The best productions have been found in a narrow slip of territory one mile wide and ten miles in length, extending north and south through Tiffin. Many of the wells were at first large producers.

The well on Melmore street, Tiffin, which has just recently been struck is the largest oil producer in the history of the Tiffin fields.

The following concerning the well is clipped from the *Tiffin Tribune*: "The well rivals any of the big Seneca county pro-

ducers. The Van Nette well lies just south of the site of the new producer and oil men are confident the same vein of the greasy fluid which supplied this once famous well has been struck. It is impossible to tell whether the phenomenal flow will continue for any length of time. The Baker well, which created a great sensation in the north Tiffin field, flowed at the rate of thirty barrels per hour, just half the amount of oil the new well puts forth hourly. The Baker well dropped from the gusher class, after a few days, but is still one of the best wells in that field."

The climate in Seneca county at the present does not vary much from what the pioneers experienced upon coming to the county, as has been gleaned from the following records made by one of the early settlers:

January 26, 1826, 21 degrees below.

April 10, 1826, snow five inches deep.

April 23, 1826, maple buds green.

January 20, 1827, 31 degrees below.

Squirrels destroyed wheat and corn in 1827.

October 30, 1827, snow fell six inches.

March 29, 1828, great flood.

April 25, 1829, two inches of snow.

December 22, 1830, 41 degrees below.

February 7, 1831, 42 degrees below.

April 8, 1831, 2 feet of snow fell.

May 3, 1831, apple trees in bloom.

July 25, 1831, river very high; wet summer.

October 10, 1831, high flood.

November 21, 1831, winter commenced.

January, 1832, great thaw.

February 14, 1832, high water; corn three shillings; wheat six shillings; rye four shillings.

May 8, 1832, apple trees in bloom; some had to plant corn two or three times.

June 1, 1832, very cold summer; corn hardly got ripe.

January 5, 1833, wild geese went toward lake; very forward spring.

April 11 to 26, 1834, heavy frosts.

February, 1835, hay \$10 at Tiffin; coldest weather ever known here.

March 13, 1836, snow fell 12 inches.

May, 1836, high water.

February, 1837, snow fell 15 inches; great sugar year.

May 11, 1837, corn rotted in ground.

January 2, 1838, weather very warm.

January 6 and 7, 1838, John Morrison plowed two days.

CHAPTER II

THE ABORIGINES

MOUND BUILDERS OF SENECA COUNTY—SACRED TO THE DEAD—
HONEY CREEK AND PLEASANT TOWNSHIP—ABORIGINAL RELICS
ELSEWHERE—INDIAN RESERVATIONS AND TREATIES—PROMINENT
SENECA CHIEFS—SENECA JOHN—SQUAWS EXECUTED AS WITCHES
BLUE JACKET—BLACKFOOT—ROUNDHEAD—LOGAN—EXECUTION OF
SENECA JOHN—WHITE CAPTIVES— BRITISH BOUGHT SCALPS.

“Here stand mounds, erected by a race
Unknown in history or in poets songs.”

In Seneca county are evidences of a pre-historic people whose origin and fate are unknown. We know of them only by the monuments they reared in the form of earth-works, and as these principally are mounds, we call the people who made them “Mound Builders.” The term is not a distinguishing one, for people the world over have been mound builders, more or less, from generation to generation.

In no other country are earth-works more plainly divided into classes than here in America. In some places fortified hills and eminences suggest the citadel of a tribe or people. Again, embankments, circular or square, separate and in combination, enclosing perhaps, one or more mounds, exist.

What connection, if any, existed between the mound builders and the Indians is yet unsettled. But it seems certain that many years before Columbus discovered America, the mound builders had settlements here in Seneca county, as these ancient earth-works attest. That the people were not unacquainted with war is shown by their numerous fortified enclosures. These mounds and other antiquities give us some knowledge of a people that lived here when civilization was but in dawn in Europe. The history of our own country is at least as interesting as that of the land of Pharoahs, or of Greece, for here we see evidence of an ancient culture, as well as the footprints of a vanished people.

It is claimed by some writers that the mound builders were of Asiatic origin and were as a people, immense in numbers and well

advanced in many arts. Similarity in certain things indicate that they were of Phoenician descent. Of the mound builders we have speculated much, and know but little.

When looking at the past, let us recognize the fact that nations as well as individual pass away and are forgotten.

Some mounds were used as sepulchers for the dead, and should not to be desecrated even in the interest of historical research and investigation.

An old-time poet wrote:

“Oh Mound! consecrated before
The white man’s foot e’er trod our shore,
To battle’s strife and valour’s grave,
Spare! oh, spare, the buried brave!

“A thousand winters passed away,
And yet demolished not the clay,
Which on yon hillock held in trust,
The quiet of the warrior’s dust.

“The Indian came and went again;
He hunted through the lengthened plain;
And from the mound he oft beheld
The present silent battlefield.

“But did the Indian e’er presume,
To violate that ancient tomb?
Ah, no! he had the soldier grace
Which spares the soldier’s resting place.

“It is alone for Christian hand
To sever that sepulchral band,
Which ever to the view is spread,
To bind the living to the dead.”

Some say, why attempt to roll back the flight of years to learn of a pre-historic people, for the search light of investigation makes but little impression on the night of time. We have no data on which to base an estimate as to the antiquity of man, but we can contemplate the great periods of geological times, and the infinite greatness of the works of creation, as disclosed by astronomy, with man’s primeval condition, as made evident by archaeology, and exclaim, “What is man that Thou art mindful of him.”

The erroneous ideas of persons, otherwise well informed concerning archaeological matters would amaze one who could attain to any considerable knowledge of the science without previously

becoming familiar to some extent with the many absurd theories and notions promulgated by authors ignorant of their subject and writing only to strike the popular mind and pocket. The tendency of most of these works and exceptions are not to be found among those of greatest fame and widest circulation, is to indulge in sentiment without much regard to facts; to appeal to the reader's emotions instead of to his reason; to induce a state of melancholy over the mournful and mysterious disappearance of a numerous and interesting people, instead of furnishing any information about them; to adroitly rehash old matter and present it in a new and attractive form, thereby gaining for the compiler the reputation of being a great and learned man.

It may seem harsh thus to characterize them, but a milder phraseology scarcely seems admissible; even allowing full honesty of purpose as the rhapsodies of ill-informed enthusiasts are as harmful as the deliberate misstatements of intentional deceivers; and one cannot resist a feeling of indignation that the wide-spread desire for accurate information on a most interesting subject is met and perforce satisfied with such trash as forms the bulk of our archaeological literature.

Heckwelder records a tradition of the Delawares that the Mound Builders came from a place far to the west, and after journeying for a long time came to a river, beyond which dwelt a people called the Tallegwi. These gave the Delawares permission to pass through their country, but when the migrating party divided the Tallegwi attacked that portion which had crossed the boundary river, and drove them with great slaughter. A long and bloody war followed; the Tallegwi made strong fortifications of earth and defended themselves with great bravery, but were gradually driven backward, building forts and other defenses as they went, until they finally passed beyond Ohio. Heckwelder identifies the Detroit as the river where the two tribes met, and says that some of the defensive works of the Tallegwi were pointed out to him, as well as a mound, or mounds, beneath which lay the bones of some of the slain.

Skeletons show that the Mound Builders were much beyond the average men of today in size, and it is claimed that they had double teeth all around, as a peculiarity which separates them from all other races.

There are eight thousand, two hundred and thirty-pre-historic earthworks in Ohio, of which number only three are credited to Seneca county on the State Archaeological map, although others are locally reported.

Concerning the discussions and controversies about the Mound Builders the Secretary of The Ohio Archaeological and Historical

Society, in reviewing Mr. Fowke's recent work on the "Archaeological History of Ohio," says: "Mr. Fowke's volume is well calculated to 'stir the bones' of the Mound Builders and their modern investigators. It is of course distinctly understood that the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society does not stand sponsor for Mr. Fowke's archaeological views, much less for his personal animadversions. We perused the advance sheets of Mr. Fowke's book and insisted upon the elimination of much detraction of other authors and we advised the expurgation of much more. It is to be regretted that Mr. Fowke could not have presented his facts and fancies in a less kantankerous style. His pages are all 'sickled o'er' with the lurid cast of sarcastic dogmatism. The subjects of his remarks, however, take him much too grievously. His intolerance is his own condemnation. His book is a vast storehouse of research, study and conjectures concerning the mysterious people known as the Mound Builders and of their extant pre-historic works. His volume, moreover, is a veritable encyclopedia of the literature heretofore produced on the subject.

"No such book has ever appeared and no other State could furnish the material for such a production. Of the technical merits of the 'history,' its opinions and statements, we do not presume to speak. The archaeological students are speaking for themselves and somewhat unrestrainedly as they are justified in doing.

"This disputation is rather discouraging to the 'layman.' The saying 'in a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom' does not hold out in this case. In a crowd of critics there is an irrepressible conflict, and when doctors disagree who shall decide? A distinguished American jurist remarked 'the past, at least, is secure.' If that be true, archaeology is to be regarded as a 'dead sure thing.' But Fowke's emanations, and, indeed, the mass of archaeological bibliography (American) forces the unsophisticated to the unalterably agnostic conclusion that the Mound Builder was a successful disciple of that classic motto 'Mum's the word.' Some wag has related that when Ralph Waldo Emerson visited Egypt and stood speechless in awe on the Sahara sands before the Sphinx, he suddenly saw the lady's graven mouth begin to move and approaching the immobile features, silent for centuries, he placed his ear to the stone lips and heard a sound like a subdued murmur, 'you're another.' As Artemus Ward would say of this controversy of the critics, 'it would be funny if it were not serious.' The Mound Builders of Seneca county, as elsewhere, often builded better than they knew. Their works are food for thought and subjects for study. Certain it is, that they were a vast and enterprising and interesting race, whence and whither and why, we evidently have not learned. Archaeological 'history' is largely archaeological speculation, and with speculation one man's guess is as

good as another's, unless it happens to be your own, and then of course it is a good deal better than some one's else.

"But first I would remark that it is not a proper plan

For any scientific gent to whale his fellowman,

And, if a member don't agree with his peculiar whim

To lay for that same member, for to 'put a head on him.' "

The old fortifications of Honey creek, in Eden township, near the Mohawk road embrace an area of about two acres. They are attributed to the military genius of the Hurons, or Eries, in their war with the Iroquois invaders; but there is nothing in history or archaeology to warrant a statement that the Eries were builders. That the position was defended since the introduction of the shotgun or rifle is told by the fact that leaden bullets of every size have been found in the vicinity. Joseph Swigart passing through Honey creek in 1819 stopped at the spring about a mile northwest of the present village of Bloomville, and, while there, noticed two circular stone works, each about one hundred yards south of the spring. A well-beaten path led from the spring to the entrance of each work. The spring and each work formed a corner of a perfect triangle. Stone hammers, flints, etc. have been found there. There were remains of the walls as late as 1830, when they were removed, and burned for lime.

In 1850 a few of the ancient mounds in Pleasant township were opened; although for years prior to this date several small mounds were plowed over, and bones, pottery, and other relics of a past age, brought to light. The exploration of 1850 resulted in the discovery of a number of burned sand-clay pitchers, pipes, stone pitcher and other curios, many of which are still to be seen in the county.

The remains of fish and reptiles are very common. Human remains are uncommon in this strata, though in other parts they have been found mysteriously commingled with some of the first formations. In all the townships east of the Sandusky there are hillocks visible, none of which have been explored systematically, if at all. Throughout the county relics of the aborigines have been found; stone and clay pipes, volcanic glass spear-heads, arrow heads, and in some instances copper articles have been brought to light, all in evidence of the fact that a people dwelt here long before the immigration of the Indians, who inhabited the Sandusky country when the first settler arrived.

There were several mounds on the Culver place, from which have from time to time been plowed up bones and ancient crockery. In 1850 one of these mounds was opened and in it was a large skeleton, with a full shaped skull. And among other things a stone pitcher which seemed to have been made of sand and clay,

and smaller vessels filled with clam shells were found therein. These seemed as strange to the Indians as they did to the whites.

"The Senecas of Sandusky," as the Indians who occupied the country of which Seneca county is now a part were called were a miscellaneous tribe, a number of remnants of inter-tribal wars grouped under one name; the Cayugas, the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagas, Tuscarawas and a mixed breed of Wyandots, with a few Mingoos, relics of Logan's tribe. The Mingoos were a branch of the Cayugas. They fled before the incoming tide of immigration, locating in the Scioto and Olentangy valleys, and later to the Sandusky, of which Seneca county is now a part, where they resided until placed on their reservation in 1817-19. Here they remained until 1831, when civilization again forced them to resume their westward movement, and placed them in Neosha country. In 1831 the Senecas numbered about five hundred.

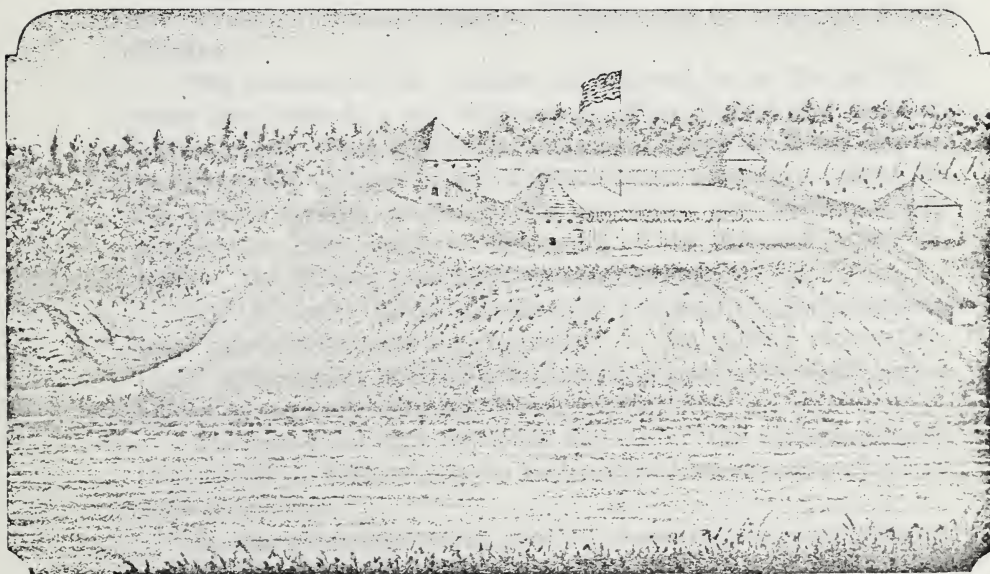
The Senecas of Sandusky, as the Indians here were called, occupied forty thousand acres of choice land on the east side of Sandusky river, being mostly in this and partly in Sandusky county. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them on the 29th of September, 1817, at the treaty held at the foot of Maumee Rapids, Hon. Lewis Cass and Hon. Duncan M'Arthur being the commissioners of the United States. The remaining 10,000 acres, lying south of the other, was granted by the treaty at St. Mary's, concluded by the same commissioners on the 17th of September, in the following year. By the treaty concluded at Washington City, February 28, 1831, James B. Gardiner being the commissioner of the general government, these Indians ceded their lands to the United States, and agreed to remove southwest of Missouri, on the Neosho river.

The treaty of the Maumee Rapids, negotiated with the Indians commonly called Senecas (Cayugas, Mingoos, Mohawks, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, Wyandots and Oneidas), and the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Ottawas and Ojibwes, was the first which affected the district now known as Seneca county. Takaw-ma-do-aw, Josef, Tawg-you, Running-about, Coffee-house, Wiping-stick, Capt. Harris, Capt. Smith, Is-ahow-ma-saw, chiefs of the several bands, were signers. The 40,000 acres set aside for the Senecas comprised, in Seneca county, the territory within the following boundaries: From a point eighty rods south of the south line of section 7 in Clinton township, east on the line running parallel with the south section line of section 7 to section 13, Clinton; thence to a point south of section 10, Scipio township; thence north, through Scipio and Adams townships, to the north boundary line of county, west on that line to the Sandusky river, and south along the river to the point of beginning, in Clinton township.

After the hunting season of 1818 was past, those Indians set-

tled on this reservation cleared their garden patches and erected their cabins. The agency provided for in the treaty was established in 1819, when a Methodist preacher was appointed agent, with power to feed and teach this red flock. This agent was James Montgomery, who settled with his family in one of the block houses at old Fort Seneca, November 19, 1819. Five years and two months later, Seneca county was organized, and within nine years the Indian title was relinquished. The cession was made at Washington, D. C., February 28, 1831, when the Cayugas accepted a reservation in the Neosho and Cowskin river country, southwest of Missouri.

In this treaty with the Senecas, a provision was made for the



OLD FORT SENECA.

Van Meter family as follows: "To John Van Meter, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and who has ever since lived amongst them, and has married a Seneca woman, and to his wife and three brothers, Senecas, who now reside on Honey creek, one thousand acres of land, to begin north 45 degrees west, 140 poles, thence and from the beginning, east for quantity." This was in Eden township. The lands were sold to Lloyd Norris in 1828, and the Mohawks left in 1829.

The Armstrong reservation is founded on the treaty which provided that 640 acres of land should be set apart for Robert Armstrong, a captive of the Wyandots, in recognition of his services as interpreter and guide to United States officers. The president located this reservation on the west side of the river, near the

Fort Ball Military reservation, so with the second Fort Ball or the McCulloch reservation. A grant of 640 acres was made by the treaty of Miami of the Lake for the use of the children of William McCulloch, and located north of and joining the Armstrong reservation, near Fort Ball. This William McCulloch was employed by Gen. Harrison as interpreter, and while engaged on duty at Fort Meigs was struck by a cannon ball and killed. The land was parcelled out to his seven children (*vide* History of Tiffin and Pioneer History). The Armstrong tract of 640 acres was patented October 12, 1823; Armstrong sold 404 acres to Jesse Spencer October 29, same year.

The John Walker reservation is a tract of 640 acres in Seneca township, just west of the Van Meter grant, was bestowed upon the Wyandot woman, Catharine Walker, and her sons, John and William.

The removal of the Indians was effected in the fall of 1831, when they started in two divisions for their Neosha and Cowskin reservations. The division in charge of General Brish and Martin Lane traveled by river to the Missouri river, and there waited for the second division, under Herrin and Hart, who made the trip overland. They met near the mouth of the Missouri, April 26, 1832. The Senecas then numbered 510 strong.

By the treaty of McCutchenville, January 19, 1832, between the United States and the Wyandots of Big Spring reservation, twelve square miles in Big Spring township and twelve square miles adjoining were ceded to the United States.

The proclamation authorizing the sale of the various reservations ceded in 1831, was made under date November 13, 1832, by Andrew Jackson.

In this proclamation the location of the Seneca reservation as well as that of the Wyandots was given.

This treaty ended the habitation of the Wyandots in Seneca county, and led to the treaty of Upper Sandusky in 1842, by which they relinquished title to the last large Indian reservation in Ohio.

In 1832 the lands formerly claimed by the Senecas and Wyandots were surveyed, offered for sale under the president's proclamation, and were bought by white men—pioneers of Seneca county, whose descendants largely are the residents of those lands today.

References have been made in other chapters of this work to the Indians who inhabited the county prior to the white settlement and for some years later, until their removal to the west. This chapter will give short biographies of some of the most prominent.

Hard Hickory was a large, noble looking man, and nearly half white, about six feet high, had little chin whiskers, was very

straight and muscular, spoke English well, and was highly respected. He had a large nose, and was about fifty years old when they left.

Good Hunter was of medium height, had a melancholy look, most always drooped his head, walking or sitting, but had a sharp eye, and was considered smart. He was a full-blood Seneca, a little gray, about fifty years old, and took the place of Seneca John after he was killed.

SENECA JOHN.

Seneca John was a splendid looking Indian, strictly honest, as many of the Senecas were, was very straight, square shouldered, and had a frank, open, noble look. He carried a silver ring in his nose, and one in each ear. He wore a fur hat and broadcloth coat, cut Indian fashion, with a belt, and a silver band three inches wide on each upper arm. He was a stylish man, and of commanding bearing. He lived near Green Springs when he was executed, then about thirty-eight years old.

Seneca Steel was a small Indian, very active, but there was nothing otherwise uncommon about him. Seneca John, Comstock and Coonstick were his brothers.

Tall Chief was a tall, noble looking specimen of an Indian, sober and honorable. Seneca John, Steel, Coonstick and Comstock were nephews of Tall Chief.

Pumpkin, the Taway Indian, was about six feet high, and as savage and ill looking as he was tall. George Heck, in his relations, speaks of this red skin as one of whom even Indians were afraid. He killed Mrs. Snow, on Cold creek, during her husband's absence.

The Senecas captured this terrible savage, brought him to Snow for sentence; but the white man feared to avenge the murder of his wife and child, so that Pumpkin was allowed to go free. Some short time after this cannibal quarreled with a Wyandot, and of course killed him. He was then arrested by the Wyandots, who placed him on a log, and there six tomahawks were buried in his brain.

In the year 1822, Good Spring's mother and three other squaws were executed on a charge of witchcraft. It appears that during the summer of that year a peculiar disease attacked the Senecas, and they attributed their troubles to those four unfortunate women. They were condemned to die, and while waiting, proceeded to Lower Sandusky for whisky, with which they returned to hold their last orgie. During their drunken fit, they called on the execu-

tioner to end them, when Jim Sky—the drone of the reservation—advanced with a pipe tomahawk upraised, and striking each of the old women in the head, declared that the witches were gone.

Wiping Stick, referred to in the history of Fort Seneca garrison, was a Cayuga chief, who possessed all the noble qualities of his race, without any of the bad ones.

She-a-wah, or John Solomon, who signed the treaty for the Wyandots in 1818, moved from Big Spring in 1832, and joined the leading band of Wyandots at Upper Sandusky, where he remained until after the removal of the tribe in 1842. He returned to Wyandot in 1849, and made the place his home until his death in 1878. The pioneers who assembled at Shoch's Woods, Eden township, September 1, 1877, saw this tall old chief for the last time. There he made his last speech.

La-wa-tu-chef (John Wolf) was a Shawnee of some note. Col. John Johnson hired of him a trading at Wapakoneta, and he often accompanied the Colonel on his trading trips in the forest among the different tribes.

Wa-the-the-we-la, or Bright Horn, was another noted chief, who was present when Logan was wounded in the contest with Winemac in 1812.

Peter Cornstalk was a chief in succession to his father, who was assassinated at Point Pleasant. This Peter was a fine specimen of the Indian.

Henry Clay, son of Captain Wolf, was educated under the supervision of Col. John Johnson, at Upper Piqua, at the expense of the Quaker Friends. He afterwards became a leading chief.

Way-wel-ea-py was the principal speaker among the Shawnees at the time of their removal. It has been said that he was an eloquent orator, grave, gay or humorous, as occasion required.

Quasky, his elder son, was the successor to Blackhoof. He possessed many of the qualities of his distinguished father and he went west with his people in 1832, and was living in 1853. He, like his father, was a fine speaker.

The chief Blue Jacket, it will be remembered, commanded the Indian army at the battle of "Fallen Timber," in 1794, and, with much reluctance, signed the treaty with Wayne, at Greenville, in 1795. He was very bitter in his feelings toward the "Long Knives," who were rapidly settling upon the lands that formerly belonged to the red man. His feelings were quite as intense as those of Tecumseh, though he did not possess his abilities for organization. As a matter of prudence, he did not join Tecumseh in the war of 1812. He is supposed to have died at Ottawa village, down the Auglaize, just prior to the treaty at Maumee Rapids, in 1817. It appears that Gens. Cass and McArthur, in that treaty,

made provision for his family at Wapakoneta, in which James, George and Charles Blue Jacket received each about 1,000 acres in the reservation.

Quilna, another chief, was actually popular among the white pioneers. He shared in all their sports and industries; was as good a workman as he was a hunter.

Little Fox, a brother of Pht, was an irreconcilable. Up to the departure of this Indian for Kansas, he could not believe that he was doomed to leave Ohio.

Turkeyfoot, a peculiar formation, just as broad as he was long, was a savage capable of entertaining and practicing the most diabolical ideas. At times he would induce himself to believe that he was on good terms with the whites, and while in such a mood he would make a circuit of all the white settlements.

Beaver, a young Delaware chief, who, with his band, made his home with the Shawnees, was a favorite of Gen. Harrison. He it was who executed Little Blue Jacket, in July, 1813, when that emissary of Proctor was on his way to assassinate Gen. Harrison, at Fort Seneca.

One of the most noted chiefs was the venerable Blackhoof—Cul-the-we-ka-saw—in the raids upon Kentucky sometimes called Blackfoot. He is believed to have been born in Florida, and, at the period of the removal of a portion of the Shawnees to Ohio and Pennsylvania, was old enough to recollect having bathed in the salt water. He was present, with others of his tribe, at the defeat of Gen. Braddock, near Pittsburg, in 1755, and was engaged in all the wars in Ohio from that time until the treaty of Greenville, in 1795. He was known far and wide as the great Shawnee warrior, whose cunning, sagacity and experience were only equaled by the force and desperate bravery with which he carried into operation his military plans. He was the inveterate foe of the white men, and held that no peace should be made, nor negotiation attempted except on the condition that the whites should repass the mountains, and leave the great plains of the west to the sole occupancy of the red men. He was the orator of the tribe during the greater part of his long life.

Soo-de-nooks, son of Black Chief, murdered John Barnett's half brother in October, 1830; was brought before a council of the Wyandots (of which tribe both were members), and sentenced to banishment, while his property was to become common to the tribe. This sentence was vetoed by the tribe, and all men over twenty-one years of age assembled to try the case. There were 112 votes in favor of capital punishment and twelve in favor of the sentence of the council. Three Christian and three heathen Indians were

appointed to carry out the new decision, viz.: Silas Armstrong, Joe Enos, Francis Cotter, Lump-on-the-head, Soo-kuh-guess and Saw-yan-wa-hoy. These savages fired at the murderer, and Soo-de-nooks went to the country of all bad Indians.

Grey Eyes was a regular Methodist minister—a pure Wyandot, and an uncompromising opponent of the sale of the Big Spring and other reservations until after the majority agreed to sell, when he also acquiesced. In 1843, he moved west with the tribe, under Chief Jacques.

The Wyandot chief, Roundhead, had a village on the Scioto in the southwest corner of Hardin county, where the town of Round Head was subsequently laid out. At what precise date the Indians started this village is not known, but about the year 1800 Maj. James Galloway, of Greene county, visited them at this point, and says that there was then quite a number of apple trees in the village, and that the Indians raised many swine. Some of those trees, said to have been planted by this old chief, are yet standing. Roundhead, whose Indian name was Stiahta, was a fine looking man. He had a brother named John Battise, a man of great size and personal strength. He was well remembered by the pioneers of the Miami and Scioto Valleys, on account of possessing an enormous nose, which resembled in size and hue an immense blue potato full of indentations, and when he laughed it shook like jelly. He lived at a place called Battisetown some miles west of his brother's village, joined the English in 1812, and was killed at the siege of Fort Meigs. In 1807 Roundhead was present with Tecumseh and other chiefs at a council held at Springfield, Ohio, between the whites and Indians to settle a difficulty which arose over the killing of a white man named Myers, a few miles west of Urbana. The execution of Leather-lips, a well known Wyandot chief, which took place twelve miles north of Columbus, Ohio, in 1810, on the charge of witchcraft, was intrusted by Tecumseh to Roundhead, who, at the head of six braves, came from Tippecanoe and did the deed.

The celebrated Mingoe chief, Logan, with a band of followers, had a village in the southeastern part of Hardin county as early as 1778. It is probable that he moved from the lower Shawnee towns on the Scioto, where his cabin stood in 1774, to this point, soon after Lord Dunmore's campaign. The exact location of this village is not known, some old settlers claiming that it stood in the vicinity of "Grassy Point." Col. John McDonald, in his biography of Simon Kenton, when telling of his capture in 1778, says: "As the Indians passed from Wapakoneta to Upper Sandusky, they went through a small village on the river Scioto, where then resided the celebrated chief, Logan, of Jefferson memory. Logan, unlike the rest of his tribe, was humane as he was brave. At his wigwam, the party who had the care of the prisoner, stayed

over night." From this account, it seems they also remained the succeeding day and night, not leaving for Upper Sandusky until the second morning after their arrival at Logan's village.

Joseph Tequania, a half-brother of Tequania, who was killed by Peter Pork, was born about 1755; was a commissioned officer in the French Canadian service, and one of the most polished residents of Seneca county even up to 1831, when he went west with his tribe. This man belonged to the Catholic church, and, with one of his sisters, would proceed long distances to attend services, dressed in a red vest, white ruffled shirt, leggings, hair braided, fancy shawl and some jewelry. With all his refinement, he looked down upon his less fortunate brother Indians, and sometimes hated them for the little they did know.

Strong Arm Tequania, son of the twin-sister of Tequania, the victim of Peter Pork and known as the One-Eyed Medicine Woman, was, like his mother, very benevolent, and much liked by the settlers.

Tequania, or Strong Arm, murdered in 1829 by Peter Pork, was the twin-brother of the medicine woman of the tribe. Each of them was born with only one eye; both were extra good Indians, and great friends of their white neighbors.

Good Springs was a young savage, corresponding with the modern dude of white communities. His mother was executed in 1822 for witchcraft, and after the deed was done by Jim Sky, this fellow feared to meet the murderer.

George Washington, who served as scout during the war of the Revolution, reached a ripe old age in 1822. During that year his squaw—Martha Washington—was condemned to death for witchcraft. The executioners entered her cabin, saw the old scout looking on at his doomed wife pounding hominy, and then without ceremony, Shane stepped forward, struck her with the tomahawk, and called upon Jim Sky to cut her neck.

In 1832 the Wyandots, under Chief Thomas Koon, resided in Jackson township and passed the whole season there hunting, killing 107 deer, eleven bears, and thousands of small game. John P. Gordon, who then had a saloon at Risdon, sold them whisky at wholesale, and this, on one occasion, almost led to civil war among them. Nestlerode, acting under instructions of Koon, took their knives and whisky bottles from them, and sent them to camp. He, however, surrendered the whisky, and when their drunken fit was over returned them their knives.

Tarhe, or the Crane, named by the French *Monsieur Grue*, or Mr. Crane, was born near Detroit, in 1742, and died near Upper Sandusky, in 1818, his burial being attended by various tribes. He was always a remarkable Indian. His wife was a white girl named Sally Frost.

Thomas Girty, son of the notorious Simon Girty (who fled from Ireland to escape the vengeance of the people, whom he betrayed), was the only one of this really vicious band of Girtys, who failed to continue notorious.

Simon Girty, or Katepa-Comen, son of Simon first, was made a prisoner during Braddock's war, was adopted by the Delawares, and died a drunken brawler. He had time to engage in those disgraceful murders which marked the warfare of those times against the Americans. This white rascal died at Malden in 1815, where he resided, receiving a small pittance.

George Girty, another child of infamy, died without gratifying his murderous inclinations.

James Girty, the fourth son of Old Simon, was an officer in the British service. He was made a prisoner during Braddock's war, was a notorious criminal, as a thousand family histories in Kentucky and Ohio can tell, and died the death becoming so much cruelty.

Michael Girty, another son of Old Simon, born after his father's murder, and after the wife's union with his murderer, was the son of an Indian woman. This cut-throat served the British in Ohio some time, but in 1821 moved to Illinois, where he engaged in wholesale murder and rapine. In 1827 he was interpreter for Gen. Cass, at the treaty of Bureau, subsequently aided Black Hawk, murdered the settlers at Indian creek, carried off the Hall girls and died in 1836.

William Hazle, whose father was a native of the north of Ireland, of Scotch descent, and an associate of the Girty boys, must be ranked with them in the social record, and hold the same place in the estimation of all good citizens.

Alexander McCormick, one of the traders, who resided at Sandusky for some years following the war of the Revolution, may be classed as an Irish-American of the Path Valley Tory type, but not so dangerous as Elliott, McKee, Girty, and others of that class.

Spicer was a small man, and had no education. Mr. Montgomery preached Spicer's funeral sermon. George Herrin, a half Mohawk, was interpreter, and gave the sermon in the Indian sentence by sentence. (Slow preaching.) One of Spicer's boys, Small Cloud, was a fine looking fellow, a half blood. He married Crow's daughter by his first wife. Little Town Spicer had three or four wives. Both these Spicer boys went west with the Senecas.

Whenever an Indian was buried they built a pen of poles about three feet high around the grave, and laid poles over the top. Before they left they carried these pens away and threw the poles over the bank. Crow was a great deer hunter, and shot many a fine buck after night.

About the year 1825, Coonstick, Steel and Cracked Hoof left

the reservation for the double purpose of a three years hunting and trapping excursion, and to seek a location for a new home for the tribe in the far west.

At the time of their starting, Comstock, the brother of the first two, was the principal chief of the tribe. On their return in 1828, richly laden with furs and horses, they found Seneca John, their fourth brother, chief, in place of Comstock, who had died during their absence.

Comstock was the favorite brother of the two, and they at once charged Seneca John with producing his death by witchcraft. John denied the charge in a strain of eloquence rarely equalled. Said he, "I loved my brother Comstock more than I love the green earth I stand upon. I would give myself, limb by limb, piece-meal by piece-meal—I would shed my blood, drop by drop, to re-



EXECUTION OF SENECA JOHN IN 1828.

store him to life." But all his protestations of innocence and affection for his brother Comstock were of no avail. His two other brothers pronounced him guilty and declared their determination to be his executioners.

John replied that he was willing to die and only wished to live until the next morning, "to see the sun rise once more." This request being granted, John told them that he should sleep that night on Hard Hickory's porch, which fronted the east, where they would find him at sunrise. He chose that place because he did not wish to be killed in the presence of his wife, and desired that the chief, Hard Hickory, should witness that he died like a brave man.

Coonstick and Steel retired for the night to an old cabin

near by. In the morning, in company with Shane, another Indian, they proceeded to the house of Hard Hickory. The latter subsequently related that a little after sunrise he heard their footsteps upon the porch, and opened the door just enough to peep out. He saw John asleep upon his blanket, while they stood around him. At length one of them awoke him. He arose upon his feet and took off a large handkerchief which was around his head, letting his unusually long hair fall upon his shoulders. This being done, he looked around upon the landscape and at the rising sun, to take a farewell look of a scene that he was never again to behold and then told them he was ready to die.

Shane and Coonstick each took him by the arm, and Steel walked behind. In this way they led him about ten steps from the porch, when Steel struck him with a tomahawk on the back of his head, and he fell to the ground, bleeding freely. Supposing this blow sufficient to kill him, they dragged him under a peach tree near by. In a short time, however, he revived; the blow having been broken by his great mass of hair. Knowing that it was Steel who struck the blow, John, as he lay, turned his head towards Coonstick and said, "Now brother, do you take your revenge." This so operated upon the feelings of Coonstick, that he interposed to save him; but it enraged Steel to such a degree, that he drew his knife and cut John's throat from ear to ear, and the next day he was buried with the usual Indian ceremonies, not more than twenty feet from where he fell. Steel was arrested and tried for the murder in Sandusky county, and acquitted.

The grave of Seneca John was surrounded by a small picket enclosure. Three years after, when preparing to move them to the far west, Coonstick and Steel removed the picket fence and leveled the ground, so that no vestige of the grave remained.

John Carpenter was made captive by the Delawares (two of whom were Moravians and speakers of the Dutch language) in February, 1782, at Buffalo creek, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and carried into Ohio. He escaped subsequently and returned to Pittsburg. The same year Thomas Decker, Samuel Wells, a negro boy, were also captured. Timothy Dorman and his wife were captured near Fort Buchanan, and carried into the wilderness of Ohio, but there is no further account of them. About this time, also, the Delawares carried away the wife and three children of Robert Wallace, while he was away from home. They murdered Mrs. Wallace and her infant near the Sandusky river; one of her boys died in the Sandusky country; the other was sold to the Wyandots about 1812, and was rescued by his father about 1815. Even in 1817 there were several captives among the Senecas and Wyandots, such as Spieer, Knisely, Sarah Williams, Mrs. Castleman, Eliza Whittaker, Sally Frost, Van Meter and

others referred to in the history of Ohio. Those who were carried away in their youth, were raised by Indian foster mothers, and became more Indian than the Indians themselves.

Sally Frost was a white girl, raised by a Wyandot woman after her capture, and survived Tarhe, her Indian husband many years, and was among the white pioneers of the Sandusky country.

Jonathan Pointer, was the name of a negro, who was captured in Virginia, taken to the Wyandot country, and who grew up here to be the slave of Tarhe. He was also Girty's servant, subsequently Captain Pipe's servant, and again an employe of John Van Meter; was a fair interpreter, as well as renderer of sacred vocal music. While at the Van Meter place, he would interpret for preacher Stewart and others, but when Stewart's doctrine became enigmatical, Pointer would look as comic as a negro can look, and add: "I don't know meself whether that is so or not so." He was leader in all musical entertainments at the Mission church, even as he was at an Indian or pioneer dance.

Benjamin Franklin Warner was not a captive, but a citizen of the Seneca nation, having withdrawn from American civilization. He was married to a Mohican woman, named Konkepot, and with her came from Green Bay, Wisconsin, to Ohio, where he was hospitably received by the Senecas. In accompanying his Indian friends to the Neosha, Konkepot died near the mouth of the Missouri, leaving her child to Warner, who cared for the little Indian until he was able to enter life for himself. Warner was the man-of-all-work, liberal, sober, industrious and always agreeable.

William Spicer, or Big Kittles, a captive of the Wyandots, was a native of Pennsylvania, made captive about 1775, and brought to the Ohio river, where the Wyandots would tie him to a tree near the river bank, so as to attract the attention of white travelers, who, on coming to release the boy, would themselves be captured. He was moved to the Sandusky about 1778, grew up here, and became a large stock raiser and farmer. About 1821 he was beaten and then robbed of several thousand dollars, it is alleged, by a carpenter named William Rollins, an employe of P. D. Butler, at Fort Ball. At that time Benjamin Barney and a constable named Papineau, a polished French-Canadian, and Caleb Rice espoused Spicer's cause, arrested Rollins, Downing, Butler and Case, brought them to trial, and had Rollins sentenced to eleven years in the penitentiary. A year later Spicer himself signed a petition asking pardon for the robber. A good deal of the \$6,000 or \$7,000 stolen was returned to this prosperous captive, who died here about 1830. One of his daughters was the second wife of Crow, another captive. Spicer's cabin, like himself, is said to have been the filthiest west of the Alleghenies. This Wil-

liam Spicer was charged, in 1830, with the murder of Drake, the mail carrier, son of Judge Drake, of Marion county.

Robert Armstrong, to whom a section of land was granted at Fort Ball in 1817, was made captive in Pennsylvania, and adopted by a woman of the Wyandot nation. He married a half-breed Indian, presumably of the Cayugas, was employed as interpreter by the United States, as he could speak English and Indian well, and thus ingratiated himself into the confidence of both parties, until he was awarded by the United States with this grant of six hundred and forty acres in one of the most beautiful spots in the state. In 1823 the president issued a patent to him for this land, and the same year he sold 404 acres of it to Jesse Spencer. He moved from Upper Sandusky to Fort Ball that year, returned in 1824, and died within two miles of Upper Sandusky in 1825, on the Wyandot reservation.

William McCulloch, named in the treaty of 1817, was engaged for some months as an interpreter by Gen. Harrison, and killed by a cannon ball while on duty at Fort Meigs in 1813. To his seven children a section of land was granted adjoining the Armstrong reservation at Fort Ball, which was sub-divided, and sold. In the history of Ohio McCulloch is mentioned as a half-bred, married to a squaw or squaws.

John Van Meter, captured in West Virginia in 1778, by the Wyandots, transferred to the Mohawks or Senecas in later years by his foster mother, was married to a Mohawk woman named Susan Brandt, sister of Thomas, Isaac and Paulus Brandt, the last chiefs of the Mohawk nation, the remnant of whom settled near Tiffin and resided in this county. The treaty of 1817 provided that 1,000 acres of land be granted to John Van Meter, his wife and her three brothers. This was known as the "Van Meter Reservation," on Honey creek, and was the home of John, Sr., until his death about 1824. In 1828 John Van Meter, Jr., Thomas, Isaac and Paulus Brandt sold their interests in this reservation to Lloyd Norris for \$2,500, and in 1829 young Van Meter accompanied the twenty-five Mohawk families on their trans-Mississippi journey.

Crow, or Jacob Knisely, was made captive in his youth by the Wyandots at Loyal Hanna, Pennsylvania, and carried to the Ohio river; thence brought to the Sandusky and transferred to the Senecas, with whom he moved west in 1831-32. He was made captive in 1778. Fifty years later his father came to Seneca county and stayed at Crow's cabin. The captive refused to answer any questions, until Mr. Knisely said: "If you are my son, then your name is Jacob." Crow responded enthusiastically, saying: "That is my name and I am your son. I recollect that, but I kept it all to myself for fear that somebody would claim me

and take me away." A very old Wyandot squaw, the woman who adopted young Knisely and named him Crow, was sent for to the Wyandot reservation, and she confirmed the fact, but watched her foster son, lest his father would induce him to return to civilization. In early years Crow married a Wyandot woman, who died, but before leaving for the west he took William Spicer's daughter as his wife. He would not return with his father, parting from him forever at Bellevue. He died in 1833. White Crow, a son of Crow by his second wife, visited the old reservation here in 1852, after leaving his sons at school in Dayton. He is now known as Jacob Knisely.

As a preface to an article copied from the *American Remembrancer*, the late Judge Lang, in his historical writings gave the following: "The Senecas were, at one time in their history, a very powerful race, and about the time of the Revolutionary war the most savage and cruel of any of these forest monsters. About the time they took possession of their reservation in Seneca county, there was scarcely anything left of them, and those that did settle here were a mixed rabble of several tribes, half-breeds and captives.

"For more than a century this tribe had been in contact with the white race, in peace and in war; and instead of deriving the benefit which naturally ought to have followed, from this intimacy, they deteriorated to more abject barbarism still, and dwindled down to a handful of dirty, stupid, superstitious, worthless rabble. Had not this county once been their home, and been named after them, nobody would care to read or learn anything about them. As it is, the reader would scarce be satisfied, in perusing a history of this county, without having an opportunity to learn all there was of them, and what they were like when they roamed over the ground that contains so many happy homes as now enjoyed by the people here. All these sprung up by magic, as it were, since the last satanic yell of these hell-hounds of the woods died on the desert air.

"The manner in which the British government carried on both her wars with the United States, by making the Indians their allies, and supplying them with everything needful to perpetuate their cruelties upon the white people along the frontier, put the British government in a worse light still, looking at the matter from every stand point. For a high tone, Christian people, claiming the mastery of the seas, and upon whose territory the sun never ceases to shine, not only justifying midnight butchery of her superior enemy by savage warfare, but helping it along and approving such atrocities calls aloud for universal condemnation.

"The relation of Great Britain with the western savages, and the power this red ally exercised on the western frontier, is clearly

shown in a letter that Dr. Franklin furnished the *American Remembrancer*, an authority which nobody will dispute.

"The British government had sent its agents to all the Indian tribes to enlist the savages against the colonists. The Americans sent Benjamin Franklin to Paris to secure, if possible, the aid of France in favor of his countrymen. Dr. Franklin wrote an article for the *American Remembrancer*, which, in that day, exerted a very powerful influence in both Europe and America. It purported to be a letter from a British officer to the governor of Canada, accompanying a present of eight packages of scalps of the colonists, which he had received from the chief of the Senecas. As a very important part of the history of the times, the letter should be recorded. It was as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

At the request of the Seneca chief, I hereby send to your Excellency, under the care of James Hoyt, eight packages of scalps, cured, dried, hooped and painted with all the triumphal marks, of which the following is the invoice and explanation:

No. 1—Containing forty-three scalps of Congress soldiers, killed in different skirmishes. These are stretched on black hoops, four inches in diameter. The inside of the skin is painted red, with a small black spot, to denote their being killed with bullets; the hoops painted red; the skin painted brown and marked with a hoe; a black circle all round, to denote their being surprised in the night; and a black hatchet in the middle, signifying their being killed with that weapon.

No. 2—Containing the scalps of ninety-eight farmers, killed in their houses; hoops red, figure of a hoe, to mark their profession; great white circle and sun, to show they were surprised in day time; a little red foot, to show they stood upon their defense, and died fighting for their lives and families.

No. 3—Containing ninety-seven, of farmers; hoops green, to show that they were killed in the fields; a large, white circle, with a little round mark on it, for a sun, to show it was in the day time; a black bullet mark on some, a hatchet mark on others.

No. 4—Containing one hundred and two, farmers; mixture of several of the marks above; only eighteen marked with a little yellow flame, to denote their being prisoners burnt alive, after being scalped; their nails pulled out by the roots, and other torments; one of these latter being supposed to be an American clergyman, his hand being fixed to the hook of his scalp. Most of the farmers appear, by the hair, to have been young or middle aged men, there being but sixty-seven very gray heads among them all, which makes the service more essential.

No. 5—Containing eighty-eight scalps of women; hair long, braided in the Indian fashion, to show they were mothers; hoops, blue; skin, yellow ground, with little red tad-poles, to represent, by way of triumph, the tears of grief occasioned to their relatives; a black scalping knife or hatchet at the bottom, to mark their being killed by those instruments. Seventeen others, being very gray; black hoops; plain brown color; no marks but the short

club or *cassetete*, to show they were knocked down dead, or had their brains beaten out.

No. 6—Containing one hundred and ninety-three boy's scalps, of various ages; small green hoops, with ground on the skin, with red tears in the middle, and black marks, knife, hatchet or club, as their death happened.

No. 7—Containing two hundred and eleven girls' scalps, big and little; small yellow hoops; white ground tears, hatchet and scalping knife.

No. 8—This package is a mixture of all the varieties above mentioned to the number of one hundred and twenty-two, with a box of birch bark, containing twenty-nine little infants' scalps, of various sizes; small white hoops, white ground, to show that they were nipped out of their mothers' wombs.

With these packs, the chiefs send to your Excellency the following speech, delivered by Conicogatchie, in council, interpreted by the elder Moore, the trader, and taken down by me in writing:

Father—We send you herewith many scalps, that you may see we are not idle friends. We wish you to send these scalps to the Great King, that he may regard them, and be refreshed; and that he may see our faithfulness in destroying his enemies, and be convinced that his presents have not been made to an ungrateful people, etc.—Abb. Hist. of Ohio, p. 189.

“Is the reader at a loss to determine which is the most lovely of the two—the American savage or the British savage—the giver or the receiver of these scalps?”

1550958

CHAPTER III

GENERAL RELATED HISTORY

ORDINANCE OF 1787—GRAND WATERWAYS TO BE FREE—COUNTY OF HAMILTON—FIRST NORTHWESTERN CONGRESSMAN—PRINCIPAL THEATERS OF 1812 WAR—THE OHIO MICHIGAN CONTROVERSY—NORTHERN OHIO BOUNDARY—OHIO EXTENDS HER BOUNDARY—MICHIGAN GETS INTO ACTION—OHIO HOLDS HER COURTS—HARRIS LINE, THE STATE BOUNDARY—COX ON THE WOLVERINE WAR.

We know of no subject so fraught with interest as the organization and development of the Northwest Territory. Whatever is grand about our country, whatever is noble about our manhood, whatever is progressive about our society, whatever is beneficent in our institutions, are all the fruitage of the united efforts of our ancestors. Whether in peace or in war, on the land or on the sea, the magnificent courage of the Americans have made them invincible against the foes without and the foes within. No nation has ever successfully stood against the American army, whether led by Farragut on the Mississippi, Perry on Lake Erie, Jackson at New Orleans or Dewey in the Manila Bay.

The Northwest Territory was vast in its extent, embracing all the territory northwest of the Ohio river, nearly two thousand and forty square miles, or a hundred and fifty millions of acres. The land had not been fully explored by the white man, and was then but little known.

On July 13, 1787, congress passed the famous ordinance establishing the Northwest Territory and its government. The first settlement was made at Marietta, where the first court in the Northwest Territory was held September 2, 1788. The first court was opened at Marietta with great splendor as became the occasion and a procession was formed, and Colonel Sproat, the high sheriff, marched at the head, with drawn sword, up a path that had been cut through the forest to a cabin where Judge Putnam and Judge Tupper took their seats on a high bench, and after prayer the commissions of the judges, clerk and sheriff were read and the opening of the court proclaimed by the high sheriff, in these words: "Oh, yes, the court is now opened for the administration of even-handed justice to the poor and to the rich alike."

The ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory was an admirable document, wonderful it might be called for the clearness of its enunciation of principles of government. It was the work of wise, thoughtful men who were framing as they thought an instrument on which depended not only their own happiness and fortune, but that of posterity even to remote generations. It provided for the protection of personal property and freedom of conscience to every man. It proclaimed religious freedom and provided that no one should be molested on account of his religious sentiments or mode of worship.

When we consider the vastness of the Northwest Territory, it seems almost incredible that it should have been so thoroughly settled and improved within a little over a century.

Ohio was the first state formed out of the Northwest Territory and later other states were formed and new stars thus added to the American constellation.

In framing the laws to govern this Northwest Territory, the fact should be recognized of the declaration that the waters of the Mississippi and of the St. Lawrence should ever remain free to the people of the Northwest Territory and to the states created from the same. It was that declaration which thundered every gun from the Mississippi to the sea in the great war of the rebellion. It was that idea that was seen in the blazing campfires of the various regiments of men who hewed their way from the Ohio to the gulf. Not all of these soldiers returned. Some of them sleep in the church-yard at Shiloh; some of them in the wilderness; some of them rode to their death with Sheridan in the valley; some of them were strewn along the path of Sherman's great march from Atlanta to the sea, and some of them perished in rebel prisons, looking only to the stars for hope.

Westward the star of empire took its way, commencing back in the days of Abraham, the first record of which reads: "By faith, Abraham, when he was called to go out into a place which he was to receive as an inheritance, he went, not knowing whither he went."

From that unknown country, named Ur of the Chaldees, Teran, the father of Abraham had already journeyed westward, bringing his household to Haran; here they tarried for a little, and here it was that Abraham heard the divine call and went forth to the land of Canaan. But the tide of immigration did not stop here. It traversed Europe, halting for a time upon the shores of the Atlantic. In the fullness of time the word that Abraham had heard was spoken again, and the brave Columbus turned the prows of his ship toward the setting sun and sailed away, not knowing whither he went, but greatly hoping that he might find beyond the sea a land that he should receive as an inheritance.

On the 2nd of January, 1790, Governor St. Clair arrived at Cincinnati and organized the county of Hamilton. General Anthony Wayne was appointed by President Washington to the command of the army of the Northwest, and with a force of two thousand, six hundred men he started on his march from Fort Washington to the Indian country. Victory perched on his banner at the battle of Fallen Timbers, on the Maumee, and his name became a terror to the Indians as "Mad Anthony." The Indians sued for peace, and the treaty at Greenville, in 1795, followed, giving peace to the territory, and with peace prevailing, new impulse was given to trade and agriculture. Forests were rapidly felled,



STOCKADE, WAR OF 1812.

towns sprang up and the hopes of the early settlers were fastly blossoming into fruit.

In 1798 the territory contained fifteen thousand white male inhabitants and was therefore entitled to enter on the second grade of the territorial government, and the people were called upon to elect representatives to the first general assembly. The members elected met at Cincinnati to nominate ten persons to be returned to the president, out of whom five were to be selected, with the consent of the senate, to be commissioned as a legislative council.

A legislature having been elected, convened at Cincinnati, September 16, 1799, and on the third day of October in joint ses-

sion William Henry Harrison was elected the first delegate to congress from the Northwest Territory.

In January, 1802, a census was taken of the eastern division of the territory which was found to contain over forty-five thousand inhabitants, and application was made to congress for permission to call a convention to establish a state government. Permission being granted, a convention convened at Chillicothe on the first day of November, 1802, and framed a state constitution, which was signed by the members and thus became fundamental law without submission to the people.

The Northwest Territory and Ohio were the principal theaters of the war of 1812. We met with defeat and disaster at first, but these were wiped out by the splendid achievements of Colonel Croghan's defense at Fort Stephenson, Perry's on Lake Erie, the total defeat of the allied British and savages at the Thames by General Harrison, and the closing triumphs of General Jackson at New Orleans. In all these contests the men of Ohio had a large share and performed feats of valor worthy of their heroic ancestors.

For numberless centuries migration was flowing westward, but the tides of time finely brought it to the final barrier. At the golden gate, on the snowy summits of the Cascade mountains, the pilgrims stand and gaze afar to that Asian continent from which in the dim twilight of history their fathers set forth. The circuit of the earth is completed; migration has served its term, and there upon the Pacific coast the problems of history are to be solved; and here upon the American continent is to list, it is predicted, the new Jerusalem, whose glories are to fill the earth.

Too much credit cannot be given to the pioneers for the homes they founded and for the work they accomplished. But the pioneer days are gone and so are the pioneers, and the great current of migration across the continent is stayed upon the Pacific coast.

The brave pioneers welcomed death rather than endure tyranny, but they have passed to the beyond where there is peace. Gone to stand among those who no longer see as in a blurred mirror, dimly, but face to face with eternal realities, in the light of God. They made the world in which they lived better for us, and the world to which they have gone is dearer and nearer since they have passed within its portals.

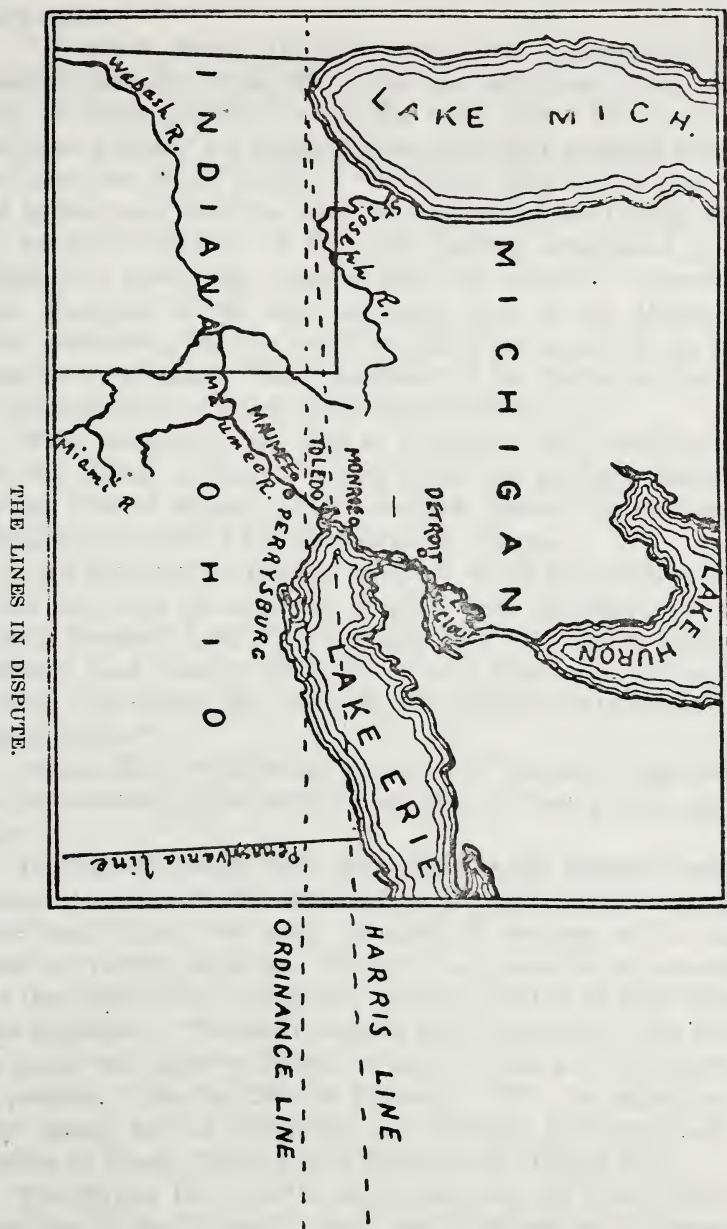
In regard to the controversy between Ohio and Michigan as to the boundary line, but very little is known by this generation. Few histories have more than a meagre account of it, generally dismissing the subject with a few lines about "The Toledo War," by relating one or two of the humorous and ludicrous events incident thereto, but failing wholly to give the subject the prominence it deserves. The question itself had no effect upon Seneca

county directly, but when soldiers were called out to protect the citizens of Ohio along the disputed border, it was found that the disputed line was in the 17th division, in which Major-General John Bell, of Lower Sandusky, was the commanding general, and Seneca county was in one of the brigades in that division, and under obligations to furnish her quota of the troops called out by Governor Lucas. It therefore became a matter of interest to Seneca county after all, and especially when about 300 men, "armed and equipped as the law directs," left Tiffin with their baggage and tents in wagons, and provisions for an indefinite time. Colonel Henry C. Brish led these citizen-soldiers as their commander, to report to General Bell. John W. Patterson was captain of one company, and John Walker was quartermaster. The companies left Tiffin and marched to the scene of the impending conflict, but nothing very serious occurred and the matter in controversy was finally amicably adjusted.

The trouble of this northern boundary of Ohio originated with the admission of Ohio into the Union, and was caused by an error in the map that placed the southern bend of Lake Michigan too far south. It vexed the convention that formed the constitution, and congress in admitting Ohio into the Union. As early as the adoption of the ordinance of 1787 providing for a government of the northwest territory, a provision was made for the northern boundary of states that should hereafter be formed, lying south of a line drawn due east and west from and through the southern bend of Lake Michigan which east and west line should also be the southern boundary of two states lying north of the line, so that this east and west line finally formed the north line of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the south line of Michigan and Wisconsin.

On the 30th of April, 1802, when congress passed an act authorizing the people of the territory of Ohio to form a state constitution, they described the northern boundary line as follows:

"On the north by an east and west line drawn through the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, running east after intersecting the due north line from the mouth of the Great Miami, until it shall intersect Lake Erie, or the territorial line, and thence through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line; provided that congress shall be at liberty, at any time hereafter, either to attach all the territory lying east of the line, to be drawn due north from the mouth of the Miami aforesaid, to the territorial line, and north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east, as aforesaid, to Lake Erie, to the aforesaid state, or dispose of it otherwise in conformity to the fifth article of compact between the original states and the people and states to be formed in the territory north of the river Ohio."



When the convention at Chillicothe, on the 29th day of November, 1802, adopted the first constitution for Ohio, they gave the state the northern boundary, as contained in the enabling act with this proviso:

“Provided, always, and it is hereby fully understood and declared by this convention, that if the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan should extend so far south that a line drawn due east from it should not intersect Lake Erie, or if it should intersect the Lake east of the mouth of the Miami river of the lake, then and in that case, with the assent of congress of the United States, the northern boundary of this state shall be established by and extend to a direct line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami bay, after intersecting the due north line from the mouth of the Great Miami river aforesaid, thence northeast to the territorial line, and by the said territorial line to the Pennsylvania line.”

When congress on the 19th of February, 1803, admitted Ohio into the Union, nothing was said about the northern boundary. On the 11th of January, 1805, congress created the territory of Michigan, and defined her boundaries as follows:

“All that part of Indiana territory which lies north of a line drawn east from the southerly bend of Lake Michigan, and until it shall intersect Lake Erie and east of a line drawn from said southerly bend through the middle of said lake to its northern extremity, and thence due north to the northern extremity of the United States.”

Substantially re-affirming the original boundary contained in the act authorizing the territory of Ohio to form a state government.

In 1835 the people, who had settled in the Maumee country, became clamorous for the extension of the Ohio canal from Piqua north, and Toledo was made the point of terminus of the canal. Then the Toledo people saw the point and came to the conclusion that they lived in the wrong state; that it would be to their interest to be Buckeyes. The canal changed their allegiance. Now Governor Lucas was urged to extend the laws of Ohio over this territory in question. On the 23rd of February, 1835, the legislature of Ohio passed an act extending the northern boundaries of the counties of Wood, Henry and Williams to the Harris line.

The Fulton line was the south line and the Harris line the north line of this disputed tract, and Michigan had hitherto extended her territorial jurisdiction to the Fulton line as the southern boundary of Michigan. Wood county had, however, previously levied taxes up to the Harris line, but the people refused to pay them and that ended it.

The possession of the harbor at the mouth of Swan creek was

then made the burning point, and the talk about "legal rights" was the order of the day.

It is quite unnecessary to add that the inhabitants of both states were wild with excitement. The two governors had, by special messages to their respective legislatures, so committed themselves that a trial by battle seemed the only alternative; and Governor Lucas determined to move upon Toledo with all his force at once.

Columbus was not without its participants in this cruel war. This village was stirred to its young foundations with excitement, and the young men of that time, clerks, lawyers, doctors—everybody was enthused with the gory intention of wiping out the blot on the fair escutcheon of Ohio.

In the meantime, matters in Michigan were becoming much complicated. The territory organized for a state government by adopting a constitution, electing Mason as governor of that state choosing United States senators, etc. All this was done under the ordinance of 1787, which provided that where the population of a territory exceeded sixty thousand (and Michigan was nearly a hundred thousand by this time) they had a right to at once form a state government and apply for admission to the Union. So far, so good; but we know no state has a right to demand admission. It was therefore not probable that congress would grant Michigan's request so long as the boundary line question was unsolved, particularly as it was known that the president was displeased with the action of Governor Mason in regard to the controversy. In August the president removed Mason as acting governor, and appointed John S. Horner to supersede him. Horner was so unpopular that his appointment was in name only, as the inhabitants of Michigan refused to let him act. Mason continued in authority until the great and glorious victory of Ohio in holding court in Toledo, by which she definitely established her jurisdiction over the newly formed county of Lucas.

As it approached the time appointed to hold court, the judges began to quake and tremble. Toledo was held by twelve hundred blood thirsty Michiganders. What show would the judiciary have against such an array with its train of artillery? Governor Lucas had sent one hundred men under Colonel Van Fleet to protect the court. The judges were a trifle uncertain about the odds in case of conflict, but the valiant Colonel had his plans perfected. Interrupting the complaints of the judges, he said: "If you are women go home; if you are men, do your duty as judges of the court. I will do mine. Leave the matter entirely to me; I will be responsible for your safety and insure the accomplishment of your object. But if otherwise, I can give you no assurance." The judges overpowered by this martial reply, placed their dignity and honor in his keeping..

We borrow a vivid account of this most strategic military movement from a pamphlet by Hon. W. V. Way, of Perrysburg, Ohio: "He, Colonel Van Fleet, told the judges that September 7th would commence immediately after midnight, and that there was no hour specified in the law when the court should be opened. Governor Lucas wants the court held so that by its record he can show to the world that he has executed the laws of Ohio over the disputed territory, in spite of the vapouring threats of Governor Mason. If we furnish him that record, we shall accomplish all that is required. Be prepared to mount your horses to start for Toledo at precisely one o'clock A. M., I will be ready with an escort to protect you.

"At the hour named, the judges and officers of court were promptly in the saddle. Colonel Van Fleet was ready with his twenty men mounted and completely armed. Each man had a rifle in addition to his cavalry pistols. They proceeded to Toledo, reaching there about three o'clock A. M., and went to the school house that stood near where Washington Street crosses the canal, and opened court in due form of law. Junius Flagg acted sheriff. The proceedings were hastily written on loose paper, and deposited in the clerk's hat. When the court adjourned, the officers and escort went to the tavern, then kept by Munson H. Daniels, not far from where the American House now stands kept by J. Langderfer, registered their names and took a drink all round; while filling their glasses for a second drink, a mischievous wag ran into the tavern and reported that a strong force of Michigan men were close by, coming to arrest them. They dropped their glasses, spilling the liquor they intended to have drunk, and sprang for their horses with all possible haste, leaving their bills to be settled at a more leisure time. As they had accomplished the work intended, speed was of more value than valor in this retreat.

"It was then discovered that the clerk had lost his hat containing the court journal. It was one of those high, bell crown hats, then fashionable, and had capacity sufficient to hold a great many papers. Having succeeded in holding court so well, and then losing the papers was indeed too provoking and to have them fall into the hands of the enemy was still worse. They fully believed that they were pursued, yet to lose the papers, was enough to arouse the courage of any soldier. Colonel Van Fleet's courage had not forsaken him. With him was to will was to do. He ordered the clerk to dismount and with two guards, to feel his way back carefully in search of the papers, while the balance would keep watch to cover retreat. He cautioned them to make no noise, and if discovered, to conceal themselves. The hat was found with the papers. The party reported no enemy in sight. The state of Ohio had triumphed. The record was made up from the papers, and signed, 'J. H. Jerome, associate judge.'

“Colonel Van Fleet was so rejoiced at the recovery of the papers that he ordered two salutes to be fired on the spot. The party proceeded to Maumee at leisure and reached the town a little after daylight.

“While the court was in session, Colonel Wing was stationed in town with one hundred men to arrest the judges if they should undertake to hold court. Finding that there was no further use for his army, General Brown repaired to Monroe and disbanded them.

“It seems that this Mr. Shaler did not take charge of the office of governor of the Michigan territory, and that John S. Horner became Mason’s successor, and was the acting governor with whom Governor Lucas afterwards had a lengthy correspondence, and which resulted in the discontinuance of the prosecutions, except the T. Stickney case for the stabbing of Wood, deputy sheriff. Governor Horner made a requisition upon Governor Lucas for him, but Governor Lucas refused to give him up, claiming that the offense had been committed on Ohio soil, and that therefore the courts of Michigan had no jurisdiction over him.

“Public sentiment settled down in favor of Ohio, and ‘peace was again restored to the border.’ The boundary commissioners resumed the work on the line in November and finished it without molestation. At the next session of congress on the 15th of June, 1836, Michigan was admitted into the Union, with the Harris line for her southern boundary, and the disputed territory was thus given to Ohio.

“In closing this paper I take the liberty of making a quotation from the witty book of a former Ohio congressman, (Hon. S. S. Cox).

“‘A Search for Winter Sunbeams,’ in which, while at Toledo in Spain, he musingly draws a comparison between that Toledo and Toledo, Ohio: ‘Old Toledo was the subject of many a fray, bloody and bitter as your Maumee Valley war, when mad Anthony Wayne waged his Indian warfare, and as New Toledo was, when, as disputed ground in the “Wolverine War” between Ohio and Michigan, she witnessed the destruction of watermelons and corn, whisky. The sweat which then flowed, and the feathers which were then ruined, are known to the old inhabitants of Ohio. Then I was a youth, but I have the recollection of hearing valiant colonels in my own native Muskingum hills, addressing the militia drawn up around them in hollow squares, inspiring them to rescue the realm of quinine and hoop-poles from the grasp of the insatiate Michiganders! The recollection makes my heart tremble. Ah! That was a war, whose adventures no Cid has dared yet to celebrate! The passions then engendered even yet vibrate in the cornstalks of the Maumee valley! A remarkable war! When

soldiers retreated before a foe not pursuing and ran through almost impassable swamps, guided by the battle fires of their own flaming eyes. The dead and wounded of that war were never counted. Both sides fought for a boundary line and both ran that line with the same exactitude and compass. Their lines were both straight. I said I was a boy then; but the tympanum of my ear even now at this distance and age echoes to the rataplan of that sanguinary war.

“ ‘Finally, we cannot but feel that the solution of the boundary question by congress was a happy one, in view of its later results. Although when proposed, it most obviously favored Ohio, yet time in its changes has brought about an equitable distribution of spoils. Had Michigan’s claims been favored, she would have lost that invaluable territory which has become a great source of wealth to her, and is destined in the future to yield even an hundred-fold more. Whether the beautiful city of Toledo would have ever risen to her present proud position, it is impossible to speculate upon; but looking back over the actual results of the Boundary war, Ohio and Michigan can clasp hands and say, “It has resulted wisely for us both.” ’ ”

CHAPTER IV

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND SURVEY

SURVEY OF "NEW PURCHASE"—DETAILS OF THE SURVEY—INDIAN RESERVATION NOT SURVEYED—SANDUSKY RIVER NOT INCLUDED—THE TWO LAND DISTRICTS—COUNTY ORGANIZED—CONDITION OF THE COUNTY—STREAMS AND WATER POWERS—STATUS OF THE PEOPLE—SENECA COUNTY SEAT—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—COURT HOUSES AND JAILS—COUNTY INFIRMARY—COUNTY OFFICIALS—PROPERTY VALUATIONS AND TAX RATE—TAX LIMIT LAW—POPULATION UNDER TWENTY-ONE—TELEPHONE VALUATION—SENECA COUNTY'S FERTILITY.

Seneca county compares favorably with the counties that surround it, and is second to none in the fertility of its soil, number of streams, activity, intelligence and morality of its inhabitants, and in the increase of its population. It contains fifteen townships, its area being divided nearly equally, north and south, by the Sandusky river.

The staple production of this county is wheat, large quantities of which are raised annually. Corn is grown in abundance, especially along the numerous streams, where the soil is a rich loam. Other grains and vegetables are produced in large quantities.

On February 12th, 1820, an act was passed by the legislature, erecting into fourteen counties all the lands within Ohio, which, by the late treaty, had been ceded by the Indians to the United States. These lands included the whole of what was called the "New Purchase," and were soon after surveyed. From the boundary line between Ohio and Indiana a line was run due east until it reached the southwest corner of the Connecticut Reserve, dividing the "New Purchase" into two parts. This was called the base line and separated Seneca county from Wyandot and Crawford. From the Indiana line, which was taken as a meridian, other lines were run parallel to the same, cutting the base line into right angles, at the distance of every six miles. These lines run north and south and are called ranges. Lines were also

run, parallel to the base line, at the distance of every six miles north and south until they reach the northern and southern extremities of the purchase. As these lines cross the range lines at right angles, the whole is cut into squares of thirty-six miles each, containing thirty-six sections of land, and are numbered progressively eastward, from the Indiana line until they strike the western edge of the Western Reserve.

In 1820, outside of the Indian reservation, the title to all the territory was in the United States; and the New Purchase could not be offered for sale until after a survey thereof was made and reported, in order to enable the government to make proper descriptions of tracts, designating each in such manner and with such certainty as to avoid, if possible, all controversy as to boundary lines, etc.

During all this time the squatters of Seneca county explored and prospected, making selections of localities at or near which they intended to buy, as soon as the lands were offered for sale. They built their huts wherever they pleased; fished and hunted. Some made small openings to raise vegetables, taking their chances for the improvements falling into the hands of somebody else; others that lived near any of these reservations, farmed the lands of some of the Indians on shares. Thus the squatters were employed making themselves comfortable, raising stock and getting ready to open farms for themselves.

The survey of the Western Reserve was started at a point on the west line of Pennsylvania, where the forty-first degree of north latitude crosses the same. The surveyor then followed this parallel due west, measuring ranges of five miles each. At the end of the twenty-fourth range he reached the southwest corner of the Connecticut reserve, which is now also the southwest corner of Huron county. From this point a line was drawn north to the lake, and parallel with the west line of Pennsylvania, which formed the western boundary of the Western Reserve. So that all the territory north of this parallel to the lake, and all east of this north line to the state of Pennsylvania, constitutes the Western Reserve; sometimes called the "Connecticut Reserve," and sometimes "the Fire Lands." These lands were reserved by Connecticut for the purpose of paying with them debts the colony owed to revolutionary soldiers, to people who had their property burnt or otherwise destroyed by the British army, etc., war debts generally.

Let us remember now, that this parallel of forty-one degrees north latitude is the southern boundary, and the base line of the Western Reserve; that the ranges on that line are five miles; that there are twenty-four ranges in all; and that the townships on the Western Reserve are five miles square.

Soon after the treaty of the Miami of the Lake, already men-

tioned. the general government ordered all the lands thereby secured to be surveyed. This was then "the new purchase."

DETAILS OF THE SURVEY.

Sylvanus Bourne, under instructions from the general land office of the United States, started a survey from the east line of the state of Indiana on the forty-first parallel. This state line, which of course is also the west line of Ohio, he called the first meridian. Running his line on this parallel east, he planted a stake where the end of the sixth mile was reached. This made one range, and the first range in his survey. The end of the seventeenth range brought him within fifty-two chains and seven links of the southwest corner of the Western Reserve. A line drawn due north, by his compass, cut the west line of the Western Reserve exactly at the northeast corner of Seneca county. There is therefore a strip of land lying all along and east of the seventeenth range, that is not in any range, 52.07 long on the south end, running to a point just eighteen miles north. This tract is called "the gore." The ranges in the New Purchase are six miles wide— $17 \times 6 = 102$. The ranges on the Western Reserve being five miles wide— $24 \times 5 = 120$; $102 + 120 = 222$. Therefore the distance from the state line of Pennsylvania to the state line of Indiana is 222 miles and this gore, 52.07 miles.

From these six mile posts, lines were drawn due north to the north line of Ohio and to Lake Erie, and south to the Virginia military land districts. This line thus drawn along the forty-first parallel north latitude, being the base of operation for all future surveys, is called the base line. The territory between these six-mile posts is called a range, and runs north and south from the base line, as above indicated.

Parallel with this base line, and six miles distant therefrom, other lines were surveyed, starting from this meridian north and south of the base line, and running east until other surveys were met. The north and south lines, or range lines, thus cut at right angles by the east and west lines, or township lines, formed tracts of territory, each six miles square, called townships. Each additional east and west, six mile line, from the base line, adds another township to the number. The townships, therefore, are numbered from the base line north and south; and townships one north or south means all the townships along the entire length of the base line, having the base line for the northern or southern boundary. The next townships north or south are numbered two, and so on, until Michigan or Lake Erie on the north, or some other survey on the south is reached.

In describing a piece of land, therefore, we say, for example,
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“Township two (2) north, range fifteen (15) east”; because this is the second township north of the base line, lying north and in range fifteen, counting the ranges from the meridian as above.

A Mr. Holmes assisted Mr. Bourne in the survey of the range and township lines.

Four gentlemen were appointed by the commissioner of the general land office, to survey and sub-divide Seneca county into sections, quarter and half quarter sections. They were J. Glasgow, Price F. Kellogg, James T. Worthington and Sylvanus Bourne.

Seneca county has five ranges, from the thirteenth to the seventeenth, both inclusive, and three townships north—one, two and three, named the same as they are now known, and not as established from time to time by county commissioners. The geographical lines of the townships were established by these surveys.

It is to be understood that the Indian reservations were not included in these surveys. Each township being six miles square, makes just thirty-six sections, each one mile square, and containing six hundred and forty acres each. The sections are numbered by commencing at the northeast corner of the township; running west, brings section six into the northwest corner; the next section south of this is section seven, and running east, brings section twelve immediately south of section one; then calling the section south of twelve number thirteen, running west and so on, brings section thirty-one into the southwest corner, and section thirty-six into the southeast corner of the township.

The sections were again sub-divided into quarters and half quarters with lines at right angles, making it very easy to describe the quarter of a quarter.

It is scarcely possible to conceive of a plan for the description of land for the purposes of purchase, sale or taxation, more beautiful, geographically, or for business more convenient.

In the survey of the entire northwest, this order was strictly adhered to.

We must also remember that in all these surveys, the Sandusky river having been, by act of congress, declared a navigable stream, is not included. The surveys run only to low water mark of the stream, and therefore necessarily and unavoidably create many fractional sections. These surveyors finished their work in 1820.

There were then, also several other Indian reservations, aside from the Seneca reservation, viz: The Armstrong reservation; the McCulloch reservation; the Van Meter reservation; the Walker reservations, and a reservation of about twelve square miles occupying the southwest corner of the county, belonging to the Wyandots. These reserves were not surveyed, and not offered for sale until after the last Indian had gone, when, in 1832, a Mr. J. W. Christmas

surveyed them all. Thereupon these reserve lands were brought into market also.

This new purchase thereupon was laid off and divided into two land districts—the Delaware and the Piqua land districts, by a line drawn north and south through and near the center of the new purchase. This placed Seneca county in the Delaware land district.

On the 3rd day of August, 1821, the lands in the Delaware land district north of the base line, were first offered for sale at Delaware at a minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Large quantities of land in this county were purchased at these first sales, but very little of it above the minimum price.

Very few people had come as far as the Sandusky river before the land sales, as the sales of the government lands were called. The Senecas, as has already been stated, owned 40,000 acres, mostly in the present limits of Seneca county, and the Wyandots twelve miles square immediately south of the Senecas, which tracts, of course, were not in market. Some men left their families in the settlements and came to the Sandusky valley on foot or on horseback, on a sort of an exploring expedition, prospecting and looking up tracts that suited them, to then return and bring the family, or go to Delaware, make an entry, and then return and start with the family. Before the land sales, however, and up to the year 1820, a very few families had located between these reservations.

During the month of February, 1820, was established the first postoffice in the county, at Oakley. This town had been surveyed some time previous, by Joseph Vance, upon land granted to Robert Armstrong. This was the first surveyed and platted town in the county. In 1824 it was again surveyed and its name changed to Fort Ball. This survey was made by David Risdon, who was the first postmaster, and at the time of his appointment, there was but one mail route through the county, which was along the old army road, and extended from Columbus to Lower Sandusky.

In 1822, a road was surveyed by Colonel James Kilbourn, leading from Sandusky City to Upper Sandusky and known as the Kilbourn road. The first teams driven along the line of this road, within the limits of the county, were by two men from the East who became residents of the county later.

By an act of the General Assembly of Ohio, of the twenty-second of January, 1824, Seneca was organized as a separate and distinct county. This act took effect the first day of April, 1824, and according to its provisions, elections were held in the townships of Thompson, Seneca, Eden and Clinton, these being the only ones then organized. The county officers first to be chosen were a sheriff and a coroner. For the former office, Agreen Ingraham

received one hundred and ninety votes; for the latter, Leverett Bradley received two hundred and six, both being elected.

The first county court was held on the 12th of the same month, at Tiffin, in the building later occupied as a Masonic hall. The session of the court continued thirty minutes, during which time a county surveyor was appointed—David Risdon; and a clerk of the court pro tem—Neal McGaffey. Hon. Ebenezer Lane presided at this court as president judge, and William Cornell, Jacques Hulburt and Mathew Clark were his associates.

On the 12th of October of the same year, the first annual election was held in the county, and the ticket elected was as follows: Sheriff, Agreen Ingraham; Coroner, Christopher Stone; Auditor, David Smith; Commissioners, Benjamin Whitmore, Thomas Boyd and Dr. Dunn. During the same year, a prosecuting attorney was appointed by the court of common pleas—Rodolphus Dickinson. A treasurer was appointed by the commissioners—Milton McNeal.

Immediately after its organization, the county affairs were operated similar to those in other counties. Courts of justice were established, officers elected, townships organized, roads constructed, mills erected and the dense forest cleared.

The county thus constituted was named Seneca from the Seneca tribe of Indians. At that time Seneca county was an unbroken wilderness. An old time writer in speaking of the county at the time of the pioneer period wrote that, upon the bosom of the Sandusky river the wild fowl reposed in safety and the deer sported in their native haunts. And that along this river and its tributaries the hungry wolf prowled in search of food, and their hiding places were in the thickets of the upland. Here and there smoke ascended from the Indian wigwams, curling majestically amid the branches of the towering oak; while the wily hunter pursued his game along the margin of the streams. Such was Seneca county at an early date of its history.

At that time there was but one road leading through the county. This was known as "Beall's Trail," having been surveyed by General Beall as early as 1812. It connected Upper and Lower Sandusky, and was opened by a Mr. Meeker. It ran along the western bank of the Sandusky river, and was later known as the "old army road," on account of it being the principal thoroughfare for troops and supplies during the war of 1812. For several years after the close of the war, large quantities of flour and other provisions for the settlements around Lower Sandusky, passed along this road. In 1821 this road was again surveyed and constituted a state road. In 1820, Israel Herrington surveyed what was known as the Morrison state road, leading from Croghansville to Delaware. This was the first road east of the Sandusky.

The Sandusky river is the largest stream of water in the county, and passes through it from south to north, dividing it nearly into two equal parts. It rises in the western part of Richland county, and after a westerly course of twenty miles, reaches Upper Sandusky, where it changes its course, running northerly until it reaches the southern boundary of Seneca county. It crosses the line in the southeast corner of Seneca township, and after deviating from its northerly direction into Eden township, it crosses into Hopewell, almost due north of its entrance into the county. From Hopewell township it crosses into Clinton a little below the mouth of Honey creek, and after pursuing a northerly course in this township it enters Pleasant. After passing through Pleasant township it leaves the county, and after taking a northerly course, enters into Sandusky Bay.

Honey creek is the largest tributary of the Sandusky. It rises in the New Haven marshes, near the corners of Richland, Crawford, Huron and Seneca counties, and passes directly into the latter in Venice township. Taking a northwesterly course through Venice, it enters the township of Bloom near its northeast corner. Pursuing a southwesterly direction through Bloom, it passes into Eden township, and after making a large curve in Eden, it leaves the latter township near the northwest corner, and in Hopewell falls into the Sandusky.

The first grist mill in the county was erected upon Honey creek, just above the site of the town of Melmore. It was built in 1821. The opening of this mill was hailed with great joy by the early settlers, as they would thus be relieved from long journeys through the wilderness to Upper Sandusky, Monroeville or Mt. Vernon to get their grists ground. Later other mills were built upon this stream. It received its name from the appearance of the water when high resembling honey.

Wolf creek, another tributary of the Sandusky, rises in the southwest part of the county, and after passing through Seneca, Hopewell and Liberty townships, it falls into the Sandusky river. This stream, running through a level country, is somewhat sluggish. It received its name on account of the large number of wolves formerly inhabiting the swamps near its source, and the thickets around the wet prairies, a little west of its mouth.

Besides the streams already described, there are numerous others in the county, some of which are deserving of notice. There are several east of the Sandusky that fall into this river below the mouth of Honey creek. One of these is Rocky creek, taking its name from the rocky appearance of the bed of the stream. This creek falls into the river at Tiffin. Tyler creek empties into the Sandusky on section seventeen, in Clinton township. Spicer's creek takes its name from the white captive elsewhere spoken of,

and falls into the river near the northwest corner of "Spicer's section," in Pleasant township. Sugar creek empties into the Sandusky in the same township.

The uninterrupted prosperity and success which have attended the various branches of enterprise and industry in Seneca county in a brief period of time attest the enterprise of the people and the productiveness of the soil. The county was not settled by capitalists, bringing large amounts of money to expend in clearing the forests and in cultivating the land. Those who came and settled here were men whose physical and mental energies constituted their funded wealth. The pioneers were men of independent minds and efforts, whose activities were controlled by the dictates of their own judgments.

It is universally admitted that the surest index of the progressive energies of an agricultural community is discovered in the condition of homes, farms and society; their light of science to illuminate and invigorate the natural powers, facilities of communication which tend to develop the social nature of man, and bring into visibility the various interests by which he is connected with society; as these are appreciated, cultivated and brought into constant use, the vital energies, the enduring strength and substantial wealth of a community are advanced. If we adopt this general rule in the county and take the condition of its public institutions as a criterion of its advancement in intelligence and wealth, we shall find that it has few rivals. While acknowledging all the labors, all the intelligent work of the pioneer settler, the new-comer must not be forgotten. Among the men and women who settled in Seneca county since the close of her pioneer period are many who have spread around them the blessings and benefits of well directed enterprise in all branches, whether manufacturing or commercial, educational, religious or social. No county in the Union, of an equal number of inhabitants, can look back to a fairer moral record, or point out a greater proportion of inhabitants engaged in health-and-wealth-giving labors.

The first postoffice in Seneca county was established at Oakley in 1820, with David Risdon, postmaster. Oakley was the first surveyed village in the county, and was later known as Fort Ball and is now the Second ward of the city of Tiffin. At the time the postoffice was established at Oakley there was but one mail route in Seneca county, leading from Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, through Tiffin to Columbus. The mail was carried on horseback.

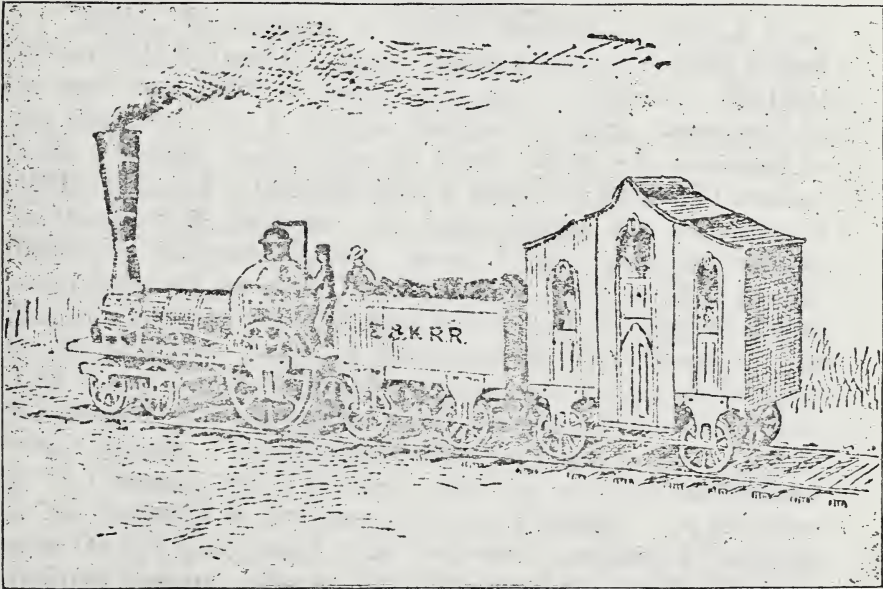
At the time the county seat of Seneca was located at Tiffin there were but six cabins in the village, the greater number of the early settlers living on the Fort Ball side of the river.

After the establishment of the seat of justice at Tiffin, the post-office was removed there and the name of the office changed to

Tiffin. In 1829 Jacob Plane was appointed postmaster at Tiffin, and he was succeeded by George Knupp. From that time up to 1861 the following gentlemen were postmasters: Joseph Walker. H. G. W. Cronise, Dr. James Fisher, George L. Knupp, W. W. Armstrong and H. L. McKee. Then came O. T. Locke, Gilford H. Kepple, General William H. Gibson, O. T. Locke. Mr. Locke was first appointed postmaster in 1882, serving part of a term. In 1899 Mr. Locke was again appointed to the same office and is now serving his third term.

Since the appointment of the present postmaster, O. T. Locke, the office has grown to be one of the most important in the state.

The rural route system was established June 14, 1901. There are nine routes out from Tiffin. The number of families delivered



PIONEER ENGINE AND PASSENGER CAR.

to is nine hundred, and the total number of persons served, 3,600.

The following postoffices in the county have been discontinued since the rural delivery system has been established: Cooper, Angus, Reedtown, Morris, Rockaway and Fireside.

Ground was broken for the first railroad through Seneca county at Sandusky, on September 7, 1835, by General William Henry Harrison. From the many stories and traditions concerning the different railroads through Seneca county, we take the following sketch: The road was opened from Sandusky as far as Bellevue in the fall of 1838. The first train by locomotive power was chartered. Thomas Hogg was the engineer, Paul Jones the fire-

man and Charles Higgins was the conductor. The train consisted of the "Sandusky" locomotive, a small passenger car and a still smaller freight car, not exceeding twenty feet in length, which latter car remained for some time the only accommodation for conveying merchandise. This primitive combination started from the foot of Water street, Sandusky, and made a single trip up and down daily. It has been said that the "Sandusky" was the first locomotive in America to which a regular steam whistle was applied. At this time the road was known as the "Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad" and ran through Bellevue to Tiffin by way of Republic. Another route was opened through Clyde, the old track taken up, and over 191 miles of rails operated under the title of the "Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad," including the branch road from Carey to Findlay.

Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad.—The Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company, chartered January 5, 1832, located its road from Tiffin to Sandusky by way of Bellevue. In 1851, the Sandusky City & Indiana Railroad Company commenced to build a parallel road by way of Clyde, which was completed in 1854, and leased to the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company in December of that year. In June previous, the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company, agreed to pay operating expenses and interest on out bonds. February 23, 1858, the Erie County Common Pleas Court decreed that the name of the company should be the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati Railroad Company. In 1865 it went into the hands of a receiver, and in July of that year the company was re-organized as the Sandusky & Cincinnati Railroad Company. In October, the road was leased to the C. D. & E. R. R. Company, but in January, 1868, the lease was surrendered to the Sandusky & Cincinnati Railroad Company. A few days later the title was changed to the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company, who, in June 1870, leased the road for 99 years. This road is now known as the Sandusky division of the "Big Four" system. It enters the county at Adrain, passes through Tiffin and leaves the county at Green Springs.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company enters the county at Fostoria, runs east through Bascom, Tiffin and Republic, and leaves the county northeast of Attica village. It dates its history back to March 13, 1872, when the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad Company filed articles of incorporation, and received authority to build a road from the west line of Pennsylvania to the west line of Ohio. The work of construction was begun at Chicago Junction, and pushed forward by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. In 1874 the entire road to Chicago was opened for traffic.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad.—A com-

pany named the Columbus & Toledo Railway Company was chartered May 28, 1872, to build 124 miles of railroad from Columbus to Toledo. October 15, 1873, the road was located by way of Fostoria; in November, 1876, trains were run between Marion and Columbus; in November following, the use of the Pennsylvania Company's road from Walbridge to Toledo was acquired; in January, 1877, through business was opened, and in July of that year the road was completed. In 1881 this road was sold to the Columbus Hocking Valley & Toledo Company. This road is now known as the Hocking Valley Railroad. It enters Seneca county in Big Spring township and leaves it in Jackson township.

The Ohio Central Railroad was originally designed to run from Toledo to Pomeroy, on the Ohio river, and was chartered as the "Lake Erie & Atlantic." The road became involved and when sold the name was changed, and the work of completion pushed forward. In 1880 cars were run over the road by way of Fostoria. The road is now called the Toledo & Ohio Central. It enters Seneca county in Jackson township, about a mile north of Fostoria, and after passing through that city, takes a southerly route and leaves the county at McCutchenville in Seneca township.

The Northwestern Ohio Railroad was formerly called the Tiffin, Toledo & Eastern Railroad, and was completed in 1873, and was consolidated with the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad. The road is now known as the Toledo Division of the Pennsylvania lines. This road enters Seneca county at Carrothers, in Venice township, passes through Bloomville, Tiffin and Bettsville, leaving the county in Liberty township.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, or "Nickel Plate," was completed in 1882. It extends from Buffalo to Chicago by way of Dunkirk, Erie, Ashtabula, Cleveland, Fostoria and Ft. Wayne. The first survey was begun in 1881. This road crosses the Baltimore & Ohio, Lake Erie & Western, Hocking Valley and the Ohio Central at Fostoria, passes by Fort Seneca and Green Springs, and leaves the county in Adams township.

The Sandusky Division of the Pennsylvania lines enters Seneca near the northeast corner of the county and after passing in a southerly direction through Flat Rock, Omar and Attica Station, leaves the county just south of Carrothers.

A number of other roads have been projected, which, if completed, would have run through Seneca county, but they failed to materialize except on paper.

Railroads are great developers and civilizers. They open the country and carry prosperity and education along with passengers and freight. In a country that has few railroads, the thistle and the briar remain undisturbed, but in a state with many railroads the land yields its utmost, and the people are intelligent and thrifty.

Within the last few years another enterprise has entered the field. It is the interurban railroad, operated by electricity. In every direction these lines are reaching out and binding the country with the town, and the town with the city, in quick communication. Many new companies are being formed each year and more roads will soon follow.

The Lower Sandusky, Tiffin and Fort Ball Plank Road Company was incorporated in 1849. Ralph P. Buckland, John R. Peas, John L. Green, James Justice and John Bell, of Sandusky county; Lorenzo Abbott, Calvin Clark, Benjamin Tomb, Cyrus Pool, Vincent Bell, John W. Patterson, Warren P. Noble and Rezin W. Shawhan, of Seneca county; Chester R. Mott, Joseph McCutchen, Robert McKelley and Andrew McElvain, of Wyandot county, and all others associated with them, by subscribing stock, were made a body corporate and politic.

Another company, called the Tiffin and Osceola Plank Road Company, was also chartered, and both roads put in operation. A branch road from Fostoria to intersect the former, north of the mouth of Wolf creek, was also laid. Toll-gates were erected and tolls collected. These answered the purpose for awhile, and were very popular until they began to give way by the rotting of the plank. The tolls collected proved insufficient to keep up the necessary repairs and other expenses. Subscribers were assessed to pay a second time, a work that always has a tendency to injure the popularity of any joint stock company. Meanwhile the roads became worthless and were abandoned; toll-gates broke down, and the supervisors of common highways removed the plank by putting them in piles and burning them up.

These plank roads proving unsatisfactory, pike roads eventually took their place, and there are not now many miles of plank roads in Seneca county, nearly all the thoroughfares being piked.

How different from the Indian trails and bridle paths of pioneer times..

A visit to Tiffin, the county seat of Seneca county, affords the stranger surprise and exceptional pleasure. From a distance the city affords an imposing view, as it nestles on both sides of the Sandusky river. Passing through its streets, one is impressed with the evidence of care, cleanliness, comfortable homes, wealth, culture, refinement and business activity. The people are thrifty, alert, enterprising, progressive and conservative. The municipality ranks among the best of the smaller municipalities in which Ohio is so highly favored.

The city has a number of capacious and beautiful public buildings. Its church edifices are spacious, modern in architecture, of brick or stone, and are monuments to the religious enterprise of the people. The school houses are elaborate, particularly that of the

high school, which is an ornament to the city. Up-to-date business houses and office blocks are numerous. Brick and asphalt pavements are largely in use. The streets are wide, and the residence portion of the city in summer is beautiful with the color and shade of an abundance of trees. The homes as a rule are commodious and ornate and are surrounded by beautiful lawns.

A very attractive feature for park purposes, is the beautiful Riverview park, nature's designer having made the place an enhancing one. And, then, there has evidently been a generous allowance of funds for man's supplemental work, and besides being a popular resort for picnic parties, etc., it affords an alluring breathing space. Adjacent to this park is the Junior Order of United American Mechanics' Home for their orphan children, which is fully written up in another chapter of this work. Near



JR. O. U. A. M. NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME, TIFFIN.

this park there has recently been an addition to the city laid out and lots sold. Tiffin has a steady, healthful growth, as is evidenced by the fact that during the past year two hundred and sixty-one dwellings have been erected. Also two manufactories, ninety-two stables and barns, six stores and warehouses and thirty-five other buildings. Total number of buildings, three hundred and ninety-five, at a cost of \$145,910.

Tiffin is about eighty miles northwest of Columbus, and forty-two southeast from Toledo. It is the seat of Heidelberg University and other institutions of learning. It has numerous manufactories and is in the midst of a very productive agricultural region. It was named for Ohio's first governor, Edward Tiffin.

The pioneers of Tiffin built well indeed. All their day dreams have been realized, and a city has sprung up out of the ancient groves, extending from plateau to plateau on each side of the old,

ever-running, boisterous river. Here we find the inventive, enterprising, fearless Yankee, the Pennsylvanian, a man of iron nerve, the children of Vermont and New Hampshire delving low for some new rock, the shrewd Irishman, the fair-haired German—all sitting together as peaceful citizens of old Seneca. The combination of these race elements has made a community of people whose one interest has been advancement. Because of such men as these we can see smoke from numerous factories and enterprises, making Tiffin a business center as well as one of intellectual attainment.

Highland is a manufacturing suburb of Tiffin, and electric cars run there to accommodate those employed at the shops in that part of the city.

During the recent session of congress, a bill was passed authorizing the erection of a Federal building in Tiffin, and naming appropriations for the same. A number of sites have been offered but no selection has yet been made.

The contract for building the first jail was awarded to Elijah Farquson, July 4, 1825. The building was a solid log box, laid off in two compartments, with its corners protected by wagon-tire bindings. At the south end of the jail there was a small building erected for the sheriff's residence. These buildings stood on the northeast corner of the public square. The brick used in building the chimney of the jail was from the first brick kiln burned in the county. This jail was torn down in 1840 and a new one with a sheriff's office was built in the spring of 1878. This building fronts on Market street, in rear of the new court house.

The first meetings of the commissioners' board were held in Abel Rawson's office until December, 1824, when the county rented from George Park a room in Eli Norris' tavern, standing where is now the National Hall building. This room was used as the clerk's and auditor's office, and commissioners' room, until moved to the Hedges building, on Virgin Alley, a two-story frame house which stood on a part of the site of the present *Advertiser* office, and in which Judge Lane opened the first court April 12, 1824. The recorder and sheriff used their own offices and charged the county rent for same. In May, 1829, the commissioners arranged with Donaldson, trustee of the Methodist meeting house, to have the use of such house for terms of courts until the completion of a county building, then proposed. The old church, a brick structure, stood where the Joseph Harter marble yard was later located; was early English in style, and used until August 19, 1836, when the first county court house was completed.

The court house, which was begun in 1834, and completed August 19, 1836, was destroyed by fire, May 24, 1841. Owing to the energy of the people, part of the county records was saved. The office of Cowdery & Wilson was in the building, in connection with

which is the story of Judge Lang's extraordinary escape. Cowdery learned that a number of valuable papers were not yet saved from the flames, and asked Judge Lang, then a young man, to rescue the "pigeon-hole" and its contents. Without hesitating the latter leaped into the room, cast out the "pigeon-hole," and jumped from the window at the moment when the logs and sand of the second floor fell in. Even after leaping to the ground, the cornice and debris came tumbling down, from under which he had to be extricated.

From the destruction of the first court house to the completion of the second one, in January, 1843, courts were held in the Methodist Protestant church, while the official business of the county was



THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

carried on at such places as suited the convenience of the officers. July 23, 1841, John Baugher, under contract with the county, entered upon this work of rebuilding. The walls of the old house, then standing, were used in the restored structure, and this (with the additions made in 1866) was the court house of Seneca county, until the spring of 1884, when the building was removed to give place to the present house, the officers being transferred to a large brick building and frame annex, which fronted on Market street. The cost of restoration was over \$4,400. The court house square was cleared of the old locust trees in April, 1863.

The corner stone of this magnificent building was laid June

24, 1884, with appropriate ceremonies. The members of the committee, appointed by the commissioners to arrange for the laying of the corner stone, met at the office of N. L. Brewer, and organized by electing N. L. Brewer, chairman; J. A. Norton treasurer, and E. B. Myers secretary. The cost of the building was \$149,126.55.

Hon. James A. Norton, one of Seneca county's most gifted sons, was chairman of the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone. J. H. Good, D. D., invoked the Divine blessing upon the work, and Mayor Royer delivered the address of welcome. General W. H. Gibson delivered the oration in English, and Judge William Lang delivered an historical address in German.

The corner stone is a huge rock, six feet two inches in length, two feet ten inches wide, and one foot seven inches thick, and weighs over 6,000 pounds. It was placed in position by the Masonic Order, with the usual impressive ceremonies. The officers officiating were: J. M. Goodspeed, of Athens, G. M.; A. H. Newcomb, Toledo, P. G. M.; Sam Stackerville, Newark; A. F. Vance, Urbana, G. S. W.; Levi C. Goodale, Cincinnati, G. J. W.; J. M. Chamberlain, Newark, G. T.; John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati, G. S.; C. C. Park, Tiffin, G. T.; Rev. J. S. Reager, G. C.; Dr. C. E. Davis, G. J. D.

The huge copper box, containing mementoes of the times, which was placed within the stone, was put in position by the Masons and contains the following: Copies of all the newspapers published in the county; historical sketches and names of officers and members of the following churches and societies: Tiffin Lodge, No. 77 (F. & A. M.); Methodist Episcopal church, Trinity Episcopal church, First Evangelical church, Presbyterian church, First Baptist church, St. Mary's Catholic church, Tiffin Public schools, Tiffin Lodge Knights of Pythias, Knights of St. George, St. Patrick's (F. A. & B. A.), Heidelberg college, Seneca County Medical Society, Tiffin Turner Society, Pickwick Lodge (K. of P.), Grace Reform church, Tiffin Zouaves, Ebenezer Evangelical church, Tiffin fire department, Tiffin Bruderbund Society, Isaac P. Rule Post and Leander Stem Post (G. A. R.), Eureka Lodge (Prudential Order of America), First Reformed church, Kansas Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Bloomville G. A. R., Electric Light Company, and rolls of the following I. O. O. F. lodges: Green Springs, Venice Lodge, Adrian Lodge (No. 494), Wyandot Lodge (No. 141), and Fostoria Lodge (No. 317).

The court house is of light colored stone, three stories high, and is beautiful in design and elegant in finish. It is surrounded by an attractive, well-kept lawn, and on each side of the front entrance is a mounted cannon bearing the inscription: "Captured by Sherman's army, December 13, 1864, at Fort McAllister, Ga., and presented to Seneca county by W. H. Gibson Post, No. 31, G. A. R., of

Tiffin, O., July 4, 1800." Near the southwest corner of this court house square is the famous Gibson monument, a description of which is fully given in another chapter. A figure representing the goddess of justice surmounts this magnificent structure, being placed in position May 26, 1885.

The Seneca county infirmary is located in Eden township, upon a tract of two hundred and fifty-three acres of land on the Melmore road, about two and one-half miles south of Tiffin. The land was bought in 1855, and in 1856 the first buildings were erected. N. N. Speilman had the contract for the brick work, and Myers and Toner the carpenter and joiner work. The work was let in conformity with a notice the county commissioners caused to be published in the *Tiffin Tribune* and *Seneca Advertiser*, on the 30th of January, 1856. David Burns, Isaac Stillwell and James Boyd were the commissioners. The work was accepted September 19, 1856, and orders were drawn for the payment of the same. The first directors of the infirmary were Andrew Lugenbeel, John Kerr and Daniel Brown, who appointed Harrison McClelland the first superintendent of the infirmary and farm.

The average number of inmates is about seventy-five. Edward L. Yale is the superintendent, and the board of directors is composed of the following gentlemen: D. H. Good, Samuel Dreitzler and Jacob Staib. A recent grand jury reports that they find the main building in a poor state of repair, condition delapidated, cellar damp, and the entire building more or less unsanitary. They recommend using the one modern building as a nucleus, new buildings be erected, on the cottage plan, from year to year, so that in a short time the old building can be dismantled.

In the earlier days, before county infirmaries were built, each township was obliged to take care of its own paupers. One of the duties of the trustees was to "sell the paupers," that was to let to the lowest bidder the contract for boarding each pauper for the year. Very often the man who bid off a pauper made up by scanty food and clothing for the low price which he received for board, and the treatment of the unfortunate ones was much less humane than by the modern method.

Infirmaries, homes and other public institutions for caring for the unfortunate show an advanced state of civilization, and our poor are no longer called paupers, nor ordered out of a township.

The old title "Poor House" would seem altogether ridiculous if applied to the "County Home" of today. The modern methods employed in the management of the county institutions of the present time, seek to make better men and women of the inmates and to give them a real home, so far at least as institutional methods will permit.

From the report of the Seneca County Infirmary directors for

the past year the following compilation is made: It shows that there is one more male in the institution than there was last year. On the first of September, 1910, there were seventy inmates there, fifty males and twenty females. During the year past there were one hundred and thirty-three cared for, of which ninety-eight were males and thirty-five females. Of the fifty-five discharged during the year, forty-one were males and fourteen were females. At the close of the last fiscal year, eleven females and ten males in the institution were unable to read or write. Of the seventy inmates, forty-five were over sixty years of age, twenty-three were between sixteen and sixty, one between the age of three and sixteen and one was under three.

Following are the Seneca county officials:

Auditor—R. R. Bour; incoming, J. H. Lennartz.

Clerk—Francis R. Mann; incoming, George N. Young.

Treasurer—W. M. Shaffer.



SENECA COUNTY INFIRMARY.

Surveyor—Chas. J. Peters; incoming, Henry B. Puffenberger.

Coroner—Edward Lepper.

Sheriff—Philip H. Reif.

Probate Judge—George M. Hoke.

Prosecuting Attorney—Harry P. Black.

County Commissioners—F. J. Fry—incoming, Nicholas Wall;

Nicholas Wall—incoming, John M. Fry; C. D. Holtz—incoming, John W. Cook.

Infirmary Directors—D. H. Good, Samuel Dreitzler, Jacob Staib, Edward L. Yale, Supt. Infirmary three miles south of city on Melmore Road.

Justices of the Peace: Adams Township—W. M. Clay, Republic; C. G. Robinson, Greenspring.

Big Spring—Isaac W. Cline, Adrian; Louis Ridenour, New Riegel; C. D. Chilcoat, Alvada.

Bloom—Fred J. Gillam, Bloomville; J. F. Walker, Bloomville.

Clinton—S. J. Patterson, Tiffin; Charles Deppen, Tiffin.

Eden—Orville Downs, Melmore.

Jackson—Pliny Trumbo, Amsden; J. C. Yoder, Longley.

Liberty—E. L. McDole, Kansas; John Robertson, Bettsville.

Loudon—John R. Bradner, Fostoria; T. P. Johnston, Fostoria.

Reed—James L. Lake, Omar; Hiram Heppler, West Lodi.

Scipio—Aaron Kistler, Republic.

Seneca—John Clabaugh, McCutchenville; Julius Smith, Tiffin.

Thompson—M. Geiger, Greenspring; John J. Krupp, Bellevue.

Venice—R. T. Hearson, Attica; Jas. F. Clements, Carrothers.

Township Clerks: Adams Township—Wm. Birdsall, Greenspring.

Big Spring—Joseph Wetzel, New Riegel.

Bloom—Frank F. Weidaw, Bloomville.

Clinton—Harvey Hunter, Tiffin.

Eden—George Herbst, Melmore.

Hopewell—Wm. Martin, Tiffin.

Jackson—W. A. Mowery, Fostoria.

Liberty—Grant Lott, Kansas, R. 2.

Loudon—John Dreitzler, Fostoria.

Pleasant—L. H. Miller, Old Fort.

Reed—Anthony Phillips, Bellevue.

Scipio—P. B. Pettys, Republic.

Seneca—H. V. Heimrich, Tiffin.

Thompson—I. E. Rine, Tiffin.

Venice—William Uhle, Attica.

PROPERTY VALUATION AND TAX RATES.

The county auditor has furnished the following figures showing the comparative valuation and tax rate of the taxing districts of the county for the years 1909 and 1911:

Taxing Districts	Valuation Tax Rate	
	1909.	1909.
Adams	\$ 918,830.00	1.94
Adams attached to Pleasant School district	47,410.00	2.15
Adams attached to Green Spring School dis.	37,270.00	2.64
Green Spring Corporation	149,570.00	4.34
Big Spring	867,000.00	1.38
Adrian School District	92,530.00	3.62
Big Spring attached to New Riegel School dis.	44,790.00	1.62

New Riegel corporation	\$ 95,620.00	1.82
Bloom	918,610.00	1.92
Bloom attached to Reed School district	20,790.00	1.98
Bloom attached to Bloomville School district	23,630.00	3.15
Bloomville Corporation	206,940.00	4.14
Clinton	1,000,880.00	1.72
Clinton attached to Tiffin School district	126,510.00	2.10
Eden	874,220.00	2.26
Eden attached to Seneca School district	28,470.00	2.14
Hopewell	1,049,330.00	1.90
Hopewell attached to Liberty School district	new. dist.	2.09
Hopewell attached to Tiffin School district	40,700.00	2.40
Jackson	1,293,930.00	1.22
Jackson attached to Fostoria School district	60,760.00	2.02
Liberty	1,135,390.00	2.02
Liberty attached to Bettsville School district	48,560.00	2.56
Bettsville Corporation	110,290.00	3.06
Loudon	1,012,860.00	2.08
Loudon attached to Fostoria School district	90,320.00	2.94
Fostoria City in Loudon	2,375,710.00	4.00
Fostoria City in Jackson	196,330.00	3.94
Pleasant	919,060.00	2.04
Pleasant attached to Liberty School district	19,660.00	1.80
Old Fort School district	171,920.00	2.14
Reed	888,680.00	1.70
Reed attached to Venice School district	28,280.00	1.88
Scipio	816,390.00	1.84
Scipio attached to Reed School district	22,590.00	1.76
Scipio attached to Republic School district	39,920.00	2.32
Republic Corporation	141,790.00	2.74
Seneca	940,340.00	1.90
Tymochtee School district	54,470.00	1.74
Thompson	839,190.00	1.70
Separate School District No. 1	115,460.00	1.26
Venice	864,020.00	2.04
Venice attached to Reed School district	15,390.00	1.86
Carrothers School district	127,780.00	2.04
Venice attached to Attica School district	49,270.00	2.48
Attica Corporation	248,630.00	3.74
Tiffin City in Clinton township	4,189,670.00	3.96
Tiffin City in Hopewell township	130,700.00	3.94

Taxing Districts	Valuation Tax Rate	
	1911.	1911.
Adams	\$ 2,060,520.00	.86
Adams attached to Pleasant School district	96,750.00	1.05

Adams attached to Green Spring School dist.	\$ 78,740.00	1.26
Green Spring Corporation	400,610.00	1.39
Big Spring	2,390,850.00	.50
Adrian School district	234,660.00	1.42
Big Spring attached to New Riegel School dist.	118,020.00	.61
New Riegel Corporation	372,580.00	.52
Bloom	2,010,150.00	.87
Bloom attached to Reed School district	37,850.00	1.09
Bloom attached to Bloomville School district	56,130.00	1.50
Bloomville Corporation	579,180.00	1.48
Clinton	2,334,550.00	.74
Clinton attached to Tiffin School district	314,050.00	.84
Eden	1,962,120.00	1.00
Eden attached to Seneca School district	61,980.00	.98
Hopewell	2,583,010.00	.77
Hopewell attached to Liberty School district	27,060.00	.76
Hopewell attached to Tiffin School district	84,640.00	1.15
Jackson	2,866,100.00	.55
Jackson attached to Fostoria School district	122,180.00	1.00
Liberty	2,884,620.00	.79
Liberty attached to Bettsville School district	123,950.00	1.00
Bettsville Corporation	268,430.00	1.26
Loudon	2,599,070.00	.81
Loudon attached to Fostoria School district	155,780.00	1.70
Fostoria City in Loudon	5,905,210.00	1.63
Fostoria City in Jackson	507,360.00	1.57
Pleasant	2,145,770.00	.87
Pleasant attached to Liberty	48,120.00	.73
Old Fort School district	435,720.00	.84
Reed	2,037,310.00	.74
Reed attached to Venice School district	67,040.00	.79
Scipio	1,819,520.00	.82
Scipio attached to Reed	45,990.00	.86
Scipio attached to Republic School district	88,470.00	1.04
Republic Corporation	314,770.00	1.23
Seneca	2,358,870.00	.75
Tymochtee School district	148,050.00	.64
Thompson	2,031,410.00	.70
Separate School district No. 1.	292,560.00	.49
Venice	2,013,260.00	.87
Venice attached to Reed School district	37,190.00	.77
Carrothers School district	308,810.00	.84
Venice attached to Attica School district	116,910.00	1.04
Attica Corporation	627,920.00	1.48
Tiffin City in Clinton	10,241,880.00	1.61
Tiffin City in Hopewell	329,780.00	1.56

To fully understand these tables the following statement issued by the auditor is appended.

1. Taxing authorities have the power to levy a tax sufficient to provide for sinking fund and interest purpose, which have been permitted by the consent and vote of the people, for building school houses, road and other improvements.

2. The maximum rate of taxes for general purpose, for state, county, township, school, etc., shall not exceed in any one year ten mills (or one cent) on the dollar of the tax valuation of the taxable property of the county.

3. If in any year such rate of ten mills (one cent) on each dollar will not produce an amount equal, if necessary, to the aggregate amount of taxes levied in each taxing district in the year 1909, such rate may be increased to the extent necessary to produce such aggregate amount of taxes of the year 1909, but in no case shall it exceed fifteen mills (one and one-half cents) on each dollar, this is exclusive of levies for sinking fund and interest purpose. This rule must be followed for the years 1911-1912 and any year thereafter.

4. The intent and purpose of this act is to provide that an increase in the total valuation of all taxable property in the several taxing districts shall not increase the total amount of taxes now levied over the year 1909, except to the amount of the additions provided for interest and sinking fund purpose, which has or will be levied, upon the vote and consent of the people.

Continuation of auditor's statement and explanation: "The instructions to appraise all property at its full value was ordered by the tax commission of Ohio and was made necessary in order to meet the conditions that result from the new appraisement and tax limit laws passed by the last general assembly. Had our appraisers, appraised all property under the old rule, at about one-third of its true value, such valuation would not have produced enough revenue to support our schools, etc., under the new tax limit law.

"The new valuations made by our appraisers will not increase our taxes, but will in time reduce them for the reason that hundreds of thousands of dollars heretofore concealed on account of the high tax rate (caused by a low valuation) will now gradually come forth, for no one will now have the excuse to conceal his money, credits and other property on account of the high tax rate, for the new tax rate will be so low in each taxing district that individuals and others who have been in the habit of concealing such property, because of the high rate will now list the same. As this property heretofore concealed comes forth, our taxes will decrease accordingly. In many instances as will be seen by the following table of tax rates, etc., the tax rate under a low valuation was so high that it exceeded the rate of interest received. The result was a concealment of moneys, credits and other property every time the assessor called. The new tax limit law will in time stop all this.

"In a few instances some of us may have more taxes to pay than we did, for the reason that the appraisalment of 1909 had a great many unequal valuations. Some were too low, others too high, wherever this occurred, the property valued too low will have a slight increase, where the same was too high there will be a decrease. Such conditions have now been reduced to a minimum. Any one who thinks his or her property is valued too high in accordance with his neighbor's should make application to the several boards of revision for adjustment. However a perfect valuation is an impossibility.

"The new appraisalment of the real estate appears to be about two and one-half times higher than the old valuations. I have increased the value of personal property at the rate of one and one-half times higher than for the year 1909. This may be a little low or high as the case may be, which would slightly increase or decrease the new levies given herewith, but on the average I think my computations are correct. The rates given here for both old and new valuations cover state, county, school and all other taxes, including sinking fund and interest purposes.

"The valuations given here are as returned by the appraisers and as equalized by the county board of equalization for townships and villages. The changes which will be made by the board of equalization for the cities of Fostoria and Tiffin have not been deducted or added, as these boards have not completed their work. The boards of Fostoria and Tiffin cannot reduce the amount given here, they may increase the same, in such case the rate given here for said cities would be reduced. To compute your taxes, multiply the tax value of your property by the tax rate given above, which will give you the amount of taxes on your property for one year.

"It is with pleasure I give the above information and trust it will enable all tax-payers to more fully understand the new rules used at the appraisalment just completed, under the new laws passed by the last general assembly."

TELEPHONE VALUATION.

For the Year 1909.

Central Union Telephone Co.	\$ 66,660.00
United States Telephone Co.	4,090.00
Green Spring Telephone & Electric Co.	4,660.00
Flat Rock Telephone Co.	700.00
Carey Electric Telephone Co.	190.00
Bascom Mutual Telephone Co.	430.00
Seneca Telephone Co.	1,200.00
Farmers' Telephone Co., (Bloomville)	9,600.00
Citizens' Telephone & Message Co., (Fostoria)	16,825.00
Farmers' Mutual Telephone Co., (Ft. Seneca)	1,180.00

Melmore Mutual Telephone Co.	\$ 160.00
New Riegel Mutual Telephone Co.	1,040.00
Old Fort Mutual Telephone Co.	1,180.00
Sycamore Telephone Co.	1,740.00
Tiffin Consolidated Telephone Co.	20,010.00
Ohio Telephone & Telegraph Co.	13,830.00

For the Year 1910.

Central Union Telephone Co.	\$45,190.00
United States Telephone Co.	5,445.00
Green Spring Telephone & Electric Co.	6,770.00
Flat Rock Telephone Co.	865.00
Carey Electric Telephone Co.	276.00
Carey Farmers' Telephone Co.	302.00
Bascom Mutual Telephone Co.	470.00
Seneca Telephone Co.	2,292.00
Farmers' Telephone Co., (Bloomville)	12,807.00
Citizens' Telephone & Message Co., (Fostoria)	17,481.00
Farmers' Mutual Telephone Co., (Ft. Seneca)	1,425.00
Melmore Mutual Telephone Co.	280.00
New Riegel Mutual Telephone Co.	1,450.00
Old Fort Mutual Telephone Co.	1,728.00
Sycamore Telephone Co.	1,881.00
Tiffin Consolidated Telephone Co.	35,510.00
Local Telephone Company (Bellevue)	7,629.00
Ohio Telephone & Telegraph Co.	19,135.00

The soil of Seneca county is well adapted to the growing of corn, wheat, clover and alfalfa. The old theory that only a limited supply of soil fertility was stored in the earth and would soon become exhausted does not hold good in Seneca, for its richness seems inexhaustible. There are different elements of soil fertility in different kinds of soil. Some are richer in one element and may lack some of the other elements. They vary in different farms. What is lacking in the soil can be supplied artificially. Thorough tillage will increase fertility. But Seneca county being on the edge of what was once known as the Black Swamp has a deep soil and exhaustless fertility.

But little information as to the value of land is obtainable, for little farm land is sold or offered for sale, as the owners are loth to part with them. A farm on the Portland road near Tiffin, recently sold at a large price. Most of the land in the county would sell for \$100, or more, per acre. The farms are usually small, ranging from 50 to 100 acres, with occasionally one of 200 acres or larger. Many of the farmers have permanent pastures, although the land so

used might be easily tilled.. The farm work is usually done by the farmers themselves, with the assistance of their boys, but when outside help is employed they are treated nicely and are well cared for. Seneca county farmers have learned the advisability of using good seed.

A new era in farming seems to be dawning, and the extension of the agricultural school is the direct result of some advanced ideas by thinking men. It is found that it is impossible for the average farmer to attend an agricultural college, and hence the extension school is brought to his very door. These schools are proving very satisfactory.

Ohio is a rich agricultural state. Great crops of wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, potatoes and orchard and garden products are raised. The state also produces large quantities of flax and tobacco and its immense forests of hard-wood furnish great quantities of most valuable lumber used in the manufacture of furniture and agricultural implements.

CHAPTER V

SWEEPING PIONEER PICTURES

"IN PIONEER TIMES," BY THE AUTHOR—THE IMPROVED LOG CABIN—THE FARMER'S BOY—AMUSEMENTS OF THE PIONEER BOY—PIONEER GATHERINGS—THE INDUSTRIES—RELIGIOUS SERVICES—JOHNNY CAKE AND HOMINY—PIONEERS AND THEIR TROUBLES—THE SCARCITY OF MONEY—MALARIAL DISEASES—TROUBLES MADE THEM NEIGHBORLY—WELCOME TO EMIGRANTS—"SENECA COUNTY NEARING HER CENTENNIAL," BY SADE E. BAUGHMAN—"TALES OF PIONEER DAYS," BY JESSE E. BOGART—"REMINISCENCES OF PIONEER LIFE," BY A SENECA COUNTY PIONEER.

In the following chapter are grouped a number of contributions to the pioneer history of Seneca county which cover so much literary ground that, as the saying goes, they are in "a class by themselves." They may be said to form the rich background to matters which, in after pages, are brought into the foreground and presented in detail.

IN PIONEER TIMES.

(By the Author.)

The houses in which the pioneers of Seneca county lived have been often described; their form and proportions and general appearance have been repeatedly impressed upon the mind of the student of history. They were built of round logs with the bark on, and side chimneys of mud and sticks, puncheon floors, clap-board roof, with and without a loft or second floor, and all put together without a nail or particle of iron from top to bottom. These buildings stood many a year after the original inhabitants moved into better quarters. They served for stables, sheep pens, hay houses, pig pens, smith shops, hen houses, loom shops, school houses etc. Some of them are yet standing in this county, and occupied, to some extent, in some portions of the county as dwellings.

A second grade of log cabin, built later, was quite an improvement on the first, being made of hewn logs, with sawed lumber for

floor and window frames and doors. Glass also took the place of paper windows of the old cabin; nails were also sparingly used in these better cabins. It was sometimes built near the old one and connected with it by a covered porch. When nails were first used, for a few years a pound of them was exchanged for a bushel of wheat. They were a precious article, and were made by hand on a blacksmith's anvil out of odds and ends of old worn out sickles, scythes, broken clevis pins, links of chains, broken horse shoes, etc., all welded together to eke out the nail rods from which they were forged. The first cabins were often erected ready for occupation in a single day. In an emergency, the pioneers collected together, often going eight or ten miles to a cabin raising, and in the great woods, where not a tree had been felled or a stone turned, begin with dawn the erection of a cabin.

Three or four wise builders would set the corner stones, lay with the square and level the first round of logs; two men with axes would cut the trees and logs; one with his team of oxen, a "lizzard" and a log cabin would "snake" them in; two more with axes, cross-cut saw and frow would make the clapboards; two more with axes, cross-cut saw and broad-axe would hew out the puncheons and flatten the upper side of the sleepers and joists. Four skillful axemen would carry up the corners, and the remainder with skids, and forks or hand spikes would roll up the logs.

As soon as the joists were laid on, the cross-cut was brought from the woods, and two men went to work cutting out the door and chimney place; and while the corner men were building up the attic and putting on the roof, the carpenters and masons of the day were putting down the puncheons, laying the hearth and building the chimney high enough to keep out the beasts, wild or tame. In one corner at a distance of six feet from one wall, and four from the other the bed post was placed—only one being needed. A hole was bored in the puncheon floor for the purpose of setting this post in (which was usually a stick with a crotch or fork in the upper end) or if an augur was not at hand a hole was cut in the puncheon floor and the fork sharpened and driven into the ground beneath; rails were laid from this fork to the wall, and usually nice, straight hickory poles formed the bottom, upon which straw or leaves were placed and the blanket put on. This made a comfortable spring bed and was easily changed and at a little later time, say from 1830 to 1840, the pioneers were living a little easier. Their farms were partially cleared, many of them were living in hewed log houses and many in frame, and even brick houses. Most of them had barns and innumerable out houses. They generally had cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry, and were living in comparative comfort. Their neighbors were near and always dear. Their

schools and churches had improved somewhat, yet even at this late day there are hundreds of log school houses and churches.

As to the furniture of these early cabins, an old settler writes thus: The furniture of the backwoods matched the architecture well. There were a few quaint specimens of cabinet work dragged into the wilderness, but these were sporadic and not common. I can best describe it by what I saw in my father's house. First of all a table had to be improvised, and there was no cabinet-maker to make it, and no lumber to make it of. Our floor was laid with broad chestnut puncheons, well and smoothly hewn, for the now obsolete art of hewing timber was then in its prime. Father took one of these puncheons, two feet and a half broad, putting two narrow ones in its place, bored four large augur holes and put in four legs, or round poles with the bark on. On this hospitable board many a wholesome meal was spread, and many an honest man, and many a wayworn stranger ate his fill and was grateful.

On great occasions, when an extension table was needed, the door was lifted off its hinges, and added to the puncheon. What we sat upon at first I cannot conjecture; but I remember well when my father loaded his horses down with wheat and corn, and crossed the country a distance of eight or ten miles, and brought home, in exchange, a set of oak splint-bottomed chairs, some of which are intact to this day. Huge band-boxes, made of blue ash bark, supplied the place of bureaus, and wardrobes; and a large tea chest cut in two, and hung by strings in the corners, with the hollow sides outward, constituted the book cases. A respectable old bed-stead, still in the family, was lugged across from Red Stone. An old turner and wheelwright added a trundle bed, and the rest were hewn and whittled out according to the fashion of the times, to serve their day and be supplanted by others as the civilization of the country advanced.

But the grand flourish of furniture was the dresser. Here were spread out in grand display pewter dishes, pewter plates, pewter basins and pewter spoons, scoured as bright as silver.

About three months in the year was all the schooling a farmer's boy could get. He was sadly needed at home from the age of five years, to do all sorts of chores and work on the farm. He was wanted to drive the cows to water and to pasture; to feed the pigs and chickens and gather the eggs. His duties in the summer were multifarious; the men were at work in the field harvesting, and generally worked from early morning until late at night, and the boys were depended on to "do the chores," hence it was impossible to spare them to attend school in summer. There was no school in spring and fall. In winter they were given three month's schooling—a very poor article of schooling, too, generally. Their books were generally anything they happened to have around the

house, and even as late as 1850 there was no system in the purchase of school books.

Parents of children bought whatever book pleased their fancy, or whatever the children desired them to purchase. A geography was a geography, and a grammar a grammar, regardless of who was the author. This great confusion in school books, made trouble for the teacher, but that was of small moment. He was hired and paid to teach whatever branches, out of whatever books the parents thought the best. The branches generally taught in the early schools, however, were reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic, and, later, geography and grammar. Boys attending school but three months in a year made but little progress. They began at the beginning of their books every winter, and went as far as they could in three months, then forgot it all during the nine months out of school, commencing again the next winter just where they commenced the previous one. In this way they went over and over the same lessons every year.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE PIONEER BOY.

A prominent citizen of Tiffin, who is a son of a Seneca county pioneer, upon being interview by the author of this work, gives the following sketch of his boy hood days:

"Did the boys of that day have any fun, do you ask? Certainly. A healthy boy will manufacture his own amusements, if he does not have to work too hard. The boys of those times were mustered into ranks of labor at an early age, say at ten or eleven, and made to contribute to the common weal of the family; yet on rainy days fishing was permissible, when it rained too hard for work. So at night, after having performed all the work during the day that an ingenious father could get from a rather unwilling boy, fishing parties were common to the mill ponds.. Husking bees, coon huntings, logging bees, and house or barn raisings, called the young men and boys together.

"It may seem to the boys of today, who, with his surroundings of a beautiful country home, a farm productive of everything necessary, as well as of many luxuries, where the labors of the farm are so largely performed by machinery, with the facilities for excursions to distant places, and with frequent trips upon the lake, with concerts and lectures and theatres and conventions the year around—that he has all the fun, and that we of sixty years ago must have had only a dull round.

"Not so. While we combated roots and stumps in the soil, where the boy of today plows with no obstruction, while riding his plow, we had before us the virgin forests, an open book and a museum of unfailing resources of amusement. They furnished

the small game, which we delighted to hunt in abundance. They furnished nuts of every variety, delicious wild fruits and mandrakes, and slippery elm bark. They furnished the material for his stilts, his dart, his pop gun, his whistles and his bows and arrows, as the season of each of these sports came around. Then the boy of long ago had the sport of chopping down little trees before chopping became a daily task, and of seeing them fall, a pastime of pleasure unalloyed, except by the admonition from his seniors, to cut close to the ground.

"Then the streams little and big, now so nearly dried up in summer, ran high all the year around, and never failed to furnish amusement of the rarest kind. In winter the boy sported upon the ice of the river or skated, if he owned skates, and in summer he fished or bathed in the water or guided his raft or skiff thereon.

"The pioneer boy had little money, in fact he hardly saw enough of it to recognize the different denomination of the currency of the day. This was largely due to the fact that there was little money in the country. Business was largely carried on by barter. A pound of butter would buy a pound of cut nails. Two pounds of butter would buy a shilling hat. A good horse could be bought for from twenty-five dollars to fifty dollars, and a cow for ten dollars. The little money that came into the family in big copper cents, six pences and shillings, for dimes and half dimes, were rarely seen, had to be carefully saved for tax paying time. In fact, the boy had little use for money. Shows rarely came this way, and part of our religious teachings was to the effect that a show that had a round ring in the tent, whatever else it may have had, was awfully wicked.

"The railroads of the day, all of which were corduroy roads, always gave free excursions, the passenger carrying his own lunch.

"The clothing in which the pioneer boy was clad was not tailor made, was not even hand-me-downs, but the result of the summer work and the cunning skill of his mother's fingers, which worked early and late. In the spring of each year a crop of flax was sown, and at maturity was pulled, rotted, broken in the flax-brake and hatched by the men folks, when it was ready to be carded, spun and woven into cloth, called 'tow and linen' for the next year's clothing. So of the wool of the sheep kept. The price of wool in the markets of the country was not then a burning question as now; the limited supply was scarcely sufficient for the families of the pioneers. The supply was either carded into bats at home or carried to the woolen mill and made into 'rolls' ready for the spinning wheel. The same mother's hands spun it into yarn ready for the weaver or ready for her winter's knitting into socks. The spun yarn, dyed in butternut or blue dye, sufficed for the 'filling' in a web, which was of cotton yarn, and the product

was known as 'jeans.' The weavers work done, the same mother's nimble fingers cut, fitted and made the tow and linen or the jeans into coats, pants and vests for the boys.

"As the time passed on and the family became more forehanded, which meant, had more sheep and other stuff and something to sell in the market, the cloth was made of all-wool and went to the cloth dresser, for fulling and dressing, and came home shining like broadcloth. Here came the need of the tailor who cut the cloth ready for the itinerant sewing woman, and the boy came out in a suit of 'fulled cloth' with shining brass buttons. So the work of clothing the boys developed from year to year until maturity enabled him to dress in store clothes from his own earnings.

"It was not always that the last year's suit lasted well until this year's suit made its appearance, in which case, the boy, in the interim between the passing away of the former and the coming of the latter, might have passed for Riley's 'Raggedy Man.'

"Boots and shoes were not brought to the pioneer home ready-made and in assortments sure to meet all demands. Hides, taken from animals killed for family supplies of meat, or more often, hides taken from domestic animals dying from the murrain, were taken to the near-by tannery, dressed into leather and were, by the neighboring shoemaker, made up into boots and shoes for the family, with the emphasis upon the word *shoes*; for, as a matter of true history, the pioneer boy in question never possessed the greatly coveted boots until he was permitted to earn them by work for a neighbor, at thirteen years of age."

It is interesting to recall some of the industrial, social and religious gatherings of the pioneers of Ohio. In the early settlement of the country, there were cabin and barn raisings, log rollings, and wood choppings, corn huskings, and sewing and quilting parties, and at such gatherings utility and amusements were usually blended. Rich and poor then met upon lines of social equality and the old and the young mingled together in those old time gatherings. The pioneers were helpful to each other, not only in "raisings" and "rollings" requiring a force of men, but also, in other ways. If a settler was incapacitated from work by sickness or other cause his neighbors set a day and gathered in force and plowed his corn, harvested his grain, or cut his wood for the winter, as the season or occasion required. And when a pig or calf or sheep was killed, a piece of the same was sent to the several families in the neighborhood, each of whom reciprocated in kind, and in this neighborly way all had fresh meats the greater part of the summer.

Cornhuskings were great occasions. Sometimes the corn ears were stripped from the stalks, and hauled to a favorable place and put in parallel or semi-circular winnows, convenient for the huskers. Moonlight nights were usually chosen for the husking-bees,

and sometimes bonfire lights were improvised. After the company gathered, captains were selected who chose the men off into squads or platoons which competed in the work, each trying to finish its row first. The captain of the winning squad would then be carried around on the shoulders of his men, amid their triumphal cheers, and then the bottle would be passed.

Women also attended these pioneer gatherings and sometimes assisted at the husking, but more frequently were engaged in the early evening in quilting or sewing, or in helping to prepare the great supper-feast that was served after the work was done. .

There was a rule that a young man could kiss a girl for each red ear of corn found at a husking, and it goes, without saying that all the girls were kissed, some of them several times; for it was surprising how many red ears were found—so many that the number was prima-facie evidence that some of the boys went to the huskings with their pockets full of red corn ears.

Nearly all the pioneer gatherings wound up after supper with dancing, in which the old joined as well as the young, and, when a fiddler could not be obtained, music for the occasion was furnished by some one blowing on a leaf, or whistling "dancing" tunes. The dancing then was more vigorous than artistic, perhaps, for the people were vigorous in those days, effeminacy not becoming fashionable until later years.

The pioneers were industrious people. The situation required that the men must chop and grub and clear the land ere they could plow and sow and reap. And the women had to card and spin and knit and weave and make garments for their families, in addition to their household work. A pioneer minister's wife, in telling about her work upon a certain occasion, said: "I've made a pair of pants and a bed tick, and washed and ironed, and baked six pies today."

The spinning wheels of the pioneer period, what few are yet left, are cherished as heirlooms by their fortunate possessors. There was the large wheel for wool and the small one for flax. Flax was a necessity. A clearing was made in the winter and in the spring the flax seed was sown, which grew and was harvested. It was spread on the ground to receive the autumnal rains and early frost, which was necessary to prepare it for the breaking, the scutching and the hackling. The tow was then separated from the flax and both were in readiness for the spinning. The hum of the spinning wheel and the reel was the piano music of the pioneer home; and, when echoed by the loom with its quick-moving shuttle, furnished the tow cloth and the linen so useful in those early times, when calico was a dollar a yard, and money was very scarce. The wool and the linen and cotton used for clothing had to be colored by the housewife to suit the tastes of the family. The dyes usual-

ly used were copperas, butternut, madder and walnut. But the men clad in linsey-woolsey or tow pants and home-made linen shirts laid broad and deep the foundations of social, moral, industrial and religious life, which have been preserved by their descendants as a priceless inheritance.

Wool had to be carded into rolls by hand, and after the rolls had been spun into yarn and the yarn woven into flannel the products of the loom had to be "fulled" into thicker cloth for men's wear. As this was a hand, or rather a foot, process, it necessitated "fulling" or "kicking" parties. Upon such occasions the web was stretched out loosely on the puncheon floor and held at each end, while men with bared feet sat in rows at the dies and kicked the cloth, while the women poured on warm soap suds, and white foam of the suds would often be thrown over both the kickers and the attendants. Carding the woolen mills and spinning and weaving factories came later, served their purposes and time, but are no more, and now people go to stores and get "hand-me-down" suits neither asking nor caring where or how they were made.

While there were social amusements in pioneer times in Seneca county, religious services were not neglected. As there were but few church buildings then, camp-meetings were frequently held during the summer season. Camp-meeting trips were enjoyable outings. The roads to camp-grounds often ran by sequestered farm homes and through shady woodlands, where the rays of the sun shimmered charmingly through the leafy tree-tops, and the fragrance of the wayside flowers deliciously perfumed the summer air. At the camp white tents in a semicircle partly surrounded an amphitheater of seats in front of a pulpit canopied by trees.

The Creator of heaven and earth reared the columns of those camp cathedrals, along whose bough-spanned dome soft winds whispered and in whose leafy fretwork birds sang. From the mossy floor flowers sent up their perfume like altar incense, and, in accord with place and surroundings, the congregation was wont to sing:

"There seems a voice in every gale,
A tongue in every flower,
Which tells, O Lord, the wondrous tale
Of Thy Almighty power."

At the camp visitors were received with cordial greeting, for the campers had the warmth of friendship in their hearts and of Christian zeal in their souls, and their frank manner and winsome ways were favorable preludes to the services that followed.

At these camp meetings, some of the worshipers would become quite demonstrative at times, for the personal manifestations of joy or devotion differ as much as our natures differ. No two persons

give expression in the same way to any human emotion. Religion can come to you only in accordance with your nature, and you can respond to it only in the same way.

Singing was a prominent feature of camp meeting services. It was the old-fashioned singing, without instrumental accompaniment. Singing such as our dear old mother sang, and although faulty, perhaps, in note, came from the heart and went to the heart. The singing of today may be more artistically rendered, but it is the old-time songs that comfort us in sorrow and sustain us in our trials, as they come back to us in the hallowed remembrance from the years that are past.

"Johnny cake" was the principal form of bread for breakfast and pone for dinner, with wild game, hominy and honey, while the standard dish for supper was mush and milk. Log-rollings, house-raising and wood-choppings were big occasions then, and dinners of "pot-pie" were served. Corn-huskings were also great events, and nearly all the pioneer gatherings would wind up with a dance after supper, in which all present joined. In the absence of a fiddle, the music was furnished by some one whistling or blowing on a leaf.

The hominy block was a piece of log about two feet long, set up on end, with a hole burnt into the upper end, forming a mortar. The end of a hand-spike was split to receive the sharp end of an iron wedge, which was held to the handle by an iron ring driven down tightly upon it. The head of the wedge crushed the corn in the hominy block, and thus they had a mortar and pestel. The corn often required a great deal of pounding before it would become fine enough for meal. The meal was then sifted, and the finer portion used for cakes, while the coarser part was the hominy. Fanning the hominy a little, while in a tin pan, drove all the shells out of it.

A very good hominy was also made without pounding it, by soaking the corn a day or two in strong lye made of wood ashes. This loosened the shell, and softened the hard part of the grain. The lye being poured off the corn soaked again in fresh water for awhile, would swell very large, and lose the taste of the lye, and when boiled soft made very good hominy.

Some of the settlers who had ingenuity enough, and could find flagstones that answered the purpose, constructed instruments they called "hand mills." Let me describe one of these, for they answered not only the purpose of the family that owned one, but also that of the neighbors round about, who brought their corn already shelled to grind it. When two or three of the neighbors met at the hand mill the same evening, one had to wait until the other was done, and it often took steady work until away beyond midnight, to grind corn enough for bread to last during the next day.

It was a very simple affair. Two stones, about twenty inches in diameter, dressed round, formed the real mill. The mill was erected near the chimney corner. The lower stone was made stationary on a block; the upper stone, called the runner, was turned by the hand in this wise: A pole was firmly fixed into a square hole on the top, near the edge. The upper end of the pole entered a hole in a board, or a log, overhead, loosely. A broad hoop, made of a clap-board shaved thin, was fixed around the stones to keep them to their places and keep in the corn. One person would then turn the stone, while the other fed the mill through a hole in the side called "the eye." It was hard and slow work, and the men took "turn about." While this work would take two men two hours to grind meal enough for the family for the next day, yet it was an improvement on the hominy block, after all.

The old saying that "necessity is the mother of invention," never was applied any where with greater force than in the life of the pioneer. As soon as ground enough was cleared, and wheat could be raised, no time was lost to try it. It was very difficult to stir up loose ground enough between the roots and stumps to receive the seed. Wheat drills would have been of no value then. But small crops were raised in the start. The threshing was done with flails or thin poles, sometimes on the ground, cleared up for that purpose. Now, to get the chaff away from the wheat was another difficulty. When the wind would blow, a sheet was spread on the ground, and a handful of wheat, held high up over the sheet, was allowed to run through the hand, while the wind blew the chaff to one side—a natural fanning mill. They had another way to clean wheat when the wind did not blow. Two men took hold of the four corners of a sheet, and wafted it, with a strong sweep, towards another man, thus creating a current of air in his direction, which separated the chaff from the wheat as it fell from his hands on to a second sheet provided to catch the clean grain. This was cleaning wheat in a calm.

The tales of the hardships, trials, difficulties, privations and sufferings of the pioneers can hardly be realized by those of the present generation. The pioneers of Seneca county have gone to their long homes. Occasionally a log cabin may yet be seen along the roadside for

The cabin homes of Seneca some still are left today,
In shady nooks by babbling brooks or on the great highway.

These cabins were once the homes of peace and happiness. Little feet danced cheerily over those puncheon floors, and the great log fires in those old chimneys cheered the inmates on many long winter evenings.

The pioneers who came to Seneca in the end had peaceful and happy homes on the old hunting grounds of the Indians, and from them has descended a sturdy people, whose pluck and energy have never been surpassed anywhere.

It is a great thing to make history. The men who participated in the Indian wars won victories for civilization and mankind. And these victories we are all enjoying today. Nothing therefore could be more appropriate than the stirring events of those times and the peace which followed should be recorded in history, thereby doing honor to the brave men who participated in them. It is fitting to rejoice over the prosperity attained in securing the fairest and most beautiful land to be found anywhere.

We should not ignore our obligations to the pioneers, but in remembering them, congratulate ourselves that we live in an age of improved utilities. The pioneers were the manufacturers of almost everything they used, not only their farming implements, but also the fabrics with which they were clothed. How different now.

All earthly things are given to change, and the firesides of the pioneer period have given place to the furnaces and registers of today. But the remembrance of the associations of the past has an attractive charm and a strong hold on our sentiments and affections. Though the scenes of our memory may be darkened with the shadows of bereavements and of sorrows, yet it is still a cherished indulgence to recall them. The rose and the thorn grow on the same bush; so the remembrance of the past, of our friends who have "gone before," is mingled with both pleasure and sorrow.

As the roads were mere bridle paths, the people walked or rode on horseback. The cabins were built of logs, and the first ones had greased paper windows. The chimneys were on the outside and were made of sticks and mortar. The floors were of puncheon. The fireplaces were large enough for "back-logs" and "fore-sticks." Very few families had clocks. They guessed the hour of noon, or ascertained it by the creeping of the sunlight up to the "noon mark" drawn upon the floor. The furniture of a cabin was usually a few chairs, a plain table and a bedstead. The bedsteads were made by poles being crossed and stuck into the wall at one end and resting on Y sticks at the other end. A little later came the trundle-bed, which was low and was pushed beneath the other bed during the day. There were no carpets upon these cabin floors, and a set of dishes consisted of six plates and six cups and saucers, and happy was the housewife who possessed these luxuries, for many families had only a few pewter plates which they brought with them. The cooking utensils were a tea-kettle, an iron pot and a skillet, also brought from the other side of the mountains upon the backs of horses. They grew gourds and hard

shell squashes, from which they made bowls and dippers. Salt had to be brought from the East until a road was opened to the lake, and the supply often became exhausted, and its scarcity was a great privation to the first settlers.

It would be difficult to picture to the mind of anyone, the vexations and troubles inflicted upon the frontier by the then great scarcity of money. There was very little to be had for any purpose. Barter and trade was the order of the day, and while this exchange was all right in some respects, it would not answer for others. Taxes could not be paid in that way, and the merchant, after waiting a long time, had to have cash with which to meet his bills in New York or Philadelphia. When some pioneer merchant brought on articles that were indispensable for the household, or for farming purposes, there was no money to buy them with. Often, long credits furnished no relief. When a man had anything to sell, it found no market for money. He could trade it away for something he wanted from his neighbor. If a man wanted an article from another, and had nothing to exchange for it, he paid in work by the day, or agreed to clear so many acres of land for the article. Men bought their cows, their horses or hogs in that way. Corn and wheat were hauled by ox teams, generally to Mansfield, or Portland, now Sandusky City, to be sold for money. Wheat raised under the difficulties described in a former chapter, hauled to a market, from forty to sixty miles away, where it could be sold for only thirty cents a bushel in cash, or for three shillings in trade, was not an article on which farmers became rich very fast. Portland was the principal market for wheat, and many a load of wheat was exchanged there, at three shillings a bushel, for salt at five dollars a barrel, when it took about one week to make the trip.

Getting grinding done at the few mills there were in the country, was attended with equally great hardship. After the City Mill, now in the First ward of Tiffin, was put up, farmers from Crawford, Hancock and Marion counties came here to get their grists ground, and at times, fifteen, twenty, or more teams waited their turn and camped out a whole week, with the family at home on small allowance, or probably with no bread at all.

To relate all the troubles and inconveniences that pioneer life in Seneca county was subject to, would require volumes, and some of them, only, are here alluded to. The rest must be left to inference, which to most any mind should be easy.

The hardest of all the hardships that the frontier settler had to contend with, was the malarial diseases everybody was subject to. The ground was covered with water and decaying vegetable matter; the river and the creeks were clogged with drift-wood and fallen timbers; beaver dams set the water back, thereby covering

large tracts of land, while cat-swamps (as they were then called) were very numerous. There were terrible thickets and jungles of brush-bushes of various kinds growing on rich, boggy soil.

It was in these trying times that men were compelled, not by avarice, but by absolute, stern necessity, to find employment on the canals, the only public works then in the state, and the only places where money could be had for labor. It was a sad parting, when the father left his little ones in the care and charge of the pioneer mother, to go sixty miles or more from home and be gone for months at a time, to work on the canal and himself become a subject to these malarious diseases. They were even more prevalent along the canals than elsewhere, because they were constructed through dense forests, along the most sluggish streams and on the most level ground, in order to avoid the expenditure which locks would require and the delay they would naturally cause in the moving traffic.

Log huts were built on the highest ground near the line of the survey, which were occupied as a headquarters for lodging, cooking, etc. They were as rough as they were temporary and the contractor or the sub-contractor would spend no more money for the comfort of his men.

The work on the canals commenced as early in the spring as the weather would permit and the frost was out of the ground, and was prosecuted with a will until along in July, when the laborers broke down with bilious diseases, and the work had to be abandoned in consequence until after the few first early frosts in the fall, when it was again resumed and pushed forward into the winter.

During the time the father was at work on the canal the mother with her little ones was alone in the cabin, miles away from neighbors, no doctor to call to assistance in case of sickness, no one to counsel or help in time of need. The trials and incidents of such a life lead the contemplative mind to sad and serious meditation. Seneca county commenced paying taxes in 1826, and among her first assessments was a canal tax, which was continued and increased for many years.

The absence of foreign demand for produce during the first twenty years offered no incentive to a production beyond family and neighborhood wants. Aside from the supply of such wants, there was no stimulus to agricultural enterprise. Railroads later multiplied rival markets, gave value to productions of the farm that before had been worthless, and secured a reward to every department of agricultural enterprise and an increase in the value of real estate that was far beyond the most sanguine hopes of those who first settled the country.

For want of churches, religious services took place at the cabin

of some settler, and it made very little difference what Christian denomination the preacher belonged to, for the people would attend service any way.

While pioneer life had its rough sides, and its deprivations, it must not be supposed, for a moment, that it was a dark and gloomy life, and destitute of joys and pleasures. There is a certain peculiar pleasure attached to it that is almost indescribable.

It should not be forgotten that there were no bridges across the streams in those days, and people found their way out to some open road, or to a neighbor, by following blazed trees; that it was then necessary to wade through swamps, climb over, or walk along on logs.

It was no uncommon occurrence with people who lived near the trails of Indians, to have a number of these red men come into the cabin and lay around the fire all night. They would come in at most any hour of the night, without making any noise, and in the morning, when the inmates of the house awoke, they found the Indians sound asleep on the floor, with their feet towards the fire. The cabin door was scarcely ever locked, and the Indians never learned the custom of knocking at a door to be allowed admittance. Parents would often leave their cabin of evenings in the care of their children, to sit up with a sick neighbor some miles away, when Indians would come in for a night's lodging, stay all night, and go away without molesting or disturbing anything.

Flouring mills were scarce, and often far off. Gradually, some of these useful structures sprung into existence along the river and on Honey creek; but even then, when a man had no team, he continued to experience the trouble of reducing his corn into meal as theretofore. The corn did not get as hard then as it does now. The corn patches were in the woods, in spots here and there around the scattered cabins, and the air was filled with moisture, which kept the corn wet and soft. To prepare it for the hominy block, or the mill, it had to be dried before the fire, for it would not shell without this preparation.

There were neither castes nor classes in society then. Some, it is very true, were in much better circumstances than others, even then; but their work, their deprivations, their hardships, their sufferings and mutual dependence upon each other in the hours of distress and need, together with their social gatherings, brought all down to a common level, or elevated all to a higher plane of neighborly love—as you please to have it—thus forming a society that the outside world, away from the frontier, never knew. There was no night so dark or stormy, no swale so deep, no distance so great, but that a call in case of sickness, distress or death, would be promptly responded to. To feed the hungry, to furnish relief in cases of distress and need, and to help each other was the mission

of the society. It was only necessary to have one's wants made known; help came of itself. And even in after years, if, by reason of sickness, accident or mishap of any kind, a neighbor could not take care of his harvest or make his hay, neighbors volunteered their services and did the work, without asking or expecting pay.

Viewing pioneer life from this standpoint, is it to be wondered at that neighbors would thus share and sympathize with each other? All this mutual help came spontaneously, without reward or expectation thereof.

Emigrants who crossed the mountains and descended and settled in the Ohio valley, usually brought with them their household goods, and their flocks of sheep, their horses and cattle. They crossed the mountains in large wagons, and drove their flocks before them. On reaching the Ohio river they put all on board of flat-boats and descended the river to their places of destination. But



FREIGHT WAGON ON OLD-TIME ROAD.

when emigration began to set in for northwestern Ohio, the emigrants had to find their way through a dense forest, as best they could. There were no roads open, and no bridges across any of the numerous creeks and rivers with which this northwestern part of Ohio abounds. There were immense swamps on both sides of the Sandusky, and along all its tributaries. Farther west and north the country was almost one continuous, immense swamp as far north as the Maumee, and west to Indiana, and far into that state. The soil was very rich, it must be admitted, and the farmer well knew that as soon as the water and the forest were conquered, the soil would eventually reward him for his toil. But to subdue these and become master of the situation required almost super-human power, the most patient fortitude and heroic courage.

When once settled and the cabin erected, it was not only a home and shelter for the pioneer and his family, but for every stranger who passed that way, "without money and without price."

The latch string was always out, for these pioneers were great hearted people, and no man, be he white, black or red, was turned away empty. Their cabin, often not more than fifteen or twenty feet square, made of rough beech logs, with the bark still adhering to them, were frequently occupied by a dozen or even a score of people for a night, and no complaints made for want of room; genuine hospitality, always finds room enough and never apologizes for lack of more; and when breakfast time came there was no apology for the scarcity of knives, forks and spoons, for "fingers were made before any of these."

The fare was homely, but generally abundant. What to eat, drink and wear were questions not, perhaps, difficult of solution in those days. The first was the easiest to solve. The deer, the bear, the wild turkey, the rabbit, the squirrel, all started up and said, or seemed to say, "eat me." These had been prepared for the red men of the forest, and were equally abundant for the pioneer. The forest was full of game, the streams full of fish, and wild fruits were abundant.

To get bread required both patience and labor; the staff of life was one of the articles that must be earned "by the sweat of the brow;" it could not be gathered from the bushes, fished from the streams, or brought down with the rifle.

Every backwoods-man once a year added to his clearing, at least, a "truck patch." This was the hope and stay of the family; the receptacle of corn, beans, melons, potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, turnips, etc., each variety more perfectly developed and delicious because it grew in virgin soil. The corn and beans planted in May brought roasting ears and succotash in August. Potatoes came with the corn and the cellar, built in the side of a convenient hill, and filled with the contents of the truck patch, secured the family against want. When the corn grew too hard for roasting ears, and was yet too soft to grind in the mill, it was reduced to meal by a grater, and whether stirred into mush or baked into johnnycake, it made, for people with keen appetites and good stomachs, excellent food.

A person is not a pioneer simply because he or she is aged; for age does not make one a pioneer. A pioneer is defined by Webster, and as understood by the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, is one who goes before, as into a wilderness, to prepare the way, etc. The pioneer period in Ohio was prior to 1820, and ended with that year.

As Seneca county was not settled at as early a date as some of the eastern counties in the state, the pioneer period should perhaps in this case extend to 1825. It has been said that the pioneers did not write history—they made it—and that even their sons, who kept notes of events, lost them in their removal to the still farther west.

The collection of material for historical purposes covering what in Ohio is called the pioneer period has been a difficult task. That was not an age of literature but of work; of clearing the forest and of building homes. The pioneers made history, but they had no time to write it. A few of the first settlers may have kept chronicles and annals, but after the county was somewhat improved, the same impulse that brought them to Ohio, impelled some of them to again take their places in the line of the march of civilization to the still farther west, and while enroute their records were lost. And when the historian came to write of the early settlements of the country, the information obtained was largely of the traditional kind, and it has been difficult often to discriminate between facts and fiction. There were state and county records, but the woof of events which the pioneers wove into the warp of time had to be sought in part outside of official records to make the web of history.

COLLECTING PIONEER MATERIAL.

"To state what I consider the best method of collecting material," continues the author, "I take the liberty to give my own experience, prefaced with some personal history. My grandparents were pioneers of Richland county, Ohio. They settled there in 1808, the year the city of Mansfield was founded. When a boy I heard my parents narrate pioneer tales, as we sat winter evenings around the family hearth, in the warmth and glow of the log fire of our cabin home. Their stories interested me, and that interest grew with my years, and I endeavored to extend my information upon pioneer history as opportunities were afforded. But it takes years to get an adequate knowledge and an accurate history of any locality.

"I am a newspaper man, and my vocation gave me opportunities to visit every part of Richland county and adjoining territory, not only once or twice but dozens of times during a series of years in the capacity of solicitor, reporter and special writer, and upon all such occasions I made more or less effort to become familiar, not only with the people, but with the early history, the geography, the geology, the topography and the pre-historic earthworks of the county. With the information thus gained, I began the publication of historical and biographical sketches as feature articles in the Mansfield papers, and these in turn were copied by newspapers of other towns, and gave the people opportunities to make corrections and additions. These articles also aided in creating an interest in historical matters which had never existed before and resulted in the formation of the Richland County Historical Society. From these sketches I prepared a history of the county, which was published in the centennial year, 1900.

"To the 'Fourth Estate,' as Edmund Burke termed the press, I give the credit of affording me the opportunities I utilized in collecting material and for its presentation to the public in a manner open to criticisms and corrections ere it was put into book form. Therefore, I consider the press the best means by and through which historical material can be collected and presented to the public; the best experiences of former years transformed into lessons that work for good in this commercial age of endless hurry and needless haste.

"It is in historical publications and by historical associations that the lesson of pioneer life, with its joys and its sorrows, its trials, its hardships and its achievements, can be preserved and inscribed, as they should be, on the heart tablet of every child in the land, from generation to generation."

SENECA COUNTY NEARING HER CENTENNIAL.

By Sade E. Baughman.

A retrospective glance at the progress made in Seneca county in the ninety years past, reveals achievements of which the first settlers never dreamed. The county is blessed with natural resources and a fertile soil, which combined with the industry and activity of an enterprising people made its success and prosperity go steadily forward. It is a surprising fact that the beautiful city of Tiffin, Seneca's county-seat, with a population of over fifteen thousand, less than a century ago had neither habitation nor name, and its site was a part of that vast, unexplored territory, whose western boundary was supposed to be lost in the golden twilight of the setting sun, and whose wild domain seemed destined to remain forever hushed in the silence of its solitude, save when awakened here and there by the dismal howl of the wolf, or the fearful whoop of the savage.

Ere white men crossed our rivers and came to the forests shade,
The red men and their tomahawks all this dominion swayed;
But the tide of emigration fast flowed on the Indian's track,
And all the force of tribal race could not turn the current back.

Into the depth of the vast forest came the Seneca county pioneers, and their advent marked a period in American history of absorbing interest alike to old and young. And it is proper that it should be so. Those hardy pioneers coupled courage with virtue, humanity and love of country with the stern duties of frontier life, and the example of their lives not only interests but strengthens our faith and admiration in human courage and unselfish purpose.

The sound of the axe of the woodmen felling the forest trees,
Were wafted back in startling echoes upon the passing breeze.

The pioneers of Seneca county were from different states, but no matter where they came from, they were a superior class of men who first traversed the forests by dimly marked and winding paths. None can now correctly imagine the features of this wild country at the time the first cabins were built. There were dangers to be encountered and difficulties to overcome. The gigantic forest was to be cleared, and the work was so enormous that only the strongest, the bravest and the most courageous dared attempt to accomplish it. But the pioneers transformed the dense woodlands into fertile fields, and made the waste places blossom as the rose.

And we bless the noble pioneers whose hands with toil were brown,
And sing their praise through all the land for they deserve renown;
They left their homes and scenes of peace for log cabins in the wood,
Where dangers lurked at every turn, these men and women good.

In pioneer times taverns were prominent factors in a community, and they were interspersed here and there along the roads leading to the lake. There the traveler sought rest and refreshments for himself and his tired horse. The taverns were also the stopping places for stage coaches and freight wagons, and the arrival and departure of these were great events in the life of rural communities. These taverns had large fire places, which in winter were kept well filled with wood, and they were of sufficient capacity to heat and light the house. There was no market for timber in those days of clearing the forest, and the only cost of fuel was the cutting of the wood. Around these great fireplaces the travelers gathered when the weather required, and their conversation gave the settlers glimpses of other parts of the country of which they knew little, and at bedtime the weary sojourners would spread their blankets near the blazing fire and retire to rest and sleep. But the tavern with its old-fashioned life has gone with the stage. The Tiffin hotels of today—the Shawhan and the Morcher—with their conveniences and fine equipments are like royal palaces when contrasted with the log cabin hotels of the long ago.

An affectionate veneration should be manifested for the pioneer women, who shrank from no dangers, shunned no hardships, endured great privations, and in their homes cultivated the social and domestic virtues. These strong and brave mothers, who toiled by their husbands' sides in life's hot noon, and went hand and hand with them down the dusky slope of the evening of an eventful, busy life, have like their companions, folded their arms to rest.

The women were brave and hardy, sharing dangers with the men.
Oft aided in field labor, and their homes they helped defend;
We turn to the dear mothers as the needle turns to the pole,
And in neither verse nor story have their virtues been half told.

A just meed of praise should be given the pioneer preachers, who amid all difficulties, dangers and hardships, ministered to the early settlers of Seneca county, and materially aided in laying the moral sentiment, which has broadened and deepened with the advancing years. It was a labor of love to them, and they endured privations that few of today know anything about. These preachers made many converts, and much could be written favorably about them, many of whom were eloquent, scholarly men. They appealed to the holiest and most sacred impulses of the heart, and wove the loveliness of their teachings into the lives of their hearers.

They are in a land of light and promise we have never seen,
Where the streams are golden rivers and the forests ever green;
And dear forever be the graves and bright the flowering sod,
Where rest the grand old sires who loved their country and their
God.

Life was all real to the people of the backwoods a hundred years ago. The world moved slowly then, and the people were not made world weary by the rush of affairs and the killing pace for supremacy in the race for wealth. But the ring of the woodman's axe in time gave place to the hum of machinery. The log cabins of our forefathers have vanished into the storied years, and stately mansions have risen in their places. The log school houses only remain as a memory, having been replaced by fine temples of learning.

Seneca county has achieved much, accomplished much. In times of peace she has contributed her share of the honored statesmen of the country; in times of war her sons have shown their patriotism and valor upon many a hard fought field of battle. In the professions, in the arts and in the sciences, many Seneca county youths have attained distinction and honor.

Thus glancing back thro years ago,
We take instruction from the past.
And cherish much of good then done,
As bread upon the waters cast.

Although Seneca county has had a noted past and has a prosperous present, its citizens are ever alert for better things and a greater future is yet in store for them ere the close of the century.

With reverence turning from the past,
We grasp the present now in hand.
And face the future strong and bold.
With trust in God and native land.

TALES OF PIONEER DAYS.

By Jesse E. Bogart.

Jesse E. Bogart, of Tiffin, aged eighty-five years, gives the following interesting sketch of the early history of the county:

"I came with my parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bogart, from Lithopolis, Fairfield county (this state), arriving in Tiffin, November 24, 1825, and forded Sandusky river just below where Washington street now stands. Daniel Dildine, father of our Squire Dildine, brought us with a four horse wagon, our household goods and family of four. Mr. Dildine rode the near wheel horse, and used only one single line and a black leather whip. He never whipped a horse. His horses understood his words and the crack of his whip, which at times was very loud. He unloaded us one evening four miles east of the village of Tiffin in the woods, beside a small cabin that father had raised and roofed a few months before.

"There was no chimney, windows, floors or doors, but in a short time it was made comfortable for winter. Like all other first cabins it was finished without a nail or a foot of sawed lumber. Wooden pins were used in place of nails, lumber split and hewed from white oak or white ash timber; split clapboards for roofing, held with weight poles (small logs). This cabin as did many others, did service thirty years or more. No crooked or knotty timber in those cabins.

"Our cabin was a preaching place from my first recollection. Uriah Egbert's double cabin on the North Greenfield road was also a preaching place and a home for ministers until his death on the Portland road. The cabins of John Searles, George R. Harris' father and C. C. Park's father, were all homes for ministers during their early years. Camp meetings were held annually along the different streams, Wolf creek, Honey creek, Morrison creek, Sugar creek and Green creek, Sandusky county. These meetings were largely attended ending with large and noisy revivals. Adam Munsar, Mr. Wareham, Mr. Burns were the circuit preachers that I can remember. Father Thompson, a missionary with the Wyandot Indians at Upper Sandusky, and Presiding Elder Bigelow would be heard occasionally.

"The ministers had many hardships to contend with, traveling from place to place on horseback through the woods. There were no roads but crooked wagon tracks and paths over logs, through mud and brush. In the leather saddle bag thrown loosely over the saddle, they carried the New Testament, hymn books, church rules or discipline, blank class books and the life of Hesteran Rogers. They were also agents for John Wesley's sermons.

They worked for low salaries. As money was scarce, members would pay their dues in chickens, from five to six cents each, eggs four to five cents per dozen, butter five to eight cents per pound. Ministers would often carry them home on horseback.

"Then they had other perplexities. The first I remember was to keep down the sisters' high bonnets, high sleeves and wide skirts. They said this was a sly trick of the devil to get evil into the church. This 'evil' was kept down pretty well until about 1840, when the county began to be dotted over with churches. Soon a worse evil was offered, a sly trick to get the devil's organs into our country churches. This must be broken down, said the old veterans. But the younger brethren went with the sisters. So the sly tricks were all successful and now we all enjoy the sisters' fine dresses and the sweet music that fills our churches from these organs. And we are glad the superstitious notion of the devil and his sly tricks have passed away.

"The first doctors in Tiffin were Henry Kuhn and Eli Dresbach. The first lawyers, Abel Rawson, Joel Wilson and Cowdry. The first tannery was located where the gas plant now stands and was owned by Wm. Daily. The first foundry was located on the east side of the Sandusky river and between the present sites of the Monroe and Washington street bridges. I don't know who owned it. They made a cannon and on its first trial it burst, killing one man and injuring our late Esquire Dildine.

"The first jail, history says, was built in 1825. It was built of logs hewed square and notched close together. The floor was the same kind of timber, layed close together. It stood on the east side of the court house grounds. The last time I was in it was the day Andrew Jackson was elected president; his last term. Don't know what became of it. The Democracy raised a hickory pole that morning near where Gibson's monument now stands. The first bridge across the Sandusky river in this county was erected by Josiah Hedges in 1832. It stood about where the west side of the present Washington street bridge now stands. It was a toll bridge and the toll house stood on the southwest corner of the bridge. We crossed it with ox carts many times. This bridge lay on bents in the river channel. I don't know what became of it.

"I witnessed the building of the first court house in 1836, and the light of its burning in 1841, and its rebuilding in 1843.

"In August of 1834 the cholera made its appearance in Tiffin; sixty-three died out of a population of a few hundred. We lived four miles east of Tiffin at the time and sheltered a family of five during its stay in Tiffin.

"We cleared up two farms, one four miles east of Tiffin, from 1825 to 1836, now owned by Mr. Sepp; the other in 1837 in Adams township on Sugar creek, now owned by George Detterman. Oxen

were used in clearing these farms. These oxen would often run away and change places turning their yokes upside down.

"I witnessed the surveying of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad from the center of Scipio (now Republic) to Tiffin. This was in the summer of 1832 or 33. Saw much of the work done from Tiffin to Republic. It was all woods, the right of way about one hundred feet wide all cleared and through the center large oak trees and many smaller ones dug out with shovel, pick and wheel-barrow. The log cabins of the laborers remained along the track for many years. The Baltimore & Ohio now uses the same line to Republic. It was nine years from the time of this surveying until the road was finished to Tiffin. Before this road was built all merchandise was hauled by wagon from Portland (now Sandusky City) by the way of the Kilbourn road, Amsden's Corners (now Bellevue) and Cold Creek (now Castalia).

"Hauling was done by the hundred. It was woods much of the way from Tiffin to Sandusky. Father and Daniel Dildine, Sr., did much of the hauling and I was always with them.

"The first merchants in Tiffin were John and Benjamin Pittenger, C. C. Parks' father, Mr. Cromise, Mr. Stevens, R. W. and Lorenzo Shawhan and John M. Naylor. These men all transacted business in small rooms carrying all kinds of dry goods, groceries, hardware and everything that was needed. J. M. Naylor conducted the first exclusive hardware store in Tiffin. Before the railroad was built farmers had to haul all their produce to Sandusky City. This brought much of the farmers' trade to that city. When there was grain they would lay in a barrel of salt, a sack of green coffee and many other things for the year.

"The Tiffin post office was the only one I knew of for many years. Postage on ordinary letters was ten cents; a few years later six cents, if paid in advance.

"The first paper printed in Tiffin was the *Seneca Patriot* in 1832, when I was learning to read.

"From 1828 to 1829 the landoffice for the sale of the Delaware lands was located in Tiffin.

"The first bank in Tiffin was the Seneca County Bank. I remember it, but cannot give an account of it, as I had no use for banks then.

"I commenced making coffins in 1838; a few years later went into the undertaking business at Lowell and soon built one of the first hearses used here. I made the first covered coffin used here, for the son of David Dudrow. For several years from five to eight dollars was the price for the largest coffin and attendance with hearse. No caskets were used then. Thirty years later as fine hearses and caskets were used as today.

"John Searles built the first country church in the county, on

the north bank of Rocky creek near his home on the Morrison road, on the same spot the church now stands. Mr. Searles was one of the first white men who lived in Seneca county. He was kind to his poorer neighbors, and when wheat flour was scarce and hard to get, he gave to them freely from his supply.

"The first Methodist Episcopal church built in Tiffin stood on the south side of Market street a half a square east of the river. It was dedicated by Presiding Elder Bigelow in 1830 or 31. The building is now occupied by Klopp Brothers.

"I helped to build the first school house in district No. 3, Clinton township, in 1834, a small hewed log house with a fire place stick chimney. In 1837 helped build the first school house in district No. 6, Adams township. It was the same as No. 3, only a stove for heating. These houses were built in the woods and on the same spot where the brick houses now stand. These houses had each three long benches for seats. I got my education in these houses. Cynthia Persons taught the first school in No. 3 in a cabin in the woods one mile east of Swander station. She was soon discharged for attending a dance. Earl Church taught the first school in No. 6 in a cabin one mile west of the present school house. Summer teachers were paid one dollar per week; winter teachers twelve dollars per month and boarded with the pupils.

"The men who built No. 3 were Henry Hall, father of Joel Hall, now on the old home. Thomas Blair, James and Elijah Brooks, Thomas Swander, father of Rev. John I. Swander, of this city, and Jacob Bogart. The men who built No. 6 were Jacob Hoeltzel, Earl Church, father of Mrs. D. C. Rule, Jacob Bogart, Daniel Rule, Jeremiah Williams and Ezra West. Those fathers and early teachers are all dead except one teacher, Mrs. Horace Emery, who resides near Greenspring.

"I was fortunate in seeing the great meteoric shower the night of the 13th of November, 1833. I witnessed the falling meteors until daylight. The meteors disappeared, leaving long blue streaks which soon faded away. To me they appeared different from explanations in astronomy. They appeared a short distance away, never close by, always disappearing before reaching the ground. These meteors looked like stars the size of hen's eggs and were very numerous and close together.

"In the fall of 1828 we camped with the Indians at Upper Sandusky. Sixteen years later I was in this village again, and found the Indian cemetery and old mission church much dilapidated.

"The largest tree in northern Ohio, a sycamore, stood south of the village. Its base for several feet above the ground was about fifty feet in circumference. At the top of the base it branched

into several large nice straight trees about the height of other timber.

"I spent one day on General Crawford's battle field a few miles north of Upper Sandusky. It was as the Indians left it a short time before. The oak grove where Crawford first routed the Indians was scarred with bullets from the ground to the branches. These bullets had been cut out by the Indians and sold for relics many years after the battle. This grove was mostly of small white oaks standing quite close together, covering but a few acres.

"I have lived over eighty-one years in Tiffin and Seneca county. In all that time I have been without its bounds only for about one year when traveling. A home here is a home in the best part, as has been well said of the best world we know of."

Jesse Bogart gave the above sketch to the writer about a month before his death. He was eighty-five years of age when he passed away at his home in Tiffin, No. 384 East Market street, at 8:00 o'clock Sunday evening, September 4, 1910, death being due to the infirmities of old age. The deceased was born in Fairfield county, April 2, 1825, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bogart, with whom he came to this county in 1826, settling on a farm on the north Greenfield road. He had lived in Tiffin since 1872, with the exception of sixteen years spent on a farm near there.

REMINISCENCES OF PIONEER LIFE.

(As Told by a Seneca County Pioneer.)

The early emigrants to the valley of the Sandusky were compelled to make their way through forest and swamp as best they could. They had to follow old army roads, or Indian trails, fording streams, and winding through the woods for hours and days by blazed trees. There was no bridge across any stream in the whole valley of the river—nor could a house or cabin be found to stop at. They had to camp out, and sleep in the wagon, or on the ground, with no roof but the trees, or the broad canopy of heaven. When Mr. Montgomery moved into the old fort, there was no bridge between Urbana and Lower Sandusky. When the writer came to Seneca, in 1833, there was no bridge in the county. Neighbors on opposite sides of streams, made a way to get across by falling a tree across and walking over the log.

In the years 1819 and 1820, there were but five families of white people living between Fort Seneca and Fort Ball. These were the Dumonds, William Harris, Abner Pike, (who had a cabin near the place where Ezra Baker afterwards built a frame house

near the mill,) an old man by the name of McNutt, and widow Shippy. Benjamin Barney, Anson Gray and Joel Chapin also arrived about that time.

The Indian tribes here at the time of the first settlement by the whites, were the Senecas, Cayugas, Mohawks and Oneidas. The Senecas—the most numerous—and Cayugas occupied the lower part, and the Oneidas and Mohawks the upper part of the reservation, which was nine miles north and south, and six miles east and west, on the east side of the Sandusky river. The land was held in joint stock, and each had the privilege of making improvements, as he wished.

They numbered several hundred, and were not bad in general character, but friendly and kind when well treated and not maddened by whisky, for which they had a strong passion. I have known them to offer two or three dollars' worth of goods for a quart of whisky; and, when intoxicated, would give anything they possessed for it.

They depended largely upon hunting for subsistence, in which, when children, they commenced by shooting fish and small game with the bow. Most of the Indians and squaws cultivated each a small piece of land, varying from a half to two acres, which they formerly did with a hoe; but seeing us use the plow, and the amount of labor saved thereby, they concluded to abandon the custom of their fathers. Seeing two Indians plowing on the opposite side of the river one day, I crossed over and discovered them going the wrong way over the land, throwing the furrows in, and next time running inside of it, and then another, which they thought very well, until I turned them the other way, and gave a little instruction, which they thankfully received. They raised a soft corn, which they pounded into meal and used to thicken soup.

They had much idle time, which they all liked—the children spending it in shooting, the old people smoking from the pipes made in the heads of the tomahawks, with an adjustable handle for a stem. They smoked the sumac leaves, dried and pounded, which gave a pleasant odor.

The young Indians had a love for sports. Their chief summer game was ball—a game in which ten or twelve to a side engaged, the ground being marked off in a space of about sixty rods, the center of which was the starting point. Each player had a staff some five feet long, with a bow made of raw hide on one end, with which to handle the ball, as no one was allowed to touch it with his hands. At the commencement, the ball was taken to the center and placed between two of the staffs, each pulling toward his outpost. Then the strife began to get the ball beyond the outpost by every one, the success in which counted one for the victor, when the ball was taken to the center again and a new contest began.

The squaws and older Indians constituted the witnesses to these sports, and added zest by their cheers.

The favorite winter sport was running upon skates. They would spread a blanket on the ice and jump over it with skates on, trying to excel in the distance made beyond.

Another favorite sport was to throw upon the snow, to run the greatest distance, snow snakes made of hickory wood, about five feet long, one and one-half inches wide, one inch thick, turned up at the point like a snake's head, and painted black.

The Mohawks and Oneidas had some very well educated people, and most of their tribes could read and write. They had religious services every Sabbath in the form of the Church of England, held by a minister of their own tribe. They were excellent singers, and often attracted the whites to their religious exercises, which pleased them very highly.

The Senecas and Cayugas were more inclined to adhere to the custom of their forefathers. They held in reverence many gatherings. The green corn dance was prominent among them, but that most worthy of note was the dog dance. This was the great dance, which took place about mid-winter, and lasted three days, at the close of which they burnt their dogs.

The country west of the Sandusky river was not only a dense forest, but also a vast swamp, in which the Indians themselves found no spots suitable to build their wigwams. This great swamp was the country of the Wolfcreeks—sluggish streams that come together near the mouth where Wolfcreek proper enters the Sandusky river in Ballville township, Sandusky county. There were no Indian trails through this swale. These followed the banks of the river on both sides, from the headwaters of the Sandusky to the mouth. Along these trails they built their towns, and the army road, made and opened in the late war, under the direction of General Harrison, following the left bank of the river on high ground wherever practicable, and without any line of survey. There was another army road from Delaware to Fort Seneca, on the east side of the river. Along this road Fort Seneca and Fort Stephenson were supplied with provisions.

A considerable trade was carried on between the southern portion of the state, after the close of the war of 1812, and Lower Sandusky and Sandusky City. Teams came loaded with flour, bacon and whisky, and returned with fish or merchant goods, which were sold at Urbana, Springfield and Dayton.

Rev. James Montgomery was appointed the first agent of the Seneca Indians. He took charge of his office in November, 1819, and moved into the old blockhouse at Fort Seneca. The only minister we had was the Rev. James Montgomery, of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The Senecas took possession of their lands soon after the treaty, and began to build cabins and open little clearings around them. By virtue of the treaty, the United States were obliged to establish an agency near the reservation, to provide for their wants, and in every way to assist in carrying into effect the conditions of the treaty.

The Senecas were an exceedingly superstitious people, and notwithstanding all the influences brought to bear upon them to love and embrace the Christian religion, they were very stubborn, and seemed to prefer their untutored notions about the Deity to the beauties of divine revelation. The belief in witches was a part of their faith, and whenever anything occurred that troubled them, they were sure that some witch was at the bottom of the mischief. Their vengeance then generally fell upon some poor old squaw, who was then almost certain of being killed.

In the fall of 1824, the first general muster of the militia took place at Fort Seneca. The regiment numbered about four hundred men, under General Rumley and Colonel J. B. Cooley, who gathered from over the country between Cold creek and Tymochtee, many having to camp out in order to reach the fort in time.

Jesse and George Omsted had our only store between Delaware and Lower Sandusky.

There was considerable travel during the spring and early summer of 1821, by men in search of land, till August, when the land sale occurred.

Our greatest privation was want of mills. Our nearest mill was at Cold creek, about twenty-four miles distant, and without a direct road leading to it. The difficulties in some cases were very trying. For example: Mr. Barney and Daniel Rice arranged for a trip to mill, each with a team of oxen and wagon. As they had to cross the river, the grain was hauled there, unloaded and ferried across; then the wagon ferried over, and afterwards the team swam over, when they could reload, hitch and proceed. This was in April, 1821. After having their grain ground, and on their homeward route, they were overtaken by a snow storm. The snow was damp, and fell to the depth of a foot, rendering the road almost impassable, and so weighed the bushes down over them, that they were compelled to abandon their wagons, and with much difficulty succeeded in reaching home with their oxen.

Although the year 1821 was a trying one, it had secured to many a sufficient amount of land to afford a home for the future, and to encourage us. We had an abundant crop.

Many of the people had acted as squatters. The Indians, who had formerly lived on the west side of the river, had removed to their reservation on the east side, and abandoned their old homes and houses, which were appropriated by the white settlers, and held

until they wished to go, or were displaced by a deed from Uncle Sam, conveying the same to somebody else. The settlement was weak in 1821, and to raise a log cabin, the neighbors were often summoned from places five or six miles distant.

Of those who came previous to the land sales, some suffered from sickness, and, becoming discouraged, left, and others died; but immediately after the land sales the population steadily increased, and in 1823, Mr. Rumley built a mill on Green creek, and soon after Mr. Moore built a mill on the Sandusky river, in order to supply the increased demand, which greatly diminished the inconvenience we had all experienced.

CHAPTER VI

GENERAL GIBSON AND HIS ADDRESSES

GREAT SPEECH AT MELMORE—NOTABLE PIONEER ADDRESS—HOW HE STARTED IN LIFE—THE HEROES OF EARTH—NOT ALL GRAVE-YARD BUSINESS—EIGHTEEN-KNOT BELLE—PIONEER COOKING—TRIAL OF CHRISTIAN SPIRIT—WHISKEY OR WATER?—FIRST BUGGY BROUGHT TO THE COUNTY—THEY CLEARED THE LAND—OLD AND NEW LAND HUNTERS—RELIGIOUS “QUARRELS”—DOMESTIC LIFE AND RELIGION—EDUCATION AND MUSIC—ONE CHANGE FOR THE WORSE—INCREASE IN POPULATION—FARM LABOR NEVER MORE AGREEABLE—GOD’S TRUE NOBILITY—GIBSON AND THE SISTERS OF MERCY—THE BLACK HORSE TAVERN.

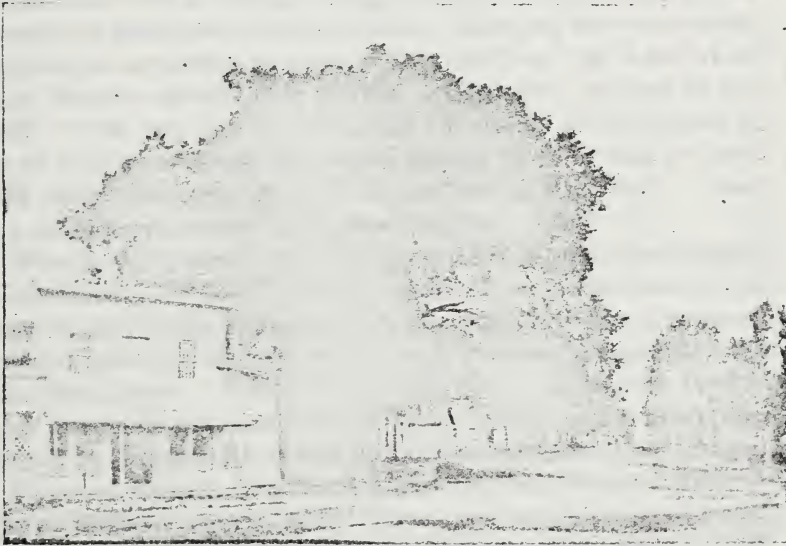
The late General William H. Gibson was one of Seneca county’s bravest soldiers and most eloquent orators, and a beloved pioneer as well. Anything relating to him is therefore of deep interest to old-time residents who always had for him so much pride and affection. One of the earliest oratorical triumphs is recorded below.

General Gibson’s great speech at a Fourth of July celebration at Melmore in 1843, placed him in the front rank as an orator. Aged men had been given seats of honor on the platform. An old Revolutionary soldier, with long, flowing white hair, sat in the center of the platform, which was profusely decorated with American flags, and as General Gibson was closing his speech, he paid a very eloquent tribute to the flag, and then turning to the old soldier he placed his hands upon the soldier’s head and exclaimed: “Here is a man who fought for that flag through two wars.” The effect was electrical. Many persons in the audience were in tears.

As Gibson approached the closing words of his address, his spirit flamed brilliantly in patriotic panegyric, and turning to the flag, he reviewed the cost of that emblem of liberty. Like the rushing of a mighty Niagara came his well worded thoughts, potent with the impact of truth, and whilst the burning periods of an exalted patriotism sprang from his quivering lips, the young orator moved forward and backward on the platform, punctuating every step with a patriotic utterance. Then, moving slowly back and behind the chair on which an aged veteran sat, with thrilling dramatic

effect, he gathered up the folds of the flag and, with both hands grasping the banner, he rested them on the snowy crown of the aged soldier. Then, with fervent utterance, he exclaimed:

"This flag is ours! It is kissed by the sunshine of God, floats over a free and independent people, and is honored throughout the world. But they who gave it to us are passing away! Reverently I place this flag on the brow of my friend Arnold, for it was he and his compatriots that gave it to us. These white stripes tell of the purity of their devotion. These red stripes speak of blood shed by patriots falling at his side. Those stars shining from that field of blue herald to all principalities what they won; and all this is ours. His race is nearly run. He will soon go to meet the brave spirits with whom he bivouacked in the paths of the mountains and in the storm-swept plains of the valleys. But sacred will be his dust.



SCENE OF GENERAL GIBSON'S GREAT SPEECH, MELMORE.

(Delivered under elm tree; as a boy clerked in the building to the left.)

"Yes, 'tis evening and the setting sun,
Sinks slowly down beneath the wave;
And there I see a gray-haired one—
A special courier to the grave.
He looks around on grave and mound,
And falls upon the battle ground.
Beneath him sleeps the hallowed earth,
Now chilled like him and still and cold.
The blood that gave young Freedom birth
No longer warms the warrior bold.
He waves his hand with stern command—
And dies, the last of glory's band."

Tears streamed down the cheeks of tender-hearted women, and the bronzed faces of stalwart men were wet with unbidden tears. And yet Gibson was still a boy. Due preparations had been made for the speech, but it was not delivered as a studied effort. His heart was aflame with patriotic devotion. The pent-up enthusiasm was given release. The aged veteran on the platform was an object lesson, and, altogether, Gibson was in the glory of his matchless imagery. His spirit was communicated to the thrilled assembly, and the orator then had no difficulty in carrying his fascinated hearers by the force of his magnetic personality, to the heights from which they could see as he saw and be moved by the patriotic impulses that stirred his soul.

Mr. President and Pioneers: In rising before an audience like this I am always touched by mingled feelings of sadness and satisfaction. We are marching and passing away. Yesterday I attended a meeting in Geauga county and the list of the dead during the past year amounted to ninety-three. Here you have over sixty. And yet it is surprising to see how long we live. It is not at all strange that we should want to live. I am very anxious to live myself. I do not care to what age we attain, we still want to hang on to life! We all have sense enough to know that we have a good thing here, and hence the disposition to cling to it. And it is a noble characteristic of human nature.

What striking transformations have taken place in the memory of many of us! What a marvelous century! At the dawn of this century a man might have stood on the heights of the Allegheny mountains and cast his eyes westward on a sparse population west of the Ohio river. I look today and count more than twenty million people in our commonwealth, stretching to the other sea, protected by the panoply of law and all settled within this century.

Pioneers, perhaps I ought to show you that I have a right to be here. I doubt whether many of you came here as soon as I did. A man wants to get right with his audience first, and I want to get there right straight. I was born in Jefferson county, Ohio. I was born in May, and just as quick as I could make arrangements I emigrated to Sandusky county, and settled at Honey creek, now Seneca county, which was then a part of Sandusky. Your county is not as big as it used to be. I lived in Sandusky three years, commencing on the fifth of October, 1821. Seneca was set off from Sandusky in 1824. From that time to this I have been a resident of Seneca county, two years longer than any other person.

How many of you were here in 1821? There may be some—but I am one of them—that's sure. Therefore I have a right to appear here as a pioneer. I was a young pioneer and I am glad of it, for if I had been old I would have had a worse time of it. I was quite a curiosity among the Indian squaws as a white baby.

They presented me with pets of cats and dogs, and I have been fond of them ever since. That is the way I started in life.

At that time this whole northwestern Ohio was an unbroken solitude. Imagine, if you can, this whole region shadowed with deep, tangled forests, with only occasional pathways along which the sly Indian crept in pursuit of his game, and pioneers were guided by spots on trees made with an ax. I look out today, and what do I see? A great tumultuous nation sixty-three millions strong! I hold my ear to earth and I hear the thunder of fifty-two thousand locomotives over one hundred and seventy five thousand miles of railway, with uncounted thousands of cars, and millions of our people who live on wheels, traveling from sea to sea and hamlet to hamlet. I look out and I see beyond, the school houses rearing their beautiful forms, and twelve million children rollicking and playing in the yards, and I see the churches rising skyward. I look at this country, grander and vaster than any other in the world; as glorious as Lebanon, beautiful as Carmel and Sharon— and how comes it? You and I have come into a goodly inheritance, but the Samuels and Joshuas that led us through the wilderness and brought into it the wake of Christian civilization, and laid broad and deep the foundations of this country had to go through much tribulation.

There was not a cloud by day nor a pillar of fire by night to guide their footsteps, but they went on like heroes bearing the ark and planted it in their cabins. Talk about heroes! Who are the heroes of this earth? Go where you will and you can see monumental shafts to their honor. You have one in your city. It is a beautiful memorial of the soldier in his intrepidity and valor. He hears the bugle notes, the roll of drums, the shriek of fife, the thunder of guns, and he touches elbows with his fellows, and they rush forward regardless of life. There is a thrill in him. But what is that compared with a man like my father, with ten children, who cut his way through the woods and came and settled where there was not one acre of cleared land? He was obliged to clear away the trees and brush so that he could raise grain and get vegetables to fill the bodies of his children and inspire them with enthusiasm. I say here today, and I say it with pride, that they were the bravest men, and most heroic characters in all American history.

And when I want a monument built, I am going to have a piece of granite, and I will have represented on it an old pioneer father equipped with an ax, and his spouse sitting on the other side spinning flax and singing "Old Hundred." And that will be a heroic thing to do. How things have changed within my memory! Talk about going to school! I walked two and a half miles to school with the late Anson Burlingame of Massachusetts, who,

later became noted in our history. That was the first school erected in Seneca county. And soon we built a church, and the logs were hewed, and they said the people were getting proud. We used to meet in log school houses; but they are gone; then in log churches; and they are gone; then we built a frame, and that is gone; now we have a brick church, and it has domes and minarets and is stuck full of points. We have got through going to heaven from the log churches, and the frame churches, but our new ones are not a bit better than those our fathers had, to go to heaven from. We used to go to meeting in homespun clothes, but now we all wear store clothes! A young fellow would cut a pretty figure now to go to see his girl in homespun! I present myself as a young man who did that very thing—and the girl was mighty glad to see me at that.

Now it was not all grave-yard business in the pioneer times. I recollect the raising of the log cabin. I was there and I seldom failed to be on hand. The fellow that could carry up a corner was considered the bully. Every girl in the neighborhood wanted to kind o' side up to him. That was a great thing. My father was a carpenter and built the first frame barn in Seneca county. We went fifteen miles to get hands to raise it, and we requested them to bring a knife and fork. We had plenty to eat but not enough to eat with. They came fifteen miles. Every fellow had his knife and fork and would haul them out and pitch in, and when he got through would put them in his pocket again. We had Christmas every week in the year. We had it oftener than that, even, as we could get turkeys any time by going into the woods. Now these were pretty good times. There was often a great deal of fun. Then, when log rollings were had the people were very clever. The whole neighborhood would come to help a man roll logs. If he lost a horse or cow the neighbors would chip in and get him another. Everything has changed. There is not a single thing in your house or on your farm like that of the old pioneers.

Where is your little spinning wheel on which you spun the flax, or that big wheel, six feet in diameter, on which the girls spun seventeen knots an hour? I know one that spun eighteen once, and she was married in less than ninety days from that event. Where are they? I can see them yet, my mother and sister, spinning in the evening as we sat around and told our stories and talked on politics and religion. Oh, how my good old mother sat and worked to get something out for the boys! It had to be done. And then do you recollect the tow linen, which was hatcheled from the best part of the flax? I have always been a protectionist from that time. We would sow a patch of flax, and when it had grown up the girls would get together and pull it. I suspect that some

of these younger ladies, who have gray hair, have also been in the scrape. And then the boys were invited to come in the evening. We would come after supper in time to beau the girls home, and if there was a fiddler in the neighborhood, we would have a shin-dig! The people were all good hearted, honest, conscientious people. This is shown by the fact that they lived so long. I do not know why I have lived so long, except for the same reason. I hope to live to be one hundred and twenty years old.

Well, then, the weaving; I can hear the shuttle and the loom yet, out in the little out house where my sister was weaving. I never had a single yard of store clothes until I was nineteen years old, and yet I thought I was well dressed. I strutted around like a dude. We thought that we were well off, and so we were. Genius and invention have come in, and we now make everything by steam. We spin and weave and do other work by steam. Steam is the mistress of every sea and queen of every river. It is a new creation.

Can you recollect how you did the cooking? How did you bake what we called pone, a corn loaf about eight inches thick, baked in that dutch oven? The dough was fixed up in the oven in the evening, when we went to bed, and the coals were hauled around it, or it was hung in a kettle on a crane. It was done by morning and then we shavers pitched into it, and it stuck well to our ribs. Now do you remember that crane, a piece of iron rod bent and hung on one side of the fire place? And can you remember how the pots hung on the hooks, and were filled with cabbage, pork, mutton, and potatoes, which made the whole cabin fragrant? How is it now? Why, you do not bake at all! You buy your bread at five cents a loaf and you have no corn bread. The cooking stove was unknown when I was a boy.

And then look at your silver dishes, knives and forks. You cannot say that you are sticking to the old track. The omnipotent and omnipresent movement of progress lifts up everything and you must move with it or get left. You have to get in fashion or be out of the world.

Well, then, go out on the farm. What kind of a plow have you got? Have you a wooden mold board with strips of iron on the land sides of it? Do you plow with oxen? I have plowed with oxen and gone to Sunday school at the same time. That takes a pretty heroic fellow, not to violate any of the commandments. Knock and rip goes the plow through the roots and then they spring back and strike your shin. If you do not violate some of the commandments you are pretty well imbued with the religious element. I recollect the first iron plow, the Peacock plow, made in New York state. We have gone on now until we are not satisfied until we have a polished steel mold board and cutters.

But how do we reap? The idea of reaping with a hand sickle.

Great Lord! Our fathers dug out stumps and now, instead of walking after a Peacock plow, we sit upon a spring seat and draw in the reins on a span of Normans, and say, "Go in, boys!" Our dads fixed this for us.

How did you do your haying? Do you recollect about your scythe after you had knocked it on a niggerhead? You didn't make any remarks! You whetted that scythe and then you bent down and went on. If you made no remarks you thought a great deal. You mowed all day for fifty or seventy-five cents. That was a hard way of making hay for the cows. We do not do that now. American genius has contrived a mower and we sit on a spring seat and mow. Then we distribute the grass and when it is dry we rake and pile it into little stacks, and take it into the barn all by horse power. And then, instead of lamming it up by hand, we have a patent fork which we drop into the top of the load, and then we hitch horses to a long rope, passing over pulleys above and fasten to the fork, and we say, "Hup Jack!" and away upward goes the hay as if by magic. It is a new art.

Since the first comers of Seneca county there has been a new revelation in farming. It is a new earth. It may be a new heaven, for the earth is so totally changed.

And then cutting the harvest. Why there were men who used to do it this way (with a hand sickle) the way the Hebrews did. Then we got the grain cradle. That was a great invention at that time. The first hard work in my life was to take up grain after a cradle. A boy was not expected to make a full hand but to be a gouger. The boy would chip in to help a fellow that could not keep up his row. I used to carry a bottle of whisky for the men to drink, but I never got any and I am glad of it. I carried a bucket of water at one end of a pole over my shoulder and whisky on the other, so that the one at either end could take a sip. There was something peculiar and inspiring about that whisky. It helped on with the work.

Well, now, after the cradle, what next? We make the horses do it again. Human genius gave to the world the reaper and self binder, and it moves on every harvest field of grain across our planet. In the great west no hand sickle or cradle is used at all. When reapers were first invented we had to cut it and then bind by hand; now a little boy will cut and bind and carry sheaves, and all the farmer has to do is to shock it. Is not this wonderful? Take all the things that you and I have experienced in farming and observe that all the terrible toil and labor of our forefathers has been changed to that which is lighter, easier, quicker and more inviting in every respect. We have also successful ways in tilling the soil in working the corn. Everything is changed! We ride along on our machinery and our horses do the hoeing.

How many buggies were in Fremont fifty years ago? I recollect the first buggy ever brought to Seneca county by Eli Dresbach. All of us boys went one day to see a circus several miles away, and we stopped to see a buggy, which to us, was as great a curiosity as a circus. How many buggies have you now? That depends upon how many boys you have. Count the number of boys and you know the number of buggies—or the buggies and you know the number of boys. Every boy now, when he gets to be sixteen years old, must have a buggy. It's the truth. And pretty soon he says, "that colt is mine, and dad and Jim shant use it." And after a while he gets a set of harness and a lap robe, and when about seventeen years of age he gets behind that horse and rig, which costs more than your whole farm did at first, and then he starts out to hunt his best girl.

That is a laudable enterprise. You didn't go that way. You went afoot and alone, and Nancy was glad to see you. Now your boy goes out and he don't ask his girl to have him, as you did, but he only asks her to take a ride. Now, be honest. He is afraid to talk with her, unless he can take her in a buggy to where there is no one to listen to him but the owls.

I was at a great picnic lately. There were 1,130 buggies on the ground. It was a strange spectacle to me. In 1821 there were not two hundred buggies in the state of Ohio. Now, we have all got them, and it is all right. I speak of it to show the contrast between our father's days and ours.

Well now, another thing. Let us go to the bed rock. How many blows did it cost to clear up this country? Where are the strong arms that felled the forest trees, and cleared up these fields? The great majority have passed on, and today are marshaled beyond the river. Ride along these fine roads. Look at that great stump of a tree and tell me how many sturdy blows it cost to fell it, and toilsome labor to log it. Count the number of evenings you watched the burning brush and log heaps. It was not only till ten and twelve o'clock at night, but from daylight to dark, and dark to daylight, when there was a good burning time. I have been there myself, I know what has taken place in the pioneer clearings. What a change! Now we can go out from here and see limitless fields crowned with corn and waving fields of wheat. Who cleared them? We all admit it was done by somebody. Most of them dead! But, thank God, we can cherish their memory and hold them up as examples to stimulate the young and animate the coming generations to noble deeds in all the future ages of this world.

We are changed as people. Now, I suppose that somebody that has the dyspepsia will say that it is not so. "The world is bad, it is going to the devil." But the world has been improving all the time. I say that the war of the Rebellion has made us better

people. If it had not been for that war we would not have had this meeting. The soldiers are the ones that first got up these picnics. It was the offspring of the idea of the soldiers' reunions, of the boys in blue who had been comrades in camp and wanted to meet again. Now we pioneer boys, who were together fifty years ago, want to get together again. We are better people, too, because we are not so mean as we used to be.

I was once at Plymouth church on the Sabbath and Henry Ward Beecher preached. At the close of the sermon he took a colored lady and walked her out on a platform. He read a statement that that woman was the wife of one man and the slave of another in North Carolina, and she wanted to buy herself free. They raised the money for her in less than ten minutes. A woman—a person with an immortal soul, chattelized and obliged to buy herself! We are doing mighty mean things, but it took only forty-two years to reconsecrate this country to conscience, humanity and religion. It is now like the brazen serpent in the wilderness for the healing of the nations and inhabitants of the islands of the sea in the remotest corners of the globe. They all looked to America to be healed.

How did our fathers get to this country? I recollect when we used to come to this country, hunting land. We came behind ox-teams, across the mountains and through the dense forest wilderness. We invaded this western country. We conquered it mile by mile. We moved like a vast besieging army. Now we have railroads, and we put our effects into a car, and get into it ourselves and take our families with us. The power of steam moves us along swiftly across plains, through forests, over rivers, through tunneled mountains, and hills, until we reach sight of our homestead, perhaps in Oregon—and it is all done in less time than it used to take to go from Cleveland to Sandusky with an ox team. We owe this to the improvement of the age.

We used to be jolted around in stage coaches at six cents a mile. They would often get fast in the mud and we had to help pry them out. We used to stage it about two weeks in going to Columbus, now we go it in less than a day. In going to California we went around Cape Horn or by the Isthmus of Panama. Panama was a graveyard of travelers. Now we go across the continent in a few days. We have our meals served on board the train in a palace car. We can go in a smoking car if we choose. These are luxuries. One member of my family is a German girl that I took when she was eight years of age. She was six weeks on the ocean passage in coming to America. The other day a steamship crossed the sea in five days and ten hours. I have lived to see steamships forty rods long.

When I was a boy, in my old school district, and it was one of

the best of the kind, a Mr. Mareus, from Pennsylvania, wanted to have a class in geography. We got Morris's old geography, and were making good progress. Some of the people said, "You shall not teach geography in our common school. It is too high a study. You must send the children off to Milan or Norwalk Academy for that." The dispute culminated in a congress of the parents of the neighborhood. My father and his brother-in-law were for retaining it, but it was voted out of the school, and that is the reason why I never understood geography. That is true.

Now what did we pay the teachers? The woman is living now whom we paid \$1.25 per week. Teachers boarded around and we fed them on pumpkin pie and sausage. There is a man, now cashier in a bank, who taught for a dollar a week and boarded himself. We are now hunting for men and women to take our mantles. We spend \$130,000,000 a year in breaking the bread of educational life to our 12,000,000 children, and we employ 300,000 teachers; and instead of thirty-three colleges we now have more than four hundred. We say to the young people thirsting for education, "Let all come, whosoever will, let him come." We are going away from the old customs.

You start a subscription for a church, the United Brethern, for instance, and succeed in putting up a good house. The Baptists, nearby say, "We will have a better one or bust!" The Methodists are a curious class of people. I am one of the broad-gauge kind, which is very zealous and very generous. If they undertake to build a church they will build it; if they undertake to establish a mission they will establish it. They have the sand.

Now the churches have got to be a great deal better. I have heard something about the higher criticism. I am a man who will say what he thinks—and I say higher criticism is a humbug. The other day I heard a stranger preach in my town and he said that the churches ought to come together. I said, that is a humbug. Said I, "Let them follow the church they see fit and the more the better." I illustrated it by a fact.

A Disciple preacher met me on the train. I asked him where he was going.

"I am going to Darke county to have a debate."

"To have a debate on what?"

"With Father Pempler the Dunkard preacher."

"What in creation are you quarreling with him about?"

"Why the Dunkard believes in dipping a convert three times, and we only do it once."

"Now aint that getting it a little fine?" I said. "If they think dipping them three times is necessary, let them do it. Some fellows may require a hundred dippings."

We want to belong to a church that will do right. Be a man.

Let your religion affect your life. Carry in your conduct a reflection of the image of the God that made you. I want to preach a doctrine that will save everybody that is worth saving; and for those that are not worth saving want a place to put them.

Now look at education. There have been more donations to schools and colleges in the last five years, than ever before in the history of our country. There has been more money expended during the last ten years for the propagation of Christian civilization for all the tribes of the earth than was given in one hundred years before. We have lived to see the coming glory of the Lord in this land of liberty. We have lived to see monarchism and despotism trodden under foot by the popular will. We have lived to see the old Roman city come under a constitutional government and the crown of France give way to a republic.

The political ideas of liberty and equality born by our fathers of the east, cradled by our pioneers of the west, have proven so good and pure and practical that the nations of the earth are moved by our influence. We are a great people. We are in a great era and a grand epoch is opening out to the world. From this splendid prospect I can look back to the rude cabin and listen to the humble prayers and hymns and moral lessons that laid the foundations for this magnificent super-structure. Our young people are at once brought into full enjoyment of the possessions wrought out by the pioneers, and I hope that on each returning year the pioneers of Sandusky county will be welcome at these reunions.

We get together in my county every year within eighty yards of the spot where I learned my A. B. C's. If you come up on the first Saturday of September we will show you a regular "blow out." The old folks get young again. Let us go through the world with our heads up. Don't go around with heads hanging down. Do not growl and say that the earth is going backward. I don't. God said, "Let there be light!" You may try to hold the world back if you will, but the grandeur of its progress will carry it on, and on, until from the rivers to the ends of the earth the nations shall lift up the standard of justice, liberty and equality and then when they all get together to celebrate their liberties, the other nations will stand up and call us blessed. They will point to us as the great political and moral forces of the world. And when the judgment is set and the orchestra of the universe assembles to the music of the spheres, our country and mine will still be chartered as first among the nations, the benefactors of universal humanity.

On the fiftieth anniversary of his being brought to Seneca county, General Gibson delivered a memorable address referring

to this period, an excerpt of which is given, and which will be found to abound in touches of humor along with its capital good sense. It was delivered before the Seneca County Agricultural Society in the autumn of 1871. General Gibson said:

"As we contemplate the early history and the rapid development of our country, our first thoughts should ascend to Him who led our fathers to these fertile realms and who surrounds us with so many manifestations of his continued favor. Basing its title on Revolutionary success and winning possession by the argument of battle, the national government opened northwestern Ohio for settlement, selling its first lands in August, 1821, at Delaware, Ohio. The Seneca Indians and a remnant of the Mohawks settled on a reservation, embracing forty-one thousand acres and a half score of adventurous whites were here in 1820; but Seneca county had no place in the census of that decade. Regions now so attractive with farms and homes and towns, reposed in the shadow of unbroken solitude; the deep tangled woods offered lurking places for untamed beasts and treacherous savages. What a grand transformation fifty years have wrought! And how pregnant these years have been with startling events in the history of civilization!

"Sweeping westward like an army, American pioneers have built cities and founded commonwealths on remote plains, and along the shores of the western ocean. Instead of throwing its protection around nine million six hundred and thirty-eight thousand people, the republic now shields forty-one million free men with the panoply of her benign authority, summoning thirty-seven states and nine territories, instead of twenty-two states and two territories, to the work of federal legislation.

"The hardships and privations of the early comers to this county, though almost forgotten, must excite our sympathy, and their patient heroism, surpassing warrier courage, commands our admiration. It is difficult to realize the great changes wrought in the material conditions, the social habits, the modes of living and in domestic comforts, since our fathers brought the arts of industry to these borders. Though poor and dwelling in log cabins, they were rich and happy in the practice and contemplation of integrity and the noble virtues of true living. They indulged in social intercourse. Society was not then degraded to a mere exhibition of personal adornments and formal civilities; but its greetings were sincere, not cold and mercenary. They visited. We call!

"The entire afternoon and evening was spent around blazing winter fires, and the children around the hearth-stone listened eagerly to the genial conversation between matrons, maids, and woodsmen. The visit culminated in a supper of wild game, hot

biscuit, pumpkin pie, and preserved wild fruits. Such visits are now novelties, and our social gatherings are called parties, to which mothers hasten, leaving children and fretting babies at home, and maids and men gather at the fashionable hour of 10:00 p. m., for mere dress parade. After an hour spent on exhibition, refreshments come at a 'present arms' and an hour is devoted to dainties which engender effeminacy. Then at 2:00 a. m. the languid throng reach home to toss on restless pillows and rise next morning stupefied with the previous night's excesses.

"The sexes confided in each other and marriage was honorable. Children obeyed their parents and respected them; and whilst none denounced Christian marriage a tyranny, to be dissolved at will, divorcees were seldom sought. Our mothers and elder sisters chanted their songs and hymns, amid the prattle of children, the thump of looms, the clatter of the shuttle, and the hum of the spinning wheels. The good old days of cabin raisin's, loggin's and huskin's, flax-pullin's and apple parin's with the simple hospitalities, of pioneer settlements have passed into history—everything now is done by machinery. It is essential to our worship! Stirring hymns of sincere praise once filled the pioneer church or resounded sublimely around the old camp ground, inspiring the logic of McIntyre, embellishing the winning oratory of Ragen, and making resistless the eloquence of Bigelow. But now our devotions are breathed through organ keys and chosen performers, conspicuous in gorgeous temples elaborate with decorations of art, who execute hymns and anthems according to exact science, whilst rising from cushioned seats, the auditors stand and with bated breath—still stand until the—'note book' closes.

"Instead of charts and library half-full of dime novels and softly-carpeted halls, the early Sabbath schools assembled in log school houses with no library, save the New Testament and an occasional tract from the saddle bags of the itinerant. Then, people walked, rode on horseback, or in stanch wagons drawn by oxen or cheap horses, and often the anxious beau escorted his lady-love on a pleasure ride, perched behind him on his prancing steed. Those were good old times.

"Now, we have four thousand pleasure carriages in this county, worth five hundred thousand dollars, of which Thompson township claims a tenth, and plated housings worth one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for thousands of horses that would have graced the stables of Saladin. These afford the motive power that whirls us along the smooth highways in a style more sumptuous than an Oriental prince housed in Sedan chairs and borne on the shoulders of menial subjects.

"Those of us who have passed two score and five years, were educated in log school houses with the puncheon floors and back-

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less seats, with fireplaces capacious enough to receive "back-logs" and "fore-sticks" twelve feet long. Thousands of those who listened to me today, never saw one of those early seats of learning, and few know what a backlog or fore-stick is. Now, one hundred and fifty-two brick and frame buildings, costing one hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars, on hilltops and at crossroads, tender free and advanced education to our 11,690 youth receiving instruction from 136 male and 178 female teachers who receive \$38,000 for their services annually. We annually expend \$65,000 in support of our free schools in this county or an average of \$12 for each pupil, and offer the free use of 3,300 volumes to our youth.

"The old singing master has yielded to the professor of music, and none sing unless they are 'stars.' The drum, fife and fiddle were the musical instruments of our fathers, the one lending spirit to dance, and the others enkindling that martial spirit which has so frequently saved the republic by deeds of heroism on six hundred bloody fields.

"Now, music from 220 pianos, costing \$150,000, lend attraction to home, and accomplished performers on brazen instruments enliven our multitudes whilst stringed instruments touched exquisitely by artists, inspire and direct the merry dance. Those who prepared for us this goodly heritage dwelt in log cabins, and their kitchen, dining room and bed room were *E Pluribus Unum*; they had no moth-eaten carpets, no stoves to be cracked by careless usage, little furniture to be scratched by heedless children, and no pantries or cupboards to be locked against Bridget and her beau. Today, along every highway, beautiful farm houses, surrounded with orchards, shrubbery, exquisite parterres, of flowers, and evidences of cultivated taste greet the eye. In them are spacious apartments, filled with all that can minister to comfort, and render home and family what they should be—the most beautiful and sacred retreat of earth.

"Within the memory of many of us, our highways were mere bridle paths, and to guide our ox-teams among the stumps and trees, and to drive them through the fathomless mud, tested the Christian patience of the most considerate, and often called forth expressions more emphatic than polite. Buggies we had none. If we got to mill without breaking an axle or tongue, we were exceedingly fortunate. The usual method of milling was to balance three bushels of grain on the back of a horse, and mount a boy as a *supercargo*. Boys learned farming and were anxious to learn trades, whilst the noble young women were willing to marry laboring men. Now, it seems to be the anxiety of our boys to abandon the farm and the workshops and find something easy, and honorable; and our daughters, in town and country, appear to be anxious to become the wives of 'nice' fellows, who have smooth, white

hands, and a 'holy horror' of toil. Young men are rushing to the professions, commerce and speculation, and already our lands are neglected from the want of tillers. The agricultural population of our county has decreased within the past ten years. This tendency should cause alarm and receive the attention of all concerned. It is surprising! It is unfortunate!

"When open for settlement, pioneers invaded our country by a score of dimly marked and winding paths—building their cabins and campfires along the streams, until in 1830 our population reached 5,148, while resounding axes and blazing clearing gave token of vigorous battle waged against grim forests rooted deep in earth and towering to the clouds. One log church and fifteen school houses embraced all our temples for moral and intellectual culture. And not ten dwellings, outside of villages, were frame or brick.

"In 1840 we had an increase of 13,128, and the battle waged against the wilderness, so heroically begun eighteen years before, was pressed with increasing vigor. Opened farms and homes of comfort gemmed the county, and the Pennsylvanians in Thompson township, had indicated the fertility of the barrens while the big spring, long shunned as a swail, now swarmed with frugal Germans, who found freedom and country homes within our county borders. In 1850 we counted, 27,104, and beautiful homes, on well cultivated farms along a hundred highways, testified to the thrift and opulence of our people.

"In 1860, we numbered 30,868, and a glorious transformation had been wrought in the farm improvements and in all that gives comfort and elegance to home.

"The drudgery of farm labor has been mitigated and rendered agreeable by improved implements and machinery. In earlier days, corn was cultivated with the hoe, on fields, bridged by interlacing roots. Now the roots are gone, and perfected instruments supplant the hoe. Grain once sown from bags, on aching shoulders, is scattered now by horse power, with well adjusted drills. Equipped with sickle or cradle, the muscles were once taxed to cut the ripened grain. Now, riding on cushioned seats, farmers urge spirited teams through fields of waving grain and it falls without a fatiguing blow. Bending over provoking dull scythes is something of the far past, and matched horses before whistling drivers, do our mowing. In place of using hand rakes and forks, grass is now gathered by horse rakes from the Tiffin Agricultural Works.

"The clatter of flails and tramp of horses are hushed by the rattling thresher, that separates our seeds and grain more rapidly than seventy men could accomplish it forty years ago.

"With a clumsy mold-board implement, drawn by stubborn oxen, we formerly scratched among stumps, constantly tempted to

profanity, and went home to doctor shins skinned by spiteful roots. Today merry plow boys whistle along furrows long drawn by patient horses, before Loomis and Nyman's best.

"As we look upon the tiny inhabitants and the broad, smooth fields, in the county and consider the independence and comfort of the intelligent farmer, we must be astonished that so many quit the field for the vexations of the professions and mercantile pursuits, where failure is the rule, and success the exception. Our, 3,043 farms require more laborers and should be increased in number.

"Ninety out of every hundred merchants and traders become bankrupt, and not one in ten in any profession, except teaching, ever acquire either fortune or eminence. In town and in the country, idle, aimless, and nerveless young men are wasting precious years, instead of going to work to sustain a manly part in the grand movements of the age.

"The idle youth is not to be respected. I care not what may be his or her education, or family connection. Let society ordain that those only are of God's true nobility who toil in field, workshop, kitchen, or in any legitimate business. As a rule, considerable wealth to a child is a calamity. Not one in twenty retains it, nor uses it in the interest of society. It rarely descends to the third or even to the second generation. The men of prominence and wealth in this country, have achieved position and property by individual industry and frugality. None should despond because they are poor. The grand possibilities of life are open to all, and they who toil shall win. Not that all can, or should be statesmen, soldiers, poets or authors; but that all may and should be men and women, honoring the Creator and enriching the earth by the beauty and devotion of their lives. The policies of wealth shall come in a few brief years to new possessors, rising from among the upright, intelligent boys, who have left the pinchings of poverty; and the genial spirit that shall bring new order to the kitchen, and increased accomplishments to the drawing room, shall be from among the little girls who now trip to school, rudely clad, and do the housework when at home.

"Life is full of its compensations. It appears as an order of Providence that each one in life shall experience the humiliations of the manger and struggle to the porch of the temple."

General Gibson was an ardent advocate of anything in which he was interested, and of any cause that he might espouse. In that he was admired by his opponents. But he was never bigoted especially may this be said of his later years. This was never more strongly demonstrated than in a speech he made in Columbus when he told a story of how some folks may modify their opinions when they know more about what they think. He was giving a

description of certain care given to himself at one time by an orderly, who always prayed for him at night when he said his paternoster. From this he went into a description of what he thought to be the truest evidence of "a fellow having religion:"

"I can't say I go very much on creeds," said the General, "but I do go a good deal on a fellow's having religion. Some have it, and some haven't got it when they are telling how good they are. Now, that orderly had religion, and I knew it. He was a good man, but never but once did he say a word to me about religion. He asked me, if he was killed, to write to his old mother in Indiana that he died with the cross over his heart. I did write that old mother, for that orderly was killed at Stone river. I saw religion on the battle fields, and if it is good there, I tell you that no flaws will be found in it when the man who has it comes to pass in his checks. If a fellow can be a good man, a religious man in camp, he'll do for almost anywhere. We had them down there and they were true blue; we had our religious meetings, but there was a good deal of religion that didn't get into the meetings. There's many a good thing said about women being religious. And I believe that's so. Now, men can be religious, when they have a mind to be. But the best specimen of what people will do for their religion that I ever saw on a battlefield, was displayed by a woman.

"When I was a young fellow, I had pictures in my mind as to what sort of a place heaven was going to be. It was to be a big, fine palace—a grand, gorgeous, stately palace, because it was to be the dwelling palace of the King of kings, the Lord of lords, as well as of all good Protestants.

"Of course, I discovered no reserved seats for Catholics. In my opinion, they had no business there. Well, the cry, 'To Arms!' rang out and we all got off to war. I had the honor of commanding a regiment. We managed to get into several bad scrapes, and some of our boys went up to glory from the places where we were fighting. At last we came to Stone river. There we had all the fighting we wanted to do. We had been repulsed by the enemy, and then driven them back. I was commanding a brigade. My headquarters were on a little hill, and there were scrub trees where I stood and a partial clearing where we had been fighting; but through my glass I could see figures moving in the twilight about among the dead, yet we could not make out what they were after. I ordered my aid-de-camp to make a reconnaissance and discover what they were up to down there.

"In a little while he came back and reported: 'Colonel, I have the honor to report that those figures you saw are women, dressed in black, and they are going from one to another of the wounded soldiers, both Rebel and Union, and giving them water.' I shouted 'come on!' and down that hill we galloped, and through the scrubby

jack oak trees we rode and came to where the women, those black-robed Sisters of Charity, were performing acts of love that would touch a heart of stone. We did not have to ride far before we came to one of those black robed figures. She lay with her head close up to a tree, with her arm across her face as if asleep. I spoke to her, then got down, and what was my horror. She was dead. A bullet had sent her spirit flying to God. There she lay—heroine of heroines. She was not on Uncle Sam's pay roll; no pecuniary help had been given her. She was there for Christ's sake; and who doubts her title up yonder? There were her two companions, only a little way off. They carried lanterns as they moved about. And what were they doing? Succoring the wounded and dying! Yes, and every man bared his head to those noble women. That night I thanked God for opening my eyes; these were Catholics. Those noble women did not ask what church the dying soldier belonged to; they did not ask them on what side they were fighting, they did not stop to think to what race they belonged, and black and white, Rebel and Federal, were treated alike. They were simply on their God-sent mission, and truly demonstrated that 'woman has this quality with the angels, that those who suffer belong to her.' I met these women in our hospitals after that, at Nashville and in other cities, and they were the same quiet, patient, cheerful spirits I met on Stone river's bloody field—not the same black robed figures, but black robed figures who braved all dangers, and feared no contagious disease, and brought gladness into the hearts of the poor, sick boys, who had no mother or sister to give them courage to live. My idea of heaven changed. I saw heaven as I shall die believing it to be; in it, good Catholics and good Protestants. When I get to heaven I am going to hunt up that Sister of Charity, the heroine of Stone river, and thank her for her kindness to our boys, for she died without anyone telling her how brave and good she was. And she didn't expect any praise for her heroism; but she was rewarded with better things than praise of men. And she did more than that, she knocked out of me every particle of bigotry that I ever had and that ought to make her angel-life shine with a brighter luster."

THE BLACK HORSE TAVERN.

The father of Seneca county's great orator, the late General William H. Gibson, ere he located in Seneca county, erected a building at the crossing of the stage routes east of Dennison, in Tuscarawas county, this state. The building was used as a tavern "to afford a halting place for the dust-begrimed travelers who were carried by stage coaches." It is said that the stages carried passengers then as "first-class freight, a certain rate per pound, each passenger weighed and billed through to his destination."

During the drive made by the editor of this work, a few years since, he noticed ruins a mile or two east of Dennison, which seemed to him suggestive of a history. Calling at the first house after passing the ruins, inquiry was made about the place.

"Oh, that's where the Black Horse tavern stood," was the reply. Upon further inquiry and investigation the following story was learned:

The Black Horse tavern, at the time of the story, was kept by one James Boyd, an Irishman, who conducted the hostelry for a number of years. Boyd's patronage consisted mainly of transient trade but after the tavern began to do a thriving business two permanent guests made their headquarters with him. They were dark eyed strangers who said they hailed from Philadelphia. This much information the two men volunteered, but in the many months they stopped at the Black Horse tavern little more was known of their life or history. They were gamblers and thereby made their living. Night after night, week after week, and month after month found them at the gaming table in the tavern bar, where they played the coming and going teamsters and other travelers for the highest stakes that could be made.

The gamblers dressed well, talked well and played well, but drank little. At first Boyd rather looked upon them with disfavor, but as they paid their bills promptly and were lavish in spending their money, their greater multitude of sins were covered in the eyes of the dollar-grabbing landlord. Despite the fact that none of the guests could cope with them at the card table, they nevertheless found numerous victims and the hard earned wages of many a guest was left at the Black Horse tavern to swell the fund of the two gamesters.

Early in the winter of 1822, there arrived at the tavern a young Virginian, the son of a planter. He rode a powerfully-built coal black horse and carried with him an air of refinement and culture. It was learned by those about the inn that he had come into Ohio with a view to buying up an extensive tract of timber land which at that time could be purchased for a song. He told Boyd that his name was Richard Wentworth and by that name he was known while he remained. The young Virginian was taciturn. He volunteered little information and made few friends. The two card men tried to lure him into a friendly game, but he courteously yet firmly declined. Wentworth spent much of his time astride his black steed prospecting for many miles in all directions from the tavern in quest of timbered lands suited to his purpose. On all of these excursions he carried with him a set of leather saddle bags, which were securely strapped to his horse. About the inn he carried those on his arm and slept with them under his pillow at night. It was the general belief that these

saddle bags were filled with bank notes and gold. The semi-weekly stage that passed the tavern southbound, carried away each trip a letter from Wentworth to his sweetheart back in Alexander and as regularly letters came from her to him. With some degree of pride Wentworth on one occasion showed her picture (an old daguerreotype) to Boyd, when the latter one day slyly suggested that "th' lass back east was a favoured lady, anywa', t' be remembered by so many letters." Boyd, in speaking of the picture episode afterward declared that "she had th'e bonniest face i' all th' world." On another occasion afterward, when Boyd was admiring Wentworth's horse, the latter spoke of his sweetheart again and said she was a splendid horsewoman and that she also rode a coal black steed which he had presented to her and which was a mate to his own.

After Wentworth had been a guest at the hotel a little more than a week he left as usual one morning on his black horse on an excursion several miles to the westward to be gone all day. Shortly after his departure the two gamblers, each riding one of Boyd's horses, also set out on a hunt, so they said. Each carried a rifle and they traveled eastward.

In the middle of the afternoon Wentworth's black horse ran riderless into the inclosure surrounding the inn, where it stood flecked with foam and trembling with fright. The saddle remained on the animal's back while the bridle reins dragged at his feet. An examination showed a hole as if made by a bullet in the fleshy part of the horse's neck. The excited throng about the inn at once organized a searching party and started out to scour the country in search of Wentworth. Night came on shortly and the unsuccessful quest was abandoned. At twilight the two gamblers returned to the inn and seemed greatly surprised and grieved upon learning of the disappearance of Wentworth, for whom they declared they had formed a strong attachment. The following morning the searchers, accompanied by the two gamblers, again started out, spreading their ranks in all directions. As night approached two of the searchers came upon Wentworth's hat near the east bank of the Tuscarawas river, several miles north of New Philadelphia, and a little distance away in the brush by the roadside they found the saddle bags cut open and empty. That Wentworth had been murdered and robbed there was no doubt, but most diligent search failed to find any traces of his body, the whereabouts of which always remained a mystery.

The next day after the finding of Wentworth's hat and saddle bags a letter came from the Virginian's sweetheart. Boyd promptly returned it to her, and with it a letter stating the facts of her lover's disappearance, the finding of his hat and saddle bags and expressing the belief that he had been murdered and robbed. The

proprietor asked what he should do with Wentworth's black horse, still in his care, which had only been slightly injured.

To Boyd's inquiry no answer came, but at dusk, ten days after Wentworth's disappearance, a traveler rode up to the tavern on a black horse and, dismounting, asked for lodging. The new arrival was slight and gracefully built, well groomed and well booted with a face as fair as a girl's and a voice that was full of music. When Boyd beheld the traveler's coal black steed he stood aghast at its resemblance to Wentworth's horse. As Boyd led the animal toward the stable, still turning this coincidence over in his mind, Wentworth's horse from the stable gave utterance to an impatient neigh. The animal Boyd was leading stopped in its tracks threw up its head and plainly gave an answering whinny of recognition. This dumfounded the proprietor all the more, but when he placed the two horses in adjoining stalls the manner in which they rubbed their noses together and caressed one another left no further doubts that they were old friends and had known each other elsewhere than at the tavern stables. The resemblance of the two black horses was commented on about the inn, but Boyd for some reason of his own, withheld his opinion in the matter and waited for further developments, meanwhile keeping his eyes on the late stranger.

The rider of the second black horse was reticent almost to incivility. He asked a few questions and "yes" and "no" seemed to be the limit of his conversation. He belonged to the government surveying corps, he said, and he carried a case of instruments which seemed to confirm his statement. Without seeming to seek for the information he gleaned all the facts from those about him concerning the disappearance of Wentworth, and a close observer might have noted that whenever that topic was the subject of conversation about the inn the delicate young surveyor was an interested listener. On the night following his arrival at the inn the surveyor became engaged with apparent reluctance in a game of cards with the two gamblers and lost a small sum. He went to Boyd and asked for a certain room in the hotel, which he said he had taken a fancy to. It was occupied, but as the surveyor offered to pay twice the amount paid by the tenants the room was given him. It did not occur to the proprietor at the time that the room asked for by the surveyor was next to the one occupied by the two gamblers.

The rider of the second horse took frequent rides in the sparsely settled districts but spent most of his time at the hotel. Night after night he played cards with the two gamblers and lost steadily, but in small sums. On the morning of the twelfth day, after the arrival of the young surveyor at the inn, the two gamblers did not appear at the breakfast table. As they had been playing late

the night previous their absence was not thought strange. After breakfast the surveyor announced his attention of immediate departure. Taking Boyd aside he produced a letter in the handwriting of Wentworth's sweetheart, authorizing him to bring back to Alexandria the black horse, ridden into Ohio by the Virginian who had been murdered. Boyd had already seen enough to convince him that the two black horses were old friends, and if he had any doubts as to the genuineness of the letter they were quickly dispelled when the surveyor slipped a bank note of large proportion into his hand. As the surveyor was about to mount he shook Boyd's hand warmly and gave him a sealed envelope, first exacting from the proprietor a promise that he would not read its contents for forty-eight hours. This done the surveyor mounted one black horse, and leading the other, rode rapidly away.

Two hours passed following his departure without the appearance of the two gamblers. Boyd then went to the door of their room and knocked loudly. There was no response and the knock was repeated. Boyd then burst open the door. The gamblers were lying in natural positions on the bed, apparently asleep. Everything was in order about the room. The proprietor placed his hand on one of the men and shook him. The gambler's flesh was chilled and his body unyielding. Investigation proved that both men were cold and rigid in death. There was no wound or marks of violence on either, nor was there any evidence of a struggle. All was in an uproar about the inn and in a short time the room was filled by the morbidly curious. The bodies of the gamblers were removed some distance from the tavern and buried without ceremony. Over one thousand dollars of their savings were found lying on the table in the room and it was not known certainly that any had been taken.

Boyd's curiosity was burning to open the letter, but his word was as good as his bond. At the end of the forty-eight hours he broke the seal with trembling fingers. The writing was in a feminine hand. Its contents set forth that the young surveyor was the sweetheart of Wentworth, disguised in male attire. She stated that her mission had been to avenge the murder of her lover and recover, if possible, the amount of which he had been robbed. She said she had done both, but not before she had established beyond a doubt the guilt of the murderer. In conclusion she gave as an excuse that she had simply taken into her own hands to do without delay what the law would have done less hastily. Boyd did not make the contents of the letter known until the death of the gamblers had been forgotten in later thrilling incidents of pioneer days, when he knew Wentworth's fair avenger was safe from pursuit and prosecution.

From that time until it was closed to the public eye in the '30s

Boyd's old hostelry was known as the Black Horse tavern. What became of Wentworth's body has always remained a mystery, but it is supposed to have been weighted down with stones and dropped into the Tuscarawas river. How the two gamblers were killed is also unaccounted for. A door leading from the girl's room into theirs was found to be unlocked on the morning they were discovered dead and in one of the panels a small hole had been bored, through which they could be watched and their conversation listened to. It was the general belief that the girl had gone into their room while they slept and had administered to both by inhalation some powerful poisonous drug in fatal quantities.

The triple killing marked the beginning of the decline of the famous old hostelry. Thereafter travelers held it in fearsome awe and its patronage gradually went elsewhere. Boyd became dispirited and moved to Allen county, where he would be away from the uncanny memories of the Black Horse tavern.

CHAPTER VII.

PIONEER DETAILS

FIRST BRIDGES AND ROADS—FIRST MILLS—FIRST OHIO BREWERY—PIONEER OHIO CARRIAGE BUILDER—FIRST TAVERN—FIRST WHITE AMERICAN SETTLERS—MERE MENTIONS—MRS. TABITHA STANLEY'S RECOLLECTIONS—HARRIS REMINISCENCES—THE BLACK SWAMP—HUNTING IN THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY—WOLVES IN SENECA COUNTY—SUGAR MAKING—A RAIN OF FIRE—CHOLERA IN SENECA COUNTY—OLIVER COWDERY AND THE MORMONS—TRI-COUNTY PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

Among the first events which mark the beginning of the progress of the county and county seat are the following:

The first block-houses erected in the county were at Fort Ball.

The first bridge constructed was over the Sandusky river at the foot of Washington street, in 1833. In 1834 a second bridge was built lower down the river, and also one across Rocky creek, which were all carried away by the high waters of that year. The Hedges toll bridge was erected in 1834. In 1837, a free bridge was again erected.

The first road was cut from Upper to Lower Sandusky in 1812.

Erastus Bowe was the first American Settler, in 1817.

Ezra and Case Brown erected the first grist-mill, above Melmore, in 1821.

Oakley or Vance's Town was the first surveyed village.

The first post office was established at Oakley in 1820, with David Risdon postmaster.

The first high water in the Sandusky, within the historic period, was in 1821.

The first township election, that of Thompson township, was held May 20, 1820.

The first county elections were held in April, 1824, but not till October of that year were the annual elections held.

James Montgomery was the first Indian agent, and took a part also in converting the Indians, 1819.

The first United States survey of the county was made in 1820.

Capt. Rice and J. Chapin made the first coffin, in 1820.

The first patent for lands was issued to John Anway for the west half of the southwest quarter of section 23, township 2, range 15.

The first frame house was erected for Josiah Hedges, in 1822.

Dr. Eli Dresbach was the first resident physician, in 1823.

The first orchard was set out by John Keller, in 1824, in Clinton township.

Rudolphus Dickenson was the first lawyer, in 1824.

The first citizen naturalized in the county was William Doyle, in 1824.

The first court of justice was opened April 12, 1824.

The first person lost in the county was a son of Elijah Brayton, in 1825.

The first jail was completed in March, 1826.

The second United States survey of the county was made in 1832.

The first newspaper, *The Seneca Patriot*, was published in 1832.

Political parties were first regularly organized in the county in 1832.

The first case of cholera in the county resulted in the death of John Hubble, in August, 1834. Six-three persons died of this dreadful disease at that time.

The first call for the Seneca county militia, to take part in the Toledo war, was made April 22, 1835.

The town of Tiffin was incorporated March 7, 1835.

The first village election held in the county was that of Tiffin, in June, 1836.

Dr. Henry Kuhn was elected the first mayor of Tiffin, in June, 1836.

The first agricultural society was organized in 1839.

The Seneca County Bank opened November 13, 1847.

The first telegraph line was built in 1849.

The first plank and toll roads were begun in 1849.

The first Fourth of July celebration in Tiffin was in 1832.

The first locomotive reached Tiffin in 1841.

In 1825, Jesse Spencer erected a saw mill in the old town of Oakley, and built a dam.

The first case in common pleas court was that of Jesse Spencer vs. Josiah Hedges.

In October, 1835, Thomas J. McCleary and Jonathan Whitehead brought a stock of dry goods from New York and carried on business in a house adjoining Joel Stone's tavern.

Joseph Walker completed the first ware house at Fort Ball in February, 1848.

In 1847, the hotels were the Clinton House at Fort Ball; the American, the Ohio, the National and the Washington House at Tiffin.

Paul D. Butler erected a saw mill on the Sandusky, between Tiffin and New Fort Ball, in 1819, which was the first manufacturing industry in the county. Previous to 1821 this very primitive mill was discontinued and part of the timbers carried away by the great flood of that year. In January, 1847, a still greater flood carried away many relics of the pioneer settlement.

The Rock creek saw mill was erected in 1822, about a quarter of a mile east of the original town of Tiffin, twenty-seven rods southeast of the intersection of East Market and Circular streets.

The Hedges grist mill, on the Sandusky river, was constructed in 1822, about one mile north of the original town. This was conducted for a number of years by William Hunter. From 1847 to 1852 it was operated by George W. Cunningham, in connection with the Lugenbell mill, south of Tiffin.

In 1848 Christ Mueller and Val. Schmidt established a lager beer brewery at Tiffin, and in 1854 built a new brewery on River street. In 1860 Mueller purchased Schmidt's interest, and converted the old brewery into a malt house. Schmidt died in 1865, having, jointly with Mueller, the credit of establishing the first lager beer brewery in Ohio. This is known as the Clinton brewery.

H. Hubach's City Brewery is also an important industry.

Guy Stevens and Daniel Dildine established the pioneer foundry at the north end of Monroe street.

Jesse Wolfe's Foundry, which some allege to have taken the place of Allen's Brewery, came next, then the Loomis & Nyman Foundry in 1847, and following this all the iron works mentioned in the history of the city's modern manufacturers.

Rolla Johnson's ashery was on the south side of Perry street, near Rock creek.

In January, 1863, W. R. Chamberlin established the Tiffin barrel factory.

Spink, of Wooster, opened a store in Tiffin in 1822.

Milton McNeal opened a general store at Fort Ball.

In December, 1825, John and Benjamin Pittinger opened a store.

In 1827 Henry Cronise opened a stock of dry goods.

About this time, Julius Feldnagel opened a tavern.

Among the advertisements in the *Patriot*, in 1832 were the following business notices: Moses D. Cadwallader carried on tailoring in the building erected by Richard Sneath, known as the Mechanics' Hall. C. Bradley advertised his meat market at the new market, front of the ice house. Joseph Biggs, was a hat manufacturer; John Searles and James C. Murrey, appraisers, and Thomas McMillen, justice of the peace, advertised a stray horse. Drs. E. Dresbach and R. C. J. Carey established a branch of their Fort Ball office in Mechanics' Hall, August 3, 1832. Dr.

James Fisher opened a drug store; Mercer & Ebbert advertised their hat store. Keller, Grose and Cronise advertised their patent gumming and cutting machine; Calvin Bradley leased the Washington Hotel from Richard Sneath, August 9, 1832. George W. Gist, administrator of Dablah Litt, advertised personal property for sale. Sheriff David Bishop advertised for sale the one-third part of section 20, town 3 north, range 15, in Delaware Land District, formerly owned by Alex Nutt, and surveyed by David Risdon.

John Hoffman established the pioneer pottery of the county in 1834.

William D. Searles started the first tin utensil factory.

The first gun shop and lock-making and repairing business was established by Valentine Seewald about 1834, in Springdale.

Peter Van Nest, said to be the pioneer carriage builder of Ohio, established a carriage factory near Allen's brewery, opposite the first Methodist Episcopal church, which was destroyed by fire January 26, 1854, when the first free bridge was destroyed.

The Rock Creek saw mill was erected in 1826 by Josiah Hedges, at the intersection of Circular road and East Market street, on the site of the old mill. This was rented shortly after to Joseph Janey, and was subsequently operated by Uriah P. Coonrad and Chris. Y. Pierson, from August 3, 1832, until its destruction by fire in 1833. The mill dam was subsequently used for supplying the water power of the city mills. About 1836 Mr. Hedges constructed another mill.

The Reuben Williams Mill, on what is known as the "Coe lands," was erected in 1824.

The Hoagland lime kiln was established and a quarry opened by him about 1828.

The Lugenbeel Flouring mill, built by Andrew Lugenbeel in 1835, was operated by George W. Cunningham from 1847 to 1852.

The Shoemaker Mill, built in 1845 by R. M. Shoemaker, was operated from 1855 to 1858 by George W. Cunningham. Its location was one mile north of Washington Street bridge.

The John Keller Mill, built in 1848, was taken charge of in 1858 by George W. Cunningham. This mill burned down January 4, 1860. Its location was two miles and a half down the river from Washington street mill.

William Campbell and J. S. Robinson conducted a cabinet and chair factory separately after the dissolution of their partnership, June 23, 1832.

The first tannery was established about 1827, on the north-east corner of Market and Monroe streets, by Andrew Frintchey, who died of cholera in 1834.

The Pittinger tannery was established in 1832, by Benjamin and John Pittinger.

Fleming & Schock established their tannery on the site of Pittinger's in 1839.

The Allen brewery, the pioneer of its kind, was built on the opposite side of the street from the old Methodist church, on the river bank.

Myers founded a small brewery where Ulrich's drug store now stands.

Sting's Brewery was established on Sandusky street.

The Kolb Bros'. Brewery was built at the corner of Market and Sandusky streets.

The first public building put up in the county was a jail, in 1826. It stood at the southeast corner of the public square and was built of hewed logs.

The Tiffin telephone company was organized, April 27, 1881.

The railroads entering Tiffin are the Baltimore & Ohio; the C. C. C. & St. L., and the Pennsylvania lines.

The town of New Fort Ball was incorporated under the act of March 19, 1849.

The first coal yard established in Tiffin was in 1865, near the Baltimore & Ohio railroad depot.

The Tiffin Gas Light Company was organized in 1856, and the Tiffin Natural Gas Company was organized in July, 1885.

A volunteer fire company was organized in Tiffin in 1849.

The beginning of the police force in Tiffin dates back to 1851, when the first marshal was elected.

The Prescott library of Tiffin was organized in 1886; the Young Men's Christian and Library Association was organized in 1868; the Library Association of Tiffin was organized in 1866.

Agreen Ingraham was the first sheriff of the county.

The first school house erected in Tiffin was in 1832. It stood at the northwest corner of Market and Monroe streets, and was a brick structure.

In October, 1850 the first board of education was elected.

In the early times the locality of Erastus Bowe's tavern on the Fort Ball side of the river, was called "Pan Yan."

Jacob Plane was the first postmaster at Tiffin, after the removal of the office there.

Preparatory to leaving for the west, the Senecas assembled at Fort Ball in the summer of 1830, and camped there for twenty days while settling up their debts and disposing of their chattels.

The first railroad was the Mad River & Lake Erie, which was surveyed in 1832, and completed as far as Tiffin in 1841.

The first court house was completed in 1836.

The first bank in the county was on West Perry street. It was opened in 1847.

The first brick yards were established in 1830.

St. Mary's church building was commenced in 1831. A brick hotel was built a little later.

There were only three brick buildings in Tiffin at the close of 1833 and about thirty frame buildings, some of them very small, and a large number of log houses.

A hurricane swept over Tiffin on June 18, 1847, doing much damage.

In 1844 a military company was formed in Tiffin, known as the "Osceolas." They had green uniforms.

The first tavern in the county was opened in 1817, by the first settler, Erastus Bowe, immediately below Fort Ball, at the north end of the Washington street bridge. In 1819 his was the nearest house to the Welch Brothers settlement at the Mohawk village, in Eden, and to the white settlement at old Fort Seneca, made in the fall of that year.

The seat of justice of Seneca county was located at Tiffin, March 25, 1822.

The cabins of the early settlers were near the forts of Seneca and Ball, with a few scattered along Rocky creek, Honey creek, Silver creek and in Thompson.

On the 18th of November, 1817, Mr. Erastus Bowe, the first settler in Seneca county, arrived at Camp Ball, where some hired men had erected for him a double log house within the limits of the camp. Many of the stakes were then still standing. This was the first settlement in the county. Here Mr. Bowe kept tavern, which was the first in Seneca. The house of Mr. Bowe was the only one on the left bank of the river within the present limits of Tiffin, when the town of Oakley was surveyed and platted.

In 1819 Mr. Joseph Vance surveyed a town upon land granted to one Robert Armstrong, known as the Armstrong section, and called it Oakley. This was the first town surveyed and platted in the county. Bowe's tavern was in that survey.

Mr. David Risdon, who took a very active part in opening up the county to civilization, and who became very popularly known as a surveyor and citizen, was appointed the first postmaster in the county, the office being located here at Oakley. There was then but one mail route in or through the county, and that extended from Columbus to Lower Sandusky, along the army road.

In 1824 the town of Fort Ball was surveyed by David Risdon. This included the whole of Oakley.

At the treaty of the Miami of Lake Erie, the United States granted this tract to Robert Armstrong. It was a section of six hundred and forty acres, and known as the "Armstrong reservation."

Armstrong was taken captive by the Wyandots when a child three years old, in Pennsylvania. He married a half-blood, and

was much respected. He spoke excellent English, and one could scarcely discover that he was raised amongst the savages. This land was granted to him by the United States for his services as interpreter. He died in 1825, in the Wyandot reserve, about two miles from Upper Sandusky. At the same treaty the United States also granted to the children of William McCulloch a section of six hundred and forty acres, lying just north of and adjoining the Armstrong reserve. McCulloch was killed by a cannon ball at the siege of Fort Meigs, while sitting in General Harrison's tent, and was at that time employed by the United States as interpreter.

Ely Dresbach, from Circleville, a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, also settled in Fort Ball, on the 17th of February, 1823.

Rodolphus Dickinson, from New York, the first lawyer in Seneca county, also settled in Fort Ball in 1824.

Abel Rawson, from Massachusetts, arrived on the 15th of February, 1826, and settled in Fort Ball.

A Mr. Jesse Spencer, the proprietor of Fort Ball, and Mr. Josiah Hedges, the proprietor of Tiffin, two towns adjoining on the river, were each striving to secure the location of the county seat in their respective towns.

New Fort Ball was surveyed and platted in 1837. It is situated upon the eastern portion of the Armstrong section, and contained six hundred and twenty in-lots, together with several additions that had then already been made to Tiffin, "Pan Yan" among them, which was situated between the iron bridge and the tunnel.

In 1821 Josiah Hedges entered the land where the old town of Tiffin was afterwards located, at the Delaware land office. The town was surveyed and platted by the brother of the proprietor, General James Hedges, of Mansfield. The first stick was cut upon the town plat in March, 1822, and soon thereafter Henry Welch, of Eden township, John Mim and two other men, Wetz and Drennon, had each a lot given to them, with the condition that each should build a cabin on his lot and move into it with his family, which was done accordingly.

James Spink, of Wooster, came here in the same month, and brought with him a stock of goods. In the following winter his store was broken open and robbed of nearly all its contents. This so discouraged Mr. Spink that he left in disgust.

Simeon B. Howard, from the eastern part of Ohio, also located in Tiffin about that time.

Finally the day arrived when the great trouble about locating the county seat was to come to an end. The legislature, during the winter session of 1822, had appointed three commissioners to locate the county seat for Seneca county, viz: Messrs. Herford, Miner and Cyrus Spink. These gentlemen arrived here on the

25th of March, 1822, and located the seat of justice for Seneca county at Tiffin, where it has ever since remained.

At the time the commissioners located the county seat at Tiffin, there were but six cabins in it. The greater number of the early settlers were on the Fort Ball side, and the lawyers, doctors, merchants and all, were in unison in their fight upon Mr. Hedges, but he outgeneraled them all.

Tiffin was named after Governor Edward Tiffin, the first governor of Ohio.

The location of the county seat took place two years before Seneca county was really organized and clothed with judicial or municipal powers.

During the latter part of the year 1819, the richness of the soil attracted quite a number of people to Thompson, and the Whitney's, Underhills, Purdys, Clarks, Demicks, Twisses and others became squatters, awaiting the land sales.

Here came the Welches, the Clarks, the Sponables, the Browns, the Bakers, the Searleses, the Pratts, the Craws, the Knapps, the Cornells, the Houghs, the Bretses, the Downses, the Jaquas, the Gibsons, the Bundages, the Kagys, the Penningtons, the Fleets, the Watsons, the Kollers, the Eastmans, the Omsteds, etc.

With the exception of a few early settlers in Fort Ball and near Fort Seneca, all the early settlements were made on the east side of the river, especially along Honey creek and Rocky creek, West of the river was nearly all forest and water, sometimes badly mixed, and there were no settlements at all.

No sooner were the first clearings made in each of the townships, than a continuous stream of immigrants poured in, spreading out from Fort Ball in every direction until almost every section contained a family.

On the first day of May, 1873, the first regular passenger train was run on the Tiffin, Toledo & Eastern railroad. It traversed the county in a northwesterly direction. This road is now the Toledo division of the Pennsylvania lines of railroads.

The Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago railroad was completed to Tiffin in the early part of 1874. This is now the Baltimore & Ohio road, and it crosses the county nearly east and west.

Despite the advantages of the locality and accessibility, the east bank of the Sandusky was not thought of as the site for a city for almost four years after the first settlers came, and for two years after the first village was platted on the west bank of the river at this point.

Although Tiffin has only fifteen thousand inhabitants, it has business industries that would support a population of twenty-five thousand. The factories employ about two thousand people.

The Senecas had their annual green-corn-dance, which was a

sort of Thanksgiving frolic, and differed very much from the performances of the dog-dance, which seemed to be a proceeding and ceremony of a more sacred character. The dog-dance was the grand dance, and generally lasted nine days. It always took place about the time of our Christmas.

There was an old Indian living on the Van Meter tract, in this county—a Mohawk—whose name was Charlieu, and who was famous for his animosity to the Americans.

As early as 1822, while yet the county was only tenanted by a few hundred white people, the first physician arrived. The succeeding year more adventurous spirits pushed further westward, and thenceforward physicians came here to reside.

In the earlier years of the county, and even for two decades after its organization, the corn-grinder and wheat-pounder were members of the pioneer's family. The difference between the mills now used for the manufacture of flour and those of half a century ago are as marked as those between the modern woolen mill and the old-fashioned loom in which homespun cloth was manufactured for the purpose of providing stout and serviceable garments to clothe the hard working farmer and his sons.

George Park had a round-log-cabin hotel on Perry street, the first tavern in Tiffin. He afterwards put a two-story frame hotel on the lot now covered by the National Hall Block.

Those pioneers of Fort Ball and Tiffin built well indeed. Almost all their day-dreams have been realized, and a city has sprung up out of the ancient groves, extending from plateau to plateau on each side of the old, ever running, river.

Seneca county was formed from old Indian Territory, April 1, 1820, organized April 1, 1824, and named from the tribe which had a reservation within its limits. The surface is level, and the streams run in deep channels. The county is well watered, has considerable water power, and the soil is mostly a rich loam.

The first plat of Tiffin contained 118 lots—each block of 12 lots facing four streets, with a cross alley through the center. It had three streets running east and west, viz: Perry, Market and Madison, starting near Rocky creek and ending near the river; and three streets running north and south, viz: Jefferson, Washington and Monroe, starting near the river, and ending at an alley 180 feet south of Madison street. The east end of this alley is now Tiffin street, and leads from Jefferson to the old cemetery.

The hardest of all the hardships that the frontier settler had to contend with, was the malarial diseases everybody was subject to. The ground was covered with water and decaying vegetable matter; the river and the creeks were clogged with drift-wood and fallen timbers; beaver dams set the water back, thereby covering large tracts of land, while cat-swamps (as they were

then called) were very numerous. There were terrible thickets and jungles of brush bushes of various kinds growing on rich, boggy soil.

Getting grinding done at the few mills there were then in the country, was attended with great hardship. After the City Mill, now in the first ward of Tiffin, was put up, farmers from Crawford, Hancock and Marion counties came here to get their grists ground, and at times, fifteen, twenty, or more teams waited their turn and camped out a whole week, with the family at home on small allowance, or probably with no bread at all.

Fever and ague, and bilious fevers were very common, and men were often seen standing on the street on a hot summer day, pale as death, with overcoats on, buttoned up to the chin, their hands in their pockets and shaking so that their voices trembled. The chill was always followed by a fever, and when that was passed, the patient was all right again until next day, or day after.

It was not until the land was opened up for entry, or purchased, that immigration became active, or the country began to fill up. Then the necessity of established villages became obvious.

The frost of May 15, 1834, destroyed all the fruit crop and potato crop, together with more than one-half the wheat crop. Later that year, flour, in the Tiffin market, was quoted at \$14 per barrel.

The drought of 1838 resulted in destroying the grain crop, and reducing the corn crop to the amount of seed sown. A great hail storm swept over the county in May, 1839.

Simon Girty, the most infamous of all the white savages amongst the red skins, was adopted by the Senecas, and became not only a great scout, but also an expert hunter.

James Montgomery, the first Indian agent for the Senecas, was known to them by the name, Kuckoo-Wassa, or New Acorn.

Next to the products of the soil, the most important resources of Seneca county consist in the products of the quarries. Throughout most of the county there is no difficulty in obtaining good building stone.

The Washington Band was organized at Tiffin in 1839, and gave a concert at the court house in May of that year. This pioneer band drummed up the militia, and was generally useful. Boo's Band dates back before the war.

Clay for brick and red pottery is found in suitable quantities in all parts of the county.

On the 18th of May, 1825, and after quite a number of newcomers had settled in Seneca, there occurred one of the most violent tornadoes of which history gives any account. It has usually been called the "Burlington storm."

The first white man to whom travel in northwestern Ohio is

credited, was Pere Rasles. In 1869 Father Rasles came to America as a missionary to the Abenakis Indians. He was a devout man and a scholar, publishing a dictionary of the Indian language as one of the evidences of his zeal.

New Fort Ball extending from the river to the alley in rear of Madison street, included all the in-lots in the northern addition to Tiffin, and all on what was known as Fort Ball was surveyed by James Durbin, in November, 1837, on the east part of the tract of land reserved to Robert Armstrong, for Josiah Hedges.

There are several instances of record where the early settlers had to subsist on a soup made of flour and milk or flour and water, so that the small supply of flour could be extended.

The seat of justice for Seneca county was not located until March 25, 1822, when Herford, Spink and Miner, the commissioners appointed for that purpose, arrived and selected the village on the east bank of the river to be the county seat.

In June, 1825, Mr. Rawson visited Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, for the first time. He passed through Bellevue, where stood but a single cabin, and thence through a dense forest to Tiffin. The territory was then occupied by the Seneca Indians. Tiffin consisted of about a dozen families dwelling in rude cabins. The timber had been mostly removed on Washington street, south from the Sandusky river to Market street. There was no hotel in Tiffin, so Mr. Rawson forded the river and stopped at a tavern kept by Elisha Smith, at Fort Ball.

The early settlers will remember the jewelry store of Seewald, in the large, hewed log house, on south Washington street, in Tiffin. The front end was devoted to jewelry, and the back part to gunsmithing.

The greatest losses by fire that Tiffin ever suffered, at any one time, occurred on the 13th of April, 1872.

The Indians with their bitter feuds, their wars of extermination, their alliances with the British, their invasions, their revenges, their hates, are all gone.

Wolves were rather troublesome neighbors in early days. They made frequent visits to the early settlers, and would make the very earth tremble with their howlings and complaints to the intruders of their time honored homes. Some parts of the county were unenviable settlements on this account.

The beginning of the police force of Tiffin dates back to 1851, when the first marshal was elected.

The settlement of the county by Americans may be said to begin in 1817, though, in reality, the actual useful pioneer did not make his presence known here until 1819, when Eden, Clinton and Pleasant townships received their first quota of American pluck and enterprise.

Money was very scarce. Every dollar the immigrants had was invested in land as a general thing. Among those, who, afterwards were considered the most wealthy, were men who cleared lands for others at fifty cents per day, boarding themselves, or for eight to ten dollars per acre, to raise money for indispensable necessities of life, or to pay taxes. Many pioneers were compelled to work on the canals, to get a little money, leaving their families alone in the woods for months at a time.

In 1863, while the militia of Ohio was being reorganized and regiments formed, Seneca county had two regiments.

The Senecas were an exceedingly superstitious people, and notwithstanding all the influences brought to bear upon them to love and embrace the Christian religion, they were very stubborn.

After the reservation came into market, the country settled up very rapidly, and soon the land was all taken up. Then roads were opened, land cleared, and houses put up, so that it began to look like an old country.

The county was at one time a favorite camping ground for seahawks and eagles. It is related that some years before the Senecas left the county, a hawk carried off a pappoose that was left by its Indian mother in a grove which then stood on the south bank of the river, near Washington street bridge.

Tiffin, the county seat, is a beautiful city, most conveniently situated, and replete in everything which wealth and intelligence suggests.

At a treaty held at Washington City, on the 29th of February, 1831, the United States were represented by Mr. James B. Gardiner, and the Senecas by Coonstick, Seneca Steel, Captain Good-hunter, Hard-hickory and Small-cloud Spicer, their chiefs. George Her-rin acted as interpreter. General Henry C. Bresh was sub-agent. At this treaty the Senecas sold their whole reservation to the United States, with full authority to sell the same.

The cholera made its first appearance in Seneca county August 19, 1834, when Mrs. John Hubble, of Monroe street, died. A son of Mrs. Dalrymple was the last to die from this visitation in 1834. The disease attacked both native and foreign residents. Fifteen years later, in 1849, this plague again visited the county; again in 1852, and afterward in 1854.

There was a time when deer were killed by the first settlers of Tiffin and Fort Ball, within the limits of their villages. The bear, wild hog, wolverine and wolf, were all here.

The Wyandots ceded their reservation to the United States in 1842. At this cession the last foot of soil in Ohio passed away from the red man.

MRS. TABITHA STANLEY'S RECOLLECTIONS.

The following sketches of the early settlement of Seneca county were given by two of the younger pioneers. Tabitha Stanley said: "My brother Samuel and a young man by the name of John Eaton started for Ohio on foot, for the purpose of prospecting and exploring the country. They came to the valley of the Sandusky, and wrote back to us to pack up and come out here, as this was an excellent country. My father was a gunsmith by trade and brought his tools to Seneca county with him. He put up a shop on the northeast part of a piece of land that afterwards became the property of my husband, Benjamin Culver, and known as the Culver farm, near Fort Seneca.

"When we got here we found the country a dense wilderness. We put up with Barney's folks, and moved into the same cabin they occupied, which had been built by William Spicer, who then had moved upon his section in the Seneca reservation, east of the river. Spicer was an Indian captive, and had a family of half Indian children. Their names were John, James, Small Cloud, Little Town, and one daughter, who was married to another white captive by the name of Crow. Spicer was a great help to the new comers, for he had cattle, horses and hogs in large numbers. He used to let his land out on shares, and often furnished horses and oxen to farm with. He sold a great deal of corn to the immigrants; also cattle and hogs, and often let cows out for pay. He was a good neighbor, ever ready and willing to help the needy. People often borrowed his horses and oxen to go to the mill. We had to go to Monroeville or to Cold Creek mills, to get our grinding done—some thirty miles away, through forest and swamps, without any bridges across the streams, and no road or any other way to guide the traveler but blazed trees.

"The Barney family consisted of West, who was the oldest, and Benjamin, both single, a widowed sister, Mrs. Polly Orr, who afterwards married John Eaton who came out here with my brother Samuel in 1819, as already stated, and Ann, the youngest sister, who was afterward married to David Rice, in the fall of 1820. Benjamin Barney married my sister Minerva in the winter of 1820. David Smith of Fort Ball, who was then a Justice of the Peace, solemnized the marriage, and played the violin that night at the wedding dance. Mr. Erastus Bowe came with Mr. Smith to the wedding. Mr. Bowe was the first settler in Fort Ball.

"The wedding was a rural affair, indeed. The dancing was done on a puncheon floor. A puncheon is a plank about six inches thick, split out of a solid log, and then hewed on one side and 'spotted' on the other so as to fit even on the sleepers. This made a very solid and substantial floor to dance on. Boards were

very scarce and hard to get, on account of the great want of saw mills. We came here in the summer of 1820. That fall we all took sick, and became so reduced in strength that one was not able to help the other. There was no doctor nearer than Huron county, where Doctor Stephenson lived. He came sometimes, and stayed a day or two to supply us with medicine. We were all fortunate enough to get well.

"The following year my brother Augustus came. Soon after his arrival his wife took sick and died, leaving him with two children, both small.

"We were all well and hearty the next year, except my mother, who was then very sick, but recovered. Benjamin Barney moved to Fort Seneca, close to the old fort built by General Harrison in 1812, and then occupied by Mr. James Montgomery, a Methodist preacher and agent for the Seneca Indians. He, (Mr. Montgomery,) was also afterwards elected Justice of the Peace, and solemnized the marriage ceremony when Mr. Culver and I were married. Mr. Montgomery was considered a very good man, and was highly respected. One of his sons died. I was the only white girl outside of the family who attended the funeral.

"Mr. Benjamin Barney and Mr. Anson Gray both moved with their families to the state of Illinois, and both became wealthy. Gray and his wife are both dead. Barney's wife is also dead, but Barney is still living and is now about eighty-four years old. One year ago, when he was a here on a visit, I saw him at Mr. Rice's in Townsend township, Sandusky county, when he was very hearty and active.

"Very few white people lived here when we came. Mr. Bowe, Mr. Risdon, Mr. David Smith and Mr. Levi Crissey lived in Fort Ball; Abner Pike, Ezra Sprague, Willard Sprague, Francis Sprague, widow Shippey, Nathan Shippey, Robert and Lorenzo Abbott, Doreas and Polly Shippey, Joel Chapin, Mr. McNutt who had two sons—Alexander and Daniel—Caleb Rice and Daniel Rice, Pardon Wilson, Phineas Frary, Sidney Barney—a cousin of Benjamin Barney—Samuel, Silas, Hiram, Asel and Phineas Pike, Louisa Emmerson, who taught school, Eliphalet Rogers, Henry Rogers, Ebenezer Mills, Daniel Mills, Jeremiah Chapman, Hannah Jackson, the Rollins family, and the Dumond, Duke and Montgomery families, constituted about all the white people that lived within ten miles of the fort, except the captives on the reservation.

"They used to have their military trainings on the Culver farm, then known as the Spicer place. At one of these trainings I first saw Mr. Hugh Welsh. I think he was the fifer for the company. Caleb Rice was captain, my brother Samuel was lieutenant, John Eaton was orderly, and West Barney was ensign. They used to meet there every year. The general muster was held near the stockade of the fort.

"The reservation extended from a point opposite Baker's mill to a point opposite the mouth of Wolf creek, in Sandusky county. The Mohawks lived on the farms now owned by the Frys, Flummerfelts and Claggetts. The Senecas lived opposite the old fort and below. Some of them lived near Green Springs, and up to what is now Watson's Station on the C. S. & C. R. R. Crow lived further up, opposite my father's, joining the Spicer section on the north.

"In 1821 a log cabin stood at a place near what is now Sandusky street in Tiffin, and where Captain Bagby built a very nice residence opposite the old residence of Luther A. Wall, Esq. This residence is now occupied by a family named Lewis. Into this cabin a gentleman from Auburn, New York, moved in that year. His name was Mr. Childs. There was but himself and his wife. They were well dressed, and both very handsome. Mr. Childs had been in the mercantile business in the state of New York. He was then about twenty-five years old, when he took sick and died in the cabin. Soon after his death Mrs. Childs was delivered of a child, and the neighbors took her and the babe to Judge Ingraham's, who then lived near neighbors to Mr. Bowe, where, after suffering about nine days, she also died. The widow Orr, a sister of the Barneys, took the child to raise and kept it one year, when a sister of Mrs. Childs came out here, and took it back to Auburn with her. Somebody had named the child Nancy. Childs and his wife were both buried in the old grave yard, near the B. & O. depot."

This William Spicer, who played so conspicuous a part in the history of the Seneca Indians while living in this valley, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was captured by the Indians when he was very young. When the white settlers first came into this valley Spicer had been on the Sandusky forty years, and during the Revolutionary war. There is but little known of his history. The Wyandots took him to the banks of the Ohio, and used him as a decoy to bring boatmen to the shore. They tied him to a tree near the bank of the river and compelled him to call on the boatmen for help, and while the savages lay in ambush any person approaching Spicer became an easy prey. Many were thus made to suffer the cruelty of the Wyandots, but it is to be presumed that Spicer played his part merely by compulsion.

HARRIS REMINISCENCES.

Mark A. Harris, whose observations were as close as his recollections are fresh and minute, said:

"I came to Seneca county with my grandfather, William Harris, with whom I had always lived, and up to the time when my

aunt Tabitha married Mr. Culver; then I lived with them. This was in 1828. My uncle, Benjamin Culver, bought eight hundred and four acres of land at the sales. His homestead consisted of three hundred acres. The Flummerfelt and Abbott farms are also parts of Culver's purchase. He also owned the land where the 'Cronise saw mill' used to be, in Liberty township. These lands he bought at the sales, in Delaware. Horton Howard was receiver, and Platt Brush was register of the land office. Mr. Brush lived near and south of Fremont. He married for his second wife a widow Green, from Maryland, formerly—the mother of the Honorable Frederick W. Green, who was auditor of Seneca county for a long time, and afterwards represented this congressional district in Washington. This was during the ever memorable trouble occasioned by the repeal of the eighth section of the "Missouri Compromise." After serving a term in Congress, Mr. Green was appointed clerk of the U. S. District Court for the northern district of Ohio, when he moved to Cleveland, where he lived up to the time of his death, which occurred in the spring of 1879.

"The Barneys came here from Massachusetts in 1818, and settled near the old fort. It seems that nearly all the settlers in that vicinity preferred to be near the fort, so as to have the benefit of its protection in time of danger. There were three brothers of these Barneys—West, Benjamin and Marshal; and two sisters—Polly Orr, whose husband and one child had died here, and Ann Barney, the younger sister. Marshal also died here, and he, Mr. Orr and his child, were buried at the Spicer place. Ann married Daniel Rice, who was afterwards elected justice of the peace—the first one in the township.

"Benjamin Barney was a very resolute and honorable man, and a great friend to William Spicer; and when Spicer was robbed Benjamin took great interest in having the robbers brought to justice, and securing the money. This was probably the first robbery in Seneca county, and it occurred in this wise, viz:—Spicer was well off, and took in a great deal of money from the sale of hogs, cattle, horses and corn. His money was all in gold and silver. Spicer lived on the top of the hill on the west bank of the river, opposite the north point of the island in the river, and about four miles south of the fort. One afternoon when Spicer was alone in his cabin, a man by the name of Rollins came in and demanded Spicer's money and the key to his chest. Spicer refused to deliver over, and Rollins struck him with a club on the head, which stunned him, and he fell. While in this condition he hear Rollins laugh, and also heard some others come in, but could not tell who they were. When Spicer recovered his consciousness, the men and his money were gone.

"Spicer was a small man, and had no education; he could not count much, and did not know exactly how much money he did have, but it was generally believed that he had between six and seven thousand dollars.

"This Rollins was a carpenter by trade, and at the time of this occurrence was employed to help a certain Paul D. Butler in building a saw mill on the left bank of the river, where Lafayette street, in Tiffin, comes down to the river. Some of the timbers of this mill were afterwards used by Mr. Josiah Hedges in the building of the saw mill standing on the left bank of the river, opposite Reuben Kedler's mill, so-called.

"As soon as the news of the robbery became known, the neighbors turned out to assist the constable in the chase after the thieves and the recovery of the money. A man by the name of Downing lived on the top of the hill back and south of Baker's mill, some three miles north of Tiffin, in a cabin near the river. The constable, Mr. Papineau, in company with Benjamin Barney, came to Downing's house and sat down to talk awhile, when a little girl of the family said to these men, 'My papa put something nice under there;' pointing to the hearth-stone. They arrested Downing, and raising the hearth-stone, found over five hundred dollars in silver under it. Afterwards some six hundred dollars more were found in the spring at the foot of the hill close by the cabin. These six hundred dollars were supposed to have been put into the spring by this William Rollins who struck Spicer, and who was also arrested soon after. Downing got away from the constable, and was never heard of afterwards. Judge Fitch, who lived near the river, below Elder Kating's, also found some money supposed to be Spicer's, in a ravine that runs across the north west corner of the Culver place, (as then known.) This sum was also over five hundred dollars. All this money was promptly restored to Spicer.

"Butler, Case, and quite a number of others were arrested, and were all taken to Norwalk, in Huron county, for trial. Caleb Rice also assisted in making these arrests. Some of the prisoners escaped before trial; Case, Butler and some others were acquitted. Rollins was the only one that was convicted of the robbery, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of eleven years. He was pardoned out before his term expired, Spicer himself signing the petition.

"Samuel and John Wright, in later years, became the owners of the farm that from thence bore their name. They were from Rochester, New York. John Wright and Daniel Bissell, also from New York, put up a distillery near the springs on the banks of the river, on this farm. I worked in, and conducted, the distillery for a long time. The business was done in the firm name of "Bissell & Wright." When the farmers brought their corn to

be distilled on shares or to be exchanged, we gave them five quarts, and when the corn was cheap and plenty, we gave them six quarts of whisky for one bushel of corn.

"About that time two young ladies came to my aunt, Mrs. Culver, from New York on a visit. They were sisters: Mariah Hunt, the oldest, and the younger, Sylvia Ann Hunt, daughters of her sister. While here the two Mr. Wrights made their acquaintance and married them. John Wright married Mariah, and Samuel Wright married Sylvia Ann.

"When I was about eleven years old, I had to go with my uncle, John Harris, to the mill at Monroeville. This was the nearest mill to our home, and about thirty miles away. We could not get across the river with a team, so we hauled our corn to the shore of the river, and unloaded it there. Then we took our team home, and loading our corn into a dug-out—a canoe made out of a log—we hauled it across and unloaded it on the other shore. Then we borrowed a yoke of oxen from Mr. Spicer, and a cart from Crow, (we did not say "Mister" to an Indian,) and loaded up our corn and started. The next night we stopped with a man by the name of Nichols, near Bellevue, and in the evening of the second day we reached Monroeville. There were a great many customers ahead of us, and there was no prospect for us to get in for about a week; so we started for Cold creek mills, which were eleven miles northwest from here. They had just commenced dressing the mill-stones when we arrived, and after waiting two days at Cold creek, we started home with our grist. At Cold creek we bought a bushel of peaches, which were then, and especially with us in the woods, a great variety. Afterwards they grew almost spontaneously, and produced abundantly, until within about fifteen years ago. Now it is seldom that a crop of them can be raised in this county. The first night on the way home we reached Dr. Stephenson's. The next day our provisions gave out. We came to a fire in the woods where a man had been chopping, and being very hungry, we looked around amongst the logs for provisions that the wood chopper might have hidden somewhere, and found raw pork and bread. We divided even with the man, and putting his half back where it was, made way with ours, and drove on. When we got home we were gone nearly a week.

"The only place where we could get fruit at that time was at Whitecker's, below Fremont about two miles. Mrs. Whitecker was a widow and a captive of the Senecas, and she received this place by the treaty. One time her son James, stalled with his wagon near our house, and he had to abandon it. When he left he told me to tell the Senecas that the wagon belonged to him, and then they would not touch it.

"Sometime after we arrived here, I went up the river with

Hiram Pike, who wanted to get a pair of shoes he had up there to get mended. We came to a little clearing of about two acres, in the midst of which was a cabin. Here the shoemaker lived. His name was Johnson, and his cabin the only one on the right bank of the river from the reservation far up towards the town of McCutchenville. It was situated where Jefferson and Perry streets cross. The first log heap that was burnt on the Tiffin side, was where the Commercial Bank now is, next lot north of the court house.

"Erastus Bowe lived near the old fort, on the west bank, and David Smith lived in a cabin, somewhere near or at the place where the Ohio stove works now are. Up the hill, near where McNeal's store now stands, there was an old Indian cabin, into which Mr. Agreen Ingraham soon after moved. Close by this cabin Mr. Milton McNeal soon after built his store, and he was the first merchant on that side of the river.

"William D. Sherwood entered six hundred and forty acres of land, including the farm afterwards owned by the Rev. John Souder and the Stoners. Sherwood built a cabin at the Souder place. There was no other house on the army road between the Sherwood cabin and Fort Seneca. Sherwood's wife died in this cabin, and was buried in the graveyard that was situated between the depot of the B. & O. Railroad in Tiffin.

"A man by the name of Keeler lived near the river bank. He had a family of six children; he came from the state of New York, and bought forty acres of land. The family suffered greatly with sickness. I don't remember what became of them.

"Alexander McNutt and his brother, Daniel McNutt, were also here in 1819. Daniel had a family, and Alexander married a sister of Isaac I. Dumond.

"William Montgomery started a store in 1833, in a log cabin, in the village that is now called Fort Seneca.

"Eliphalet Rogers bought a farm near Wolf creek. He married Hannah Jackson, who had lived at Mr. Bowe's a long time. Rogers was an honest home-spun sort of a man. His farm became afterwards known as the Snook farm.

"Almon Rollins married Mary Sherwood, and Lorenzo Abbott married her sister Jeanette. The two couple were married at the same time. Jeanette was then only fourteen years old."

There is no other region of equal area within Ohio which presents such a monotonous surface as the eighteen counties in the Maumee valley, commonly called the Black Swamp.

There is no portion of the entire valley which can be termed "hilly," yet there are portions in the northern part of Williams, which are undulating, yet not sufficiently so to merit the term

“rolling.” No where are hills to be found, but there are distinct outlines of ancient beaches.

La Salle in the report of his expedition of the year 1669, refers to this swamp as having once been a glacial lake, which has since been drained by the Aboite and Little River into the Wabash.

The west bank of the Sandusky river is said to be the eastern boundary of the Black Swamp.

In 1856, when a boy, the writer first passed through this region and made inquiries as to the location of the swamp, but it, like the “milk sickness,” was usually located twenty miles back or thirty miles ahead. But he saw a number of them, especially the kind they call “Cat Swamps” also low, marshy ground and muddy, slow-flowing streams. The Black Swamp, however, and the localities where the milk sickness was said to exist, the people always located elsewhere, as has been said.

But the Black Swamp of the long ago has largely disappeared, and its erstwhile bosom is now covered with fertile farms.

Hunting occupied a large portion of the time of the pioneers. Nearly all were good hunters, and not a few lived almost entirely for many years on the results of the chase. The woods supplied them with the greater amount of their subsistence and often the whole of it; it was no uncommon thing for families to live several months without a mouthful of bread of any kind. It frequently happened that the family went without breakfast until it could be obtained from the woods.

The fall and early part of the winter was the season for hunting deer, and the whole of the winter, including part of the spring, for bears and fur bearing animals. It was a customary saying that fur was good during every month, in the name of which the letter “R” occurred.

As soon as the leaves were pretty well down, and the weather became rainy, accompanied with light snow, the pioneer hunter, who had probably worked pretty faithfully on his clearing during the summer, began to feel uneasy about his cabin home; he longed to be off hunting in the great woods. His cabin was too warm; his feather bed too soft; his mind was wholly occupied with the camp and the chase. Hunting was not a mere ramble in pursuit of game, in which there was nothing of skill and calculation; on the contrary, the hunter before setting out in the morning was informed by the state of weather in what situation he might reasonably expect to find his game; whether on the bottoms or on the hillsides, or hilltops. In stormy weather the deer always seek the most sheltered places, and the leeward sides of the hills; in rainy weather when there was not much wind, they kept in the open woods, on high ground. In the early morning if pleasant, they were

abroad, feeding in the hedges or swamp; at noon they were hiding in the thickets. In every situation, it was requisite for the hunter to ascertain the course of the wind, so as to get to leeward of the game. This he often ascertained by placing his finger in his mouth, holding it there until it became warm, then holding it above his head, and the side that first cooled off indicated the direction of the wind.

These hunters needed no compass; the trees, the sun, and stars took its place. The bark of an aged tree is much thicker and rougher on the north side than on the south; and the same may be said of the moss; it is much thicker and stronger on the north side than on the south side of the tree; hence he could walk freely and carelessly through the woods and always strike the exact point intended, while any but a woodsman would have become bewildered and lost.

Wolves were very troublesome to the pioneers of Seneca county. They made frequent visits to the early settlers, and some parts of the county were unenviable settlements on this account. On the east side of the river these animals were particularly vicious, and for years after the organization of the county, hunters and trappers earned quite snug sums of money as bounty for wolf scalps.

On the 19th day of March, 1827, the commissioners passed a resolution authorizing the auditor to draw an order on the treasurer for the sum of two dollars extra, and in addition to the sum of four dollars paid by the state, for the scalp of every wolf killed in Seneca county. These beasts were very numerous here at that time, and a very great annoyance to the pioneers. It was almost impossible to keep any poultry, hogs or sheep. They would even attack and kill young calves.

One would naturally suppose that the wolves would flee from the approach of the settlers. but wild and shy as they naturally are, and however hard as it may be to get a shot at one in day time, yet they made themselves sociable about the cabins at night. Their howling at night, hideous as it sounds by itself, seemed to echo through the forest in long vibrations, especially in a dark, cold night of winter.

When the cold lasted any length of time, it was dangerous to be out after night without a torch, and domestic animals, unprotected, were sure to be killed. Wolves are afraid of fire.

They seemed to be more numerous in Seneca than in any adjoining county, and were found most plenty along the Sandusky river, and along the several branches of Wolf creek, which was very appropriately named after them.

By the law of the state, four dollars were paid for wolf-scalps, and every county was authorized to add such additional sum to

the four dollars as the commissioners would order. The counties adjoining Seneca refused to add any further sum to the state premium on scalps, and the two dollars added in Seneca became a great inducement to kill wolves in Seneca county. Money was exceedingly scarce in those days, and hard to get. The idea of raising six dollars in money for one wolf's-scalp, excited the skill and avarice of many a pioneer. Men would work on farms, at trades, at anything, a whole month for that much money and board—yes, and then very often take their pay in store goods, or other barter, at that.

The greater number of wolves that were killed were caught in traps made expressly for wolves. Those that were shot were comparatively few. The ingenious trapper was the most successful man to get the premiums on scalps.

These beasts were not only very numerous in Seneca county in the early settlement, but they were a great annoyance to the pioneers, for it was almost impossible to keep any poultry, hogs or sheep. They would even attack and kill young calves.

The wolves passed away gradually, and no longer did their wretched howling long drawn out make the nights hideous about the lonely cabin. Sheep could now be raised with greater safety, and wool and mutton were both highly valued.

The time to prepare for sugar making was in the early spring whenever the weather was favorable. For want of buckets, or other vessels to catch the sugar-water, troughs were made of various lengths and widths, from poplar, ash, sugar, elm, or other wood, by chopping the blocks of the required length and splitting them once in two. A dish was then chopped into the flat side. Some of the largest of these troughs would hold from one to two gallons. A hole was bored into the sugar tree some three feet above the ground, and a "spile," made of a one-year's growth from an elder bush, and with the pith taken out, was driven into the hole, in the tree, to conduct the sap into the trough. The sap was boiled down in big iron kettles suspended on a pole, held up by two forks fixed in the ground at a convenient place in the sugar camp. The time for this work generally commenced in February, when the frost began to come out of the ground and the sap to ascend. It often lasted away towards the latter part of March, when the ground froze hard during the night and thawed out the following day. This freezing and thawing time was considered good sugar weather. As the sap was boiling down, the impurities were nicely skimmed off, and when the sirup became so thick as to commence granulating, it was stirred with a paddle while the fire was allowed to go down. Those that preferred the sugar in

cake form poured the thick sirup into tin pans, when it became hard in a short time.

The first few weeks of the sugar season made the best sugar. Towards the last of the run the sirup refused to granulate, and was preserved in that form and answered the purpose of molasses.

If the weather was suitable, the Indians commenced their sugar making in February. As some of the elm bark will strip at this season, the squaws, after finding a tree that will do, cut it down and with a crooked stick, broad and sharp at the end, took the bark off the tree, and of this bark made vessels in a curious manner, that would hold about two gallons each; they made about one hundred of this kind of vessels. In the sugar tree they cut a notch, sloping down, and at the end where they stuck a tomahawk, they drove a long chip, in order to carry the water out from the tree, and under this they set their vessel to receive it. As the sugar trees were plenty and large here, they seldom or never notched a tree that was not two or three feet over. They also made bark vessels for carrying the water that would hold about four gallons each. They had two brass kettles that held fifteen gallons each, and other smaller kettles in which they boiled the water. But as they could not at times boil away the water as fast as collected, they made vessels of bark that would hold about one hundred gallons each for retaining the water, and though the sugar trees did not run every day, they had always a sufficient quantity of water to keep them boiling during the whole sugar season.

The great meteoric shower, which is generally known as "the falling of the stars," occurred in the very early morning of November 13, 1833, and is yet vividly recalled by the older citizens of Seneca county. In the historical sketch the late Jesse Bokart of Tiffin gave the writer of this work, a few weeks before his death, he describes the starry hailstorm as the grandest sight he ever beheld. Mr. Bokart's sketch appears in another chapter of this book. Upon the occasion of this phenomenon lights resembling stars were seen falling from about two o'clock until daylight, a period of three or four hours. The appearance was like a shower of stars, falling very rapidly. It is related that it was the most charming and grandest sight ever presented to the vision of man.

One writer said that awakening from sleep, he sprang to the window, thinking the house was on fire, but that when he looked out he beheld stars like fiery bodies descending like torrents. The shed "in the adjoining yard to my own," he wrote, "was covered with stars, as I supposed, during the whole time." Professor Olmstead, of Yale College, thought that the exhibition was the finest display of celestial fireworks that had been witnessed since the creation of the world, although he, too, while knowing its

character, was sufficiently imbued with the theological spirit of the time to believe that it was a solemn portent that carried a divine warning.

One writer whose comment upon this phenomenon was largely quoted said: "We pronounce the raining of fire which we saw on Wednesday morning an awful type, a forerunner, a merciful sign of that great and dreadful day which the inhabitants of the earth will witness when the sixth seal will be opened. Many things occurring in the earth tend to convince us that we are now in the latter days."

In 1834 news reached Tiffin that the Asiatic cholera was prevailing in Sandusky and that most of the cases had proved fatal. People in Tiffin became alarmed and expressed much concern on the subject. The wife of Constable John Hubble, who lived on Monroe street, died on the 19th of August, of that year. The doctors did not give out much about the case, but it was rumored that cholera had caused her death. The next day the child of a German family died. The next night a Mr. Hoffman died of the disease. Now consternation and alarm spread over Tiffin and throughout the county. Business almost stopped and people stood around in groups discussing the matter. Some prepared to leave. Several other cases occurred within the next twenty-four hours. At the end of a week from the death of Mr. Hoffman, only seven families remained in Tiffin, the others had all left to try to escape the disease. Stores and other public houses were closed except Sneath's hotel. Coffins in those days were made by hand, and as only two persons remained who did work of the kind, they could not make coffins fast enough, and often rough boxes had to be used in their stead. One Sunday they made seven. Scarcely a man could be seen on the street, except the doctors, who were running hither and thither. Boards were nailed across the doors of many of the houses. The nights were made hideous by the bawling of the cows and the howling of the dogs who had lost their masters and owners. A pioneer cabinet maker relates that they made eighty-six coffins in their shop in five weeks from the death of Mr. Hoffman. He further said that one Sunday morning an ox team came along Market street from the west, with a water-trough made out of a log, on a wagon, and a slab nailed over the top, going to the cemetery. Two men with a pick and shovel followed. They buried a man who had died of the disease west of Fort Ball.

In a log house at the southeast corner of Perry and Jefferson streets lived a family by the name of Dalrymple. They had a boy named Johnny, aged about thirteen, who had it twice. Dr. Dresbach got him through one attack and he was on the streets again.

As the weather became cooler with frosts the disease abated, and people began to return home with the hope that the cholera had left. Then the word came that the boy was dead. This was the last case in Tiffin that year. By the last of October all had returned.

The cholera returned to Tiffin in 1849, in 1852 and again in 1854, with less severity, however, except for a short time in 1854, when on one Sunday, sixteen corpses were counted on the Fort Ball side, where it raged with the greatest fury. On that day eleven dead were laid out at the hospital alone. All the doctors seemed to do their best, going day and night trying to relieve their patients. The Rev. Father Sullivan of St. Mary's church, was among the fearless. The greatest mortality was on the west side of the river.

The number of Seneca county settlers who became members of the Latter Day Saints church is uncertain. Oliver Cowdery, a lawyer of Tiffin in an early day, was one of the better minds in the church.

Mr. Cowdery was born in the state of Vermont, on October 3, 1804. After he had acquired a common school education, he applied himself with great industry to the study of the dead languages, and became very proficient in several of them. He came to Ohio when a young man and read law at Painesville, Lake county, and was admitted to practice.

His unfortunate association with the Mormons blasted the high hopes and bright prospects of an otherwise promising career. Cowdery had much to do with the production of the Mormon bible. He was the best scholar among the leaders. Near the end of the Mormon bible is added the testimony of Oliver Cowdery as to the history of the "Golden Plates."

While others advocated the doctrine of polygamy, Cowdery opposed it, not only on moral grounds, but also, and principally because it was contrary to the great principles of Christianity, and above all, because it was opposed not only to the great demands of civilization but to the spirit of the free institutions of our country. This opposition to polygamy brought Cowdery into conflict with the other leaders, and especially with Joe Smith; and while Cowdery gathered around himself the better and most intellectual element among the Mormons, Joe Smith became the leader of the coarser forces, with whom his great force of character soon made him very popular. The conflict came and Cowdery had to flee for his life, leaving his wife and two children behind him. Mrs. Cowdery's maiden name was Whitmer, and a sister of one of the Whitmers who figured as a leader. She was a beautiful woman, whose quiet nature, sweet temper and kind disposition won her friends wherever she was known.

Mr. Cowdery was one of the brightest men among the Mormon leaders, and it would have been better for the church had his counsel and advice prevailed. He died in Missouri in 1848.

Mr. Cowdery came back to Kirtland. In the spring of 1840, on the 12th day of May, he addressed a large Democratic gathering in the street, between the German Reformed church of Tiffin and the residence of Mr. Graff. He was then on a tour of exploration for a location to pursue his profession as a lawyer, having entirely abandoned and broken away from his connections with the Mormons. In the fall of the same year he moved with his family to Tiffin and opened a law office on Market street.

Mr. Cowdery was an able lawyer and a great advocate. His manners were easy and gentlemanly; he was polite, dignified, and yet courteous. He had an open countenance, high forehead, dark brown eyes, Roman nose, clenched lips and prominent lower jaw. He shaved smooth and was neat and cleanly in his person. He was of light stature about five feet, five inches high, and had a loose easy walk. With all his kind and friendly disposition, there was a certain degree of sadness that seemed to pervade his whole being. His association with others was marked by the great amount of information his conversation conveyed and the beauty of his musical voice. His addresses to the court and jury were characterized by a high order of oratory, with brilliant and forensic force. He was modest and reserved, never spoke ill of any one, never complained. He left Tiffin with his family for Elkhorn, in Wisconsin, in 1847 where he remained but a short time and then moved to Missouri where he died in 1848.

TRI-COUNTY PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

A called meeting of the pioneers of Seneca county was held in the City Hall, Tiffin, on February 22, 1869, for the purpose of organizing a pioneer association, and a constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: President, Dr. Henry Kuhn; vice president, Philip Seewald; secretary, William Lang; treasurer, Lyman White.

Regular meetings were held thereafter for several years, which were highly interesting, for many of the old settlers related incidents of pioneer life in Seneca county that were both pleasing and interesting.

The following is a list of the members, showing the time and place of birth, and time of location of each in this county:

Mrs. Ann E. Seney; born in Pennsylvania September 13, 1803, (dead); located at Tiffin November 26, 1831.

Mrs. Nancy Ellis; born in Fairfield county, Ohio, October 14, 1805; located at Eden, October, 1820.

Mrs. Margaret Campbell; born in Frederick county, Maryland, July 12, 1798, (dead); located at Tiffin September 30, 1830.

Mrs. Sally Frary; born in Champaign county, Ohio, February 4, 1811; located at Fort Seneca, November 19, 1819.

Mrs. Elizabeth Snook; born in Champaign county, Ohio, March 1, 1813; located at Fort Seneca, November 19, 1819.

Mrs. Sarah Huss; born in Berkley county Virginia, February 27, 1796, (dead); located at Tiffin, September, 1825.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kridler; born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania January 18, 1798; located at Tiffin, February, 1831.

William Toll; born in Augusta county, Va., October 11, 1801, (dead); located at Tiffin, October 3, 1824.

Benjamin Pittenger; born in Frederick county, Md., January 29, 1798; located at Tiffin, December 5, 1825.

John Souder; born in Lancaster county, Pa., November 26, 1799; located at Clinton, June 17, 1826.

L. A. Hall; born August 30, 1813; located at Tiffin, May 5, 1833.

Morris P. Skinner; born in Franklin county, Pa., July 1, 1811; located at London, June, 1833.

James M. Stevens; born in Erie county, N. Y., December 31, 1816; located at Eden, November 13, 1827.

Daniel Cunningham; born in Baltimore, Md., March 5, 1804; located at Tiffin, July 19, 1834.

Samuel Kridler; born in Bedford county, Pa., March 28, 1800; located at Tiffin, November 3, 1823.

Jacob Boner; born in Frederick county, Md., May 2, 1809; located at Tiffin September 19, 1826.

Lance L. Todd; born in Frederick county, Md., January 7, 1806; located at Scipio, August, 1828.

Christ. C. Park; born in Northumberland county, Pa., October 4, 1829; located at Tiffin, 1830.

Mrs. Jane Dewalt; born in Northumberland county, Pa., April 5, 1815; located at Tiffin, April, 1824.

Mrs. S. B. Baker; born in Center county, Pa., July 11, 1806; located at Bloom, October 11, 1821.

David B. King; born in Butler county, Pa., January 2, 1809; located at Tiffin, May, 1830.

Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Clark; born in Northumberland county, Pa., January 11, 1797; located at Tiffin, October 12, 1830.

Mrs. Polly Stewart; born in Cayuga county, N. Y., April 6, 1806; located at Eden, 1821.

George L. Keating; born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 8, 1824; located at Pleasant, January 13, 1825.

James Boyd; born in Center county Pa., January 27, 1805, (dead); located at Bloom, April 11, 1822.

Lewis Baltzell; born in Frederick county, Md., November 29, 1800; located at Tiffin, July, 1829.

Abel Rawson; born in Warwick county, Mass., May 11, 1798; located at Tiffin, February 15, 1826.

William Lang; born in Palatinate, Bavaria, December 14, 1815; located at Tiffin, August 18, 1833.

Lorenzo Abbott; born in Worcester county, Mass., January 18, 1802; located at Pleasant, March, 1822.

James Dornan; born in Washington county, Pa., July 4, 1796; located at Tiffin, May 21, 1828.

William Raymond; born in Steuben county, N. Y., April 27, 1807; located at Reed, December, 1823.

R. W. Shawhan; born in Berkley county, Va., October 19, 1811; located at Tiffin, September 10, 1833.

Elijah Musgrove; born in Monongahela county, Va., March 4, 1804; located at Scipio, October, 1824.

James McEwen; born in Northampton county, Pa., February 14, 1818; located at Clinton, August 6, 1823.

Henry Ebert; born in Fayette county, Pa., November 29, 1801; located at Tiffin November 15, 1830.

E. G. Bowe; born in Delaware, Ohio, April 5, 1818; located at Tiffin, June 7, 1818.

Mrs. Maria Rawson; born in Athens, Ohio, May 16, 1898; located at Fort Ball, May 4, 1824.

Inman Roby; born in Farquhar county, Va., December 1812; located at Seneca, November, 1832.

Levi Keller; born in Fairfield county, Ohio, September 26, 1806; located at Tiffin, September 20, 1820.

James M. Chamberlain; born in Columbiana county, Pa., August 26, 1806; located at Seneca, December, 1832.

A. B. McClelland; born in Center county, Pa., June 7, 1818; located at Bloom, November, 1830.

Thomas R. Ellis; born in Burlington county, N. J., August 8, 1795; located at Clinton, June, 1828.

Fred. Kishler; born in Mifflin county, Pa., October 22, 1805; located at Tiffin, April 20, 1830.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kishler; born in Franklin county, Pa., March 26, 1803; located at Tiffin, April 20, 1830.

Joseph Herrin; born in Columbia county, Pa., July 20, 1810; located at Clinton, August, 1828.

Samuel Herrin; born in Columbia county, Pa., August 21, 1812; located at Clinton, August, 1828.

John Free; born in Berkley county, Va., September 1, 1819; located at Venice, October 25, 1823.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ebert; born in Bucks county, Pa., January 22, 1802; located at Tiffin, November 15, 1831.

Mrs. Maria Shawhan; born in Frederick county, Md., November 15, 1810; located at Hopewell, June 28, 1824.

Lyman White; born in Oneida county, N. Y., November 4, 1814; located at Reed, spring of 1838.

Dr. Henry Kuhn; born in Frederick county, Md., October 28, 1802, (dead); located at Tiffin, August, 1828.

Upton R. Flenner; born in Frederick county, Md., March 12, 1811; located at Tiffin, May, 1835.

Joseph Richards; born in Fayette county, Pa., April 7, 1792; located at Clinton, December 10, 1823.

Henry Davidson; born in Pickaway county, Ohio, October 18, 1818; located at Seneca, March, 1832.

Jacob M. Zahm; born in Palatinate, Bavaria, November 14, 1808; located at Thompson, September 24, 1832.

Hugh Welsh; born in Beaver county, Pa., February 18, 1801; located at Eden, spring of 1819.

Miron Sexton; born in Tollard county, Conn., June 1, 1803; located at Huron county, September 20, 1824.

Sylvester B. Clark; born in Monroe county, Va., February 2, 1802; located at Tiffin, August 1, 1833.

Mrs. Catharine F. Souder; born in Jefferson county, Va., May 22, 1825; located at Hopewell, fall of 1830.

Nath. N. Spielman; born in Washington county, Md., March 25, 1815; located at Pleasant, April 20, 1830.

John Williams; born in Fairfield county, Ohio, April 21, 1818; located at Clinton, 1821.

Enos Cramer; born in Frederick county, Md., February 24, 1804; located at Clinton, 1831.

Dewit C. Pittenger; born in Tiffin, January 24, 1836.

Alma H. Pittenger; born in Steuben county, N. Y., October 31, 1844; located at Eden, —

Mrs. Margaret Watson; born in Center county, Pa., June 25, 1823; located at Bloom, 1830.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dorsey; born in Fayette county, Pa., November 16, 1799; located at Tiffin, 1856.

Mrs. Hannah Herin; born in Maryland, December 9, 1813; located at Clinton, 1833.

Mrs. Mary P. Lang; born in Columbia county, Pa., July 10, 1818; located at Clinton, spring of 1829.

Louis Seewald; born in Palatinate, Bavaria, September 15, 1831; located at Tiffin, August 18, 1833.

James A. Sohn; born in Adams county, Pa., November 19, 1832; located at Tiffin, April 21, 1834.

Robert Nichols; born in Berkley county, Va., December 2, 1827; located at Eden, November, 1834.

Arthur Morrison; born in Jefferson county, Ohio, August 8, 1817; located at Clinton, March 21, 1828.

Mrs. Jane Dildine; born in Columbia county, Pa., November 29, 1806; located at Clinton, May 10, 1829.

James Griffin; born in Berkley county Va., April 16, 1796; located in Eden, fall of 1831.

S. A. Myers; born in Perry county, Ohio, December 4, 1830; located at Seneca, September, 1835.

Hezekiah Searles; born in Fairfield county, Ohio, December 4, 1810.

Mrs. Eliza A. Searles; born in Northampton county, Pa., July 14, 1817; located at Clinton, 1825.

R. M. C. Martin; born in Perry county, Ohio, September 18, 1822; located at Eden, May, 1830.

Mrs. Barbara Martin; born in Seneca county, Ohio, February 19, 1831; located in Eden township.

Jacob Price; born in Rockingham county, Va., December 18, 1796; located at Eden, 1822.

Mrs. Nancy Price; born in Northampton county, Pa., September 14, 1804; located at Venice, September, 1830.

Henry H. Schock; born in York county, Pa., November 2, 1800, (dead); located in Eden, 1833.

Mrs. Margaret Schock; born in Frederick county, Md., December 10, 1804; located in Eden, 1833.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jaqua; born in Schenectady county, N. Y., October 2, 1798; located in Eden, 1822.

John Wax; born in Perry county, Ohio, September 13, 1813; located at Eden, 1835.

Mrs. Sarah Wax; born in Franklin county, Ohio, March 17, 1811; located at Eden, 1822.

Jacob Hossler; born in Adams county, Pa., January 28, 1800; located at Bloom, 1834.

Mrs. Ann Hossler; born in Stark county, Ohio, June 19, 1814; located at Bloom, 1834.

Mrs. E. J. Watson; born in Washington county, Ohio, March 9, 1815; located at Eden, 1845.

Mrs. Eva Kirshner; born in Franklin county, Pa., September, 1802; located at Eden, 1827.

Henry Geiger; born in Baden, Germany, March 18, 1812; located at Eden, 1835.

Thomas West; born in Brown county, N. Y., September 15, 1801; located at Bloom, 1822.

Nancy West; born in Center county, Pa., May 15, 1806; located at Bloom, 1822.

George McLaughlin; born in Juniata county, Pa., October 15, 1798; located at Seneca co., September 22, 1825.

Joseph Miller; born in Cumberland county, Pa., March 26, 1807; located at Seneca co., September 18, 1834.

Archibald Stewart; born in Lycoming county, Pa., June 3, 1797; located at Scipio, 1825.

William Davis; born in Perry county, Ohio, January 18, 1819; located in Seneca county, November 12, 1825.

Later, the pioneer society of Crawford, Seneca and Wyandot counties took the place of the old association of Seneca county, and at the annual meeting held near Melmore, in 1885, Dr. Kagy, of Eden township, made the address of the occasion, saying: "It was the original purpose of the institution of these picnics to show our respect, and to testify our appreciative regard for the bold hearted pioneers of this country. The events of their useful lives, collated and recorded, constitute the history of our country. To locate a home in an American forest, inhabited by savage beasts and by a still more savage human race, and unbroken for miles around by the sturdy woodsman's blow, was an act of moral heroism that equals the most daring exploits of the battle field. His dangers, his privations, his arduous labors and his unflagging courage entitle him to be hailed the hero of the forest. But when dangers threatened and enemies environed his glorious country the hero of the forest became, also, the hero of the field. When we follow his line of march and chronicle his successive achievements, we find his labors combined the matters and facts of history; the expansion of communities; the institution of schools and other educational agencies; the planting of churches, developing the arts and resources of peaceful industry; the processes of manufacture, and the means and methods of commerce." Gen. W. H. Gibson, ex-Governor Foster and others dwelt on the importance of local history, and related many stories of pioneer days.

This Tri-County Pioneer Association continues to hold annual meetings at Schock's grove, near Melmore, in September. The meeting last September was a large and interesting one.

CHAPTER VIII

FARM AND ORCHARD

RISE OF WESTERN AGRICULTURE—LIVE STOCK INTRODUCED TO OHIO—THE SHEEP INDUSTRY—FIRST IMPORTED HOGS—PLANTING OF FIRST ORCHARDS—ISRAEL PUTNAM, THE HORTICULTURIST—JOHNNY APPLESEED—THE KIRTLANDS—LONGWORTH, FATHER OF WESTERN VINEYARDS—CEREAL CULTIVATION—COMING OF THE POTATO—FARMING IMPLEMENTS—FIRST OHIO THRESHERS—PIONEER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—POMOLOGY AND HORTICULTURE—COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—ORIGIN OF THE GRANGE—SENECA COUNTY GRANGES—JOHNNY APPLESEED AGAIN—THE JOHNNY APPLESEED MONUMENT.

Doubtless many readers of the Seneca county history are farmers; hence, a resume of agriculture in the state will be appropriate and valuable as a matter of history. Agriculture is the true basis of national wealth and prosperity, and therefore justly occupies a prominent place in Seneca county history.

In the year 1800, the territory of Ohio contained a population of 45,365 inhabitants, or a little more than one person to the square mile. At this date, the admission of the territory into the Union as a state began to be agitated. When the census was made to ascertain the legality of the act, in conformity to the "compact of 1787," no endeavor was made to ascertain additional statistics, as now; hence, the cultivated land was not returned, and no account remains to tell how much existed. In 1805, three years after the admission of the state into the Union, 7,252,856 acres had been purchased from the general government. Still no returns of the cultivated lands were made. In 1810, the population of Ohio was 230,760, and the land purchased from the government amounted to 9,933,150 acres, of which amount, however, 3,569,314 acres, or more than one-third, was held by non-residents. Of the lands occupied by resident land owners, there appear to have been 100,968 acres of first-rate, 1,929,600 of second, and 1,538,745 acres of third-rate lands. At this period there were very few exports from the farm, loom or shop. The people still needed all they produced to sustain themselves, and were yet in that pioneer period where they

were obliged to produce all they wanted, and yet were opening new farms, and bringing the old ones to a productive state.

Kentucky, and the country on the Monongahela, lying along the western slopes of the Alleghany mountains, having been much longer settled, had begun, as early as 1795, to send considerable quantities of flour, whisky, bacon and tobacco to the lower towns on the Mississippi, at that time in the possession of the Spaniards. At the French settlements on the Illinois, and at Detroit, were being raised much more than could be used, and these were exporting also large quantities of these materials, as well as peltries and such commodities as their nomadic lives furnished. As the Mississippi was the natural outlet of the west, any attempt to impede its free navigation by the various powers at times controlling its outlet, would lead at once to violent outbreaks among the western settlers, some of whom were aided by unscrupulous persons, who thought to form an independent western country. Providence seems to have had a watchful eye over all these events, and to have so guided them that the attempts with such objects in view, invariably ended in disgrace to their perpetrators. This outlet to the west was thought to be the only one that could carry their produce to market, for none of the westerners then dreamed of the immense system of railways now covering that part of the Union. As soon as ship building commenced at Marietta, in the year 1800, the farmers along the borders of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers turned their attention to the cultivation of hemp, in addition to their other crops. In a few years sufficient was raised, not only to furnish cordage to the ships in the west, but large quantities were worked up in the various rope walks and sent to the Atlantic cities. Iron had been discovered, and forges on the Juniata were busy converting that necessary and valued material into implements of industry.

By the year 1805, two ships, seven brigs and three schooners had been built and rigged by the citizens of Marietta. Their construction gave a fresh impetus to agriculture, as by means of them the surplus products could be carried away to a foreign market, where, if it did not bring money, it could be exchanged for merchandise equally valuable. Captain David Devoll was one of the earliest of Ohio's shipwrights. He settled on the fertile Muskingum bottom, about five miles above Marietta, soon after the Indian war. Here he built a "floating mill," for making flour, and, in 1801, a ship of two hundred and fifty tons, called the Muskingum, and the brig Eliza Greene, of one hundred and fifty tons. In 1804, he built a schooner on his own account, and in the spring of the next year, it was finished and loaded for a voyage down the Mississippi. It was small, only of seventy tons burden,

of a light draft, and intended to run on the lakes east of New Orleans. In shape and model, it fully sustained its name, Nonpareil. Its complement of sails, small at first, was completed when it arrived in New Orleans. It had a large cabin to accommodate passengers, was well and finely painted, and sat gracefully on the water. Its load was of assorted articles, and shows very well the nature of exports of the day. It consisted of two hundred barrels of flour, fifty barrels of kiln-dried corn meal, four thousand pounds of cheese, six thousand of bacon, one hundred sets of rum punchcon shooks, and a few grindstones. The flour and meal were made at Captain Devoll's floating mill, and the cheese made in Belpre, at that date one of Ohio's most flourishing agricultural districts. The captain and others carried on boating as well as the circumstances of the days permitted, fearing only the hostility of the Indians, and the duty the Spaniards were liable to levy on boats going down to New Orleans, even if they did not take it into their erratic heads to stop the entire navigation of the great river by vessels other than their own. By such means, merchandise was carried on almost entirely until the construction of canals, and even then, until modern times, the flat-boat was the main-stay of the shipper inhabiting the country adjoining the upper Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

Commonly, very little stock was kept beyond what was necessary for the use of the family and to perform the labor on the farm. The Scioto valley was perhaps the only exception in Ohio to this general condition. Horses were brought by the emigrants from the east and were characteristic of that region. In the French settlements in Illinois and about Detroit, French ponies, marvels of endurance, were chiefly used. They were impracticable in hauling the immense emigrant wagons over the mountains and hence were comparatively unknown in Ohio. Until 1828, draft horses were chiefly used here, the best strains being brought by the "Tunkers," "Mennonites," and "Ormish,"—three religious sects, whose members were invariably agriculturists. In Stark, Wayne, Holmes and Richland counties, as a general thing, they congregated in communities, where the neatness of their farms, the excellent condition of their stock, and the primitive simplicity of their manners, made them conspicuous.

In 1828, the French began to settle in Stark county, where they introduced the stock of horses known as "Selim," "Florizel," "Post Boy" and "Timolen." These, crossed upon the descents of the Norman and Conestoga, produced an excellent stock of farm horses, now largely used.

In the Western Reserve, blooded horses were introduced as early as 1825. John I. Van Meter brought fine horses into the Scioto valley in 1815, or thereabouts. Soon after, fine horses were brought to Steubenville from Virginia and Pennsylvania. In

northern Ohio the stock was more miscellaneous, until the introduction of improved breeds from 1815 to 1835. By the latter date the strains of horses had greatly improved. The same could be said of other parts of the state. Until after 1825, only farm and road horses were required. That year a race course—the first in the state—was established in Cincinnati, shortly followed by others at Chillicothe, Dayton and Hamilton. From that date the race horse steadily improved. Until 1838, however, all race courses were rather irregular, and, of those named, it is difficult to determine which one has priority of date over the others. To Cincinnati, the precedence is, however, generally given. In 1838, the Buckeye course was established in Cincinnati, and before a year had elapsed, it is stated, there were fifteen regular race courses in Ohio. The effect of these courses was to greatly stimulate the stock of racers, and rather detract from draft and road horses. The organization of companies to import blooded horses has again revived the interest in this class, and now, at annual stock sales, these strains of horses are eagerly sought after by those having occasion to use them.

Cattle were brought over the mountains, and, for several years, were kept entirely for domestic uses. By 1805, the country had so far settled that the surplus stock was fattened on corn and fodder, and a drove was driven to Baltimore. The drove was owned by George Renick, of Chillicothe, and the feat was looked upon as one of great importance. The drove arrived in Baltimore in excellent condition. The impetus given by this movement of Mr. Renick stimulated greatly the feeding of cattle, and led to the improvement of the breed, heretofore only of an ordinary kind.

Until the advent of railroads and the shipment of cattle thereon, the number of cattle driven to eastern markets from Ohio alone, was estimated at over fifteen thousand annually, whose value was placed at \$600,000. Besides this, large numbers were driven from Indiana and Illinois, whose boundless prairies gave free scope to the herding of cattle. Improved breeds, "Short Horns," "Long Horns" and others, were introduced into Ohio as early as 1810 and 1815. Since then the stock has been gradually improved and acclimated, until now Ohio produces as fine cattle as any state in the Union. In some localities, especially in the Western Reserve, cheese making and dairy interests are the chief occupations of whole neighborhoods, where may be found men who have grown wealthy in this business.

Sheep were kept by almost every family, in pioneer times, in order to be supplied with wool for clothing. The wool was carded by hand, spun in the cabin, and frequently dyed and woven as well as shaped into garments there, too. All emigrants brought the best household and farming implements their limited means would

allow, so also did they bring the best strains of horses, cattle and sheep they could obtain. About the year 1809, Mr. Thomas Rotch, a Quaker, emigrated to Stark county, and brought with him a small flock of Merino sheep. They were good, and a part of them were from the original flock brought over from Spain, in 1801, by Col. Humphrey, United States minister to that country. He had brought 200 of these sheep and hoped, in time, to see every part of the United States stocked with Merinos. In this he partially succeeded only, owing to the prejudice against them. In 1816, Messrs. Wells & Dickenson, who were, for the day, extensive woolen manufacturers in Steubenville, drove their fine flocks out on the Stark county plains for the summer, and brought them back for the winter. This course was pursued for several years, until farms were prepared, when they were permanently kept in Stark county. This flock was originally derived from the Humphrey importation. The failure of Wells & Dickenson, in 1824, placed a good portion of this flock in the hands of Adam Hildebrand, and became the basis of his celebrated flock. Mr. T. S. Humrickhouse, of Coshocton, in a communication regarding sheep, writes as follows:

"The first merinos brought to Ohio were doubtless by Seth Adams, of Zanesville. They were Humphrey's Merinos—undoubtedly the best ever imported into the United States, by whatever name called. He kept them part of the time in Washington, and afterward in Muskingum county. He had a sort of partnership agency from General Humphrey for keeping and selling them. They were scattered, and, had they been taken care of and appreciated, would have laid a better foundation of flocks in Ohio than any sheep brought into it from that time till 1852. The precise date at which Adams brought them cannot now be ascertained; but it was prior to 1813, perhaps as early as 1804."

"The first Southdowns," continues Mr. Humrickhouse, "New Leicester, Lincolnshire and Cotswold sheep I ever saw, were brought into Coshocton county from England by Isaac Maynard, nephew of the famous Sir John, in 1834. There were about ten Southdowns and a trio of each of the other kinds. He was offered \$500 for his Lincolnshire ram, in Buffalo, as he passed through, but refused. He was selfish, and unwilling to put them into other hands when he went on a farm, all in the woods, and, in about three years, most of them had perished."

The raising and improvement of sheep has kept steady tread with the growth of the state, and now Ohio wool is known the world over. In quantity it is equal to any state in America, while its quality is unequaled.

The first stock of hogs brought to Ohio were rather poor, scrawny creatures, and, in a short time, when left to themselves to pick a livelihood from the beech mast and other nuts in the woods.

degenerated into a wild condition, almost akin to their originators. As the country settled, however, they were gathered from their lairs, and by feeding them corn, the farmers soon brought them out of their semi-barbarous state. Improved breeds were introduced. The laws for their protection and guarding were made, and now the hog of today shows what improvement and civilization can do for any wild animal. The chief city of the state has become famous as a slaughtering place; her bacon and sides being known in all the civilized world.

Other domestic animals, mules, asses, etc., have been brought to the state as occasion required. Wherever their use has been demanded, they have been obtained, until the state has her complement of all animals her citizens can use in their daily labors.

Most of the early emigrants brought with them young fruit trees or grafts of some favorite variety from the "old homestead." Hence, on the Western Reserve are to be found chiefly—especially in old orchards—New England varieties, while, in the localities immediately south of the reserve, Pennsylvania and Maryland varieties predominate; but at Marietta, New England fruits are again found, as well as throughout southeastern Ohio. One of the oldest of these orchards was on a Mr. Dana's farm, near Cincinnati, on the Ohio river bank. It consisted of five acres, in which apple seeds and seedlings were planted as early as 1790. Part of the old orchard is yet to be seen, though the trees are almost past their usefulness. Peaches, pears, cherries and apples were planted by all the pioneers in their gardens. As soon as the seed produced seedlings, these were transplanted to some hillside, and the orchard, in a few years, was a productive unit in the life of the settler. The first fruit brought, was like everything else of the pioneers, rather inferior, and admitted of much cultivation. Soon steps were taken by the more enterprising settlers to obtain better varieties.

Israel Putnam, as early as 1796, returned to the east, partly to get scions of the choicest apples, and partly, on other business. He obtained quite a quantity of choice apples, of some forty or fifty varieties, and set them out. A portion of them were distributed to the settlers who had trees, to ingraft. From these old grafts are yet to be traced some of the best orchards in Ohio. Israel Putnam was one of the most prominent men in early Ohio days. He was always active in promoting the interests of the settlers. Among his earliest efforts, that of improving the fruit may well be mentioned. He and his brother, Aaron W. Putnam, lived at Belpre, opposite Blennerhasset's island, began the nursery business soon after their arrival in the west. The apples brought by them from their Connecticut home were used to commence the business. These, and the apples obtained from trees planted in their

gardens, gave them a beginning. They were the only two men in Ohio engaged in the business till 1817.

In early times, in the central part of Ohio, there existed a curious character known as "Johnny Appleseed." His real name was John Chapman. He received his name from his habit of planting, along all the streams in that part of the state, apple seeds from which sprang many of the old orchards. He did this as a religious duty, thinking it to be his especial mission. He had, it is said, been disappointed in his youth in a love affair, and came west about 1800, and ever after followed his singular life. He was extensively known, was quite harmless, very patient, and did, without doubt, much good. He died in 1847, at the house of a Mr. Worth, near Fort Wayne, Indiana, who had long known him, and often befriended him. He was a minister in the Swedenborgian church, and, in his own way, a zealous worker.



JOHNNY APPLESEED.

The settlers of the Western Reserve, coming from New England, chiefly from Connecticut, brought all varieties of fruit known in their old homes. These, whether seeds or grafts, were planted in gardens, and as soon as an orchard could be cleared on some favorable hillside, the young trees were transplanted there, and in time an orchard was the result. Much confusion regarding the kinds of fruits thus produced arose, partly from the fact that the trees grown from seeds did not always prove to be of the same

quality as the seeds. Climate, soil and surroundings often change the character of such fruits. Many new varieties, unknown to the growers, were the result. The fruit thus produced was often of an inferior growth, and when grafts were brought from the old New England home and grafted into the Ohio trees, an improvement as well as the old home fruit was the result. After the orchards in the Reserve began to bear, the fruit was very often taken to the Ohio river for shipment, and thence found its way to the southern and eastern seaboard cities.

Among the individuals prominent in introducing fruits into the state, were Mr. Dille, of Euclid, Judge Fuller, Judge Whittlesey, and Mr. Lindley. George Hoadly was also very prominent and energetic in the matter, and was, perhaps the first to introduce the pear to any extent. He was one of the most persistent and enthusiastic amateurs in horticulture and pomology in the west.

About the year 1810, Dr. Jared Kirtland, father of Prof. J. P. Kirtland, so favorably known among horticulturists and pomologists, came from Connecticut and settled in Poland, Mahoning county, with his family. This family has done more than any other in the state, perhaps, to advance fruit culture. About the year 1824, Prof. J. P. Kirtland, in connection with his brother, established a nursery at Poland, then in Trumbull county, and brought on from New England about a hundred of their best varieties of apples, cherries, peaches, pears, and smaller fruits, and a year or two after brought from New Jersey a hundred of the best varieties of that state; others were obtained in New York, so that they possessed the largest and most varied stock in the western country. These two men gave a great impetus to fruit culture in the west, and did more than any others of that day to introduce improved kinds of all fruits in that part of the United States.

Another prominent man in this branch of industry was Mr. Andrew H. Ernst, of Cincinnati. Although not so early a settler as the Kirtlands, he was, like them, an ardent student and propagator of fine fruits. He introduced more than six hundred varieties of apples and seven hundred of pears, both native and foreign. His object was to test by actual experience the most valuable sorts for the diversified soil and climate of the western country.

The name of Nicholas Longworth, also of Cincinnati, is one of the most extensively known of any in the science of horticulture and pomology. For more than fifty years he made these his especial delight. Having a large tract of land in the lower part of Cincinnati, he established nurseries, and planted and disseminated every variety of fruit that could be found in the United States—east or west—making occasional importations from European countries of such varieties as were thought to be adapted to

the western climate. His success has been variable, governed by the season, and in a measure by his numerous experiments. His vineyards, cultivated by tenants, generally Germans, on the European plan, during the latter years of his experience paid him a handsome revenue. He introduced the famous Catawba grape, the standard grape of the west. It is stated that Mr. Longworth bears the same relation to vineyard culture that Fulton did to steam navigation. Others made earlier effort, but he was the first to establish it on a permanent basis. He has also been eminently successful in the cultivation of the strawberry, and was the first to firmly establish it on western soil. He also brought the Ohio everbearing raspberry into notice in the state, and widely disseminated it throughout the country.

Other smaller fruits were brought out to the west like those mentioned. In some cases fruits indigenous to the soil were cultivated and improved, and as improved fruits, are known favorably wherever used.

In chronology and importance, of all the cereals, corn stands foremost. During the early pioneer period, it was the staple article of food for both man and beast. It could be made into a variety of forms of food, and as such was not only palatable but highly nutritious and strengthening.

It is very difficult to determine whether corn originated in America or in the old world. Many prominent botanists assert it is a native of Turkey, and originally was known as "Turkey wheat." Still others claimed to have found mention of maize in Chinese writings antedating the Turkish discovery. Grains of maize were found in an Egyptian mummy, which goes to prove to many the cereal was known in Africa since the earliest times. Maize was found in America when first visited by white men, but of its origin Indians could give no account. It had always been known among them, and constituted their chief article of vegetable diet. It was cultivated exclusively by their squaws, the men considering it beneath their dignity to engage in any manual labor. It is altogether probable corn was known in the Old World long before the new was discovered. The Arabs or Crusaders probably introduced it into Europe. How it was introduced into America will, in all probability, remain unknown. It may have been an indigenous plant, like many others. Its introduction into Ohio dates with the settlement of the whites, especially its cultivation and use as an article of trade. True, the Indians had cultivated it in small quantities; each lodge a little for itself, but no effort to make of it a national support began until the civilization of the white race became established. From that time on, the increase in crops has grown with the state, and, excepting the great corn states of the west, Ohio produces an amount equal to any state in

the Union. The statistical tables printed in agricultural reports show the acres planted, and bushels grown. Figures speak an unanswerable logic.

Wheat is probably the next in importance of the cereals in the state. Its origin, like corn, is lost in the mists of antiquity. Its berry was no doubt used as food by the ancients for ages anterior to any historical records. It is often called corn in old writings, and under that name is frequently mentioned in the Bible.

"As far back in the vistas of ages as human records go, we find that wheat has been cultivated, and, with corn, aside from animal food, has formed one of the chief alimentary articles of all nations; but as the wheat plant has nowhere been found wild, or in a state of nature, the inference has been drawn by men of unquestioned scientific ability, that the original plant from which wheat has been derived was either totally annihilated, or else cultivation has wrought so great a change, that the original is by no means, obvious, or manifest to botanists."

It is supposed by many, wheat originated in Persia. Others affirm it was known and cultivated in Egypt long ere it found its way to Persia. It was certainly grown on the Nile ages ago, and among the tombs are found grains of wheat in a perfectly sound condition, that unquestionably have been buried thousands of years. It may be, however, that wheat was grown in Persia first, and thence found its way into Egypt and Africa, or, vice versa. It grew first in Egypt and Africa and thence crossed into Persia, and from there found its way into India and all parts of Asia.

It is also claimed that wheat is indigenous to the island of Sicily, and that from there it spread along the shores of the Mediterranean into Asia Minor and Egypt, and, as communities advanced, it was cultivated, not only to a greater extent, but with greater success.

The goddess of agriculture, more especially of grains, who, by the Greeks was called Demeter, and by the Romans, Ceres—hence the name cereals—was said to have her home at Enna, a fertile region of that island, thus indicating the source from which the Greeks and Romans derived their *cereal*ia. Homer mentions wheat and spelt as bread, also corn and barley, and describes his heroes as using them as fodder for their horses, as the people in the south of Europe do at present. Rye was introduced into Greece from Thrace, or by way of Thrace, in the time of Galen. In Caesar's time the Romans grew a species of wheat enveloped in a husk, like barley, and by them called "Far."

During the excavations of Herculaneum and Pompeii, wheat, in an excellent state of preservation, was frequently found.

Dr. Anson Hart, superintendent, at one time, of Indian Affairs in Oregon, states that he found numerous patches of wheat and

flax growing wild in the Yackemas country, in upper Oregon. There is but little doubt that both cereals were introduced in to Oregon at an early period by the Hudson Bay, or other fur companies. Wheat was also found by Dr. Boyle, of Columbus, Ohio, growing in a similar state in the Carson valley. It was, doubtless, brought there by the early Spaniards. In 1530, one of Cortez's slaves found several grains of wheat accidentally mixed with the rice. The careful negro planted the handful of grains, and succeeding years saw a wheat crop in Mexico, which found its way northward, probably into California.

Turn where we may, wherever the foot of civilization has trod, there will we find this wheat plant, which, like a monument, has perpetuated the memory of the event; but nowhere do we find the plant wild. It is the result of cultivation in bygone ages, and has been produced by "progressive development."

It is beyond the limit and province of these pages to discuss the composition of this important cereal; only its historic properties can be noticed. With the advent of the white men in America, wheat, like corn, came to be one of the staple products of life. It followed the pioneer over the mountains westward, where, in the rich Mississippi and Illinois bottoms, it has been cultivated by the French since 1690. When the hardy New Englanders came to the alluvial lands adjoining the Ohio, Muskingum or Miami rivers, they brought with them this "staff of life," and forthwith began its cultivation. Who sowed the first wheat in Ohio, is a question Mr. A. S. Guthrie answers, in a letter published in the *Agricultural Report of 1857*, as follows:

"My father, Thomas Guthrie, emigrated to the Northwest Territory in the year 1788, and arrived at the mouth of the Muskingum in July, about three months after General Putnam had arrived with the first pioneers of Ohio. My father brought a bushel of wheat with him from one of the frontier counties of Pennsylvania, which he sowed on a lot of land in Marietta, which he cleared for that purpose, on the second bottom or plain, in the neighborhood of where the court house now stands."

Mr. Guthrie's opinion is corroborated by Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth, in his "*Pioneer Settlers of Ohio*," and is, no doubt, correct.

From that date on down through the years of Ohio's growth, the crops of wheat have kept pace with the advance and growth of civilization. The soil is admirably adapted to the growth of this cereal, a large number of varieties being grown, and an excellent quality produced. It is firm in body, and, in many cases, is a successful rival of wheat produced in the great wheat-producing regions of the United States—Minnesota, and the farther northwest.

Oats, rye, barley, and other grains were also brought to Ohio

from the Atlantic coast, though some of them had been cultivated by the French in Illinois and about Detroit. They were at first used only as food for home consumption, and, until the successful attempts at river and canal navigation were brought about, but little was ever sent to market.

Of all the root crops known to man, the potato is probably the most valuable. Next to wheat, it is claimed by many as the staff of life. In some localities, this assumption is undoubtedly true. What would Ireland have done in her famines but for this simple vegetable? The potato is a native of the mountainous districts of tropical and subtropical America, probably from Chili to Mexico; but there is considerable difficulty in deciding where it is really indigenous, and where it has spread after being introduced by man. Humboldt, the learned savant, doubted if it had ever been found wild, but scholars no less famous, and of late date, have expressed an opposite opinion. In the wild plant, as in all others, the tubers are smaller than in the cultivated. The potato had been cultivated in America, and its tubers used for food, long before the advent of the Europeans. It seems to have been first brought to Europe by the Spaniards, from the neighborhood of Quito, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and spread through Spain, the Netherlands, Burgundy and Italy, cultivated in gardens as an ornament only and not for an article of food. It long received through European countries the same name with the batatas—sweet potato, which is the plant meant by all English writers down to the seventeenth century.

It appears that the potato was brought from Virginia to Ireland by Hawkins, a slave-trader, in 1565, and to England by Sir Francis Drake, twenty years later. It did not at first attract much notice, and not until it was a third time imported from America, in 1623, by Sir Walter Raleigh, did the Europeans make a practical use of it. Even then it was a long time before it was extensively cultivated. It is noticed in agricultural journals as food for cattle only as late as 1719. Poor people began using it, however, and finding it highly nutritious, the Royal Geographical Society, in 1663, adopted measures for its propagation. About this time it began to be used in Ireland as food, and from the beginning of the eighteenth century, its use has never declined. It is now known in every quarter of the world, and has, by cultivation, been greatly improved.

The inhabitants of America learned its use from the Indians, who cultivated it and other root crops—rutabagas, radishes, etc., and taught the whites their value. When the pioneers of Ohio came to its fertile valleys, they brought improved species with them, which by cultivation and soil, are now greatly increased, and are among the standard crops of the state.

The cucurbitaceous plants, squashes, etc., were like the potato and similar root crops, indigenous to America—others, like the melons, to Asia—and were among the staple foods of the original inhabitants. The early French missionaries of the west speak of both root crops and cucurbitaceous plants as in use among the aboriginal inhabitants. "They are very sweet and wholesome," wrote Marquette. Others speak in the same terms, though some of the plants in this order had found their way to these valleys through the Spaniards and others through early Atlantic coast and Mexican inhabitants. Their use by the settlers of the west, especially Ohio, is traced to New England, as the first settlers came from that portion of the Union. They grow well in all parts of the state, and by cultivation have been greatly improved in quality and variety. All cucurbitaceous plants require a rich, porous soil, and by proper attention to their cultivation, excellent results can be attained.

Probably the earliest and most important implement of husbandry known is the plow. Grain, plants and roots will not grow well unless the soil in which they are planted be properly stirred, hence the first requirement was an instrument that would fulfill such conditions.

The first implements were rude indeed; generally, stout wooden sticks, drawn through the earth by thongs attached to rude ox-yokes, or fastened to the animal's horns. Such plows were in use among the ancient Egyptians, and may yet be found among uncivilized nations. The Old Testament furnishes numerous instances of the use of the plow, while, on the ruins of ancient cities and among the pyramids of Egypt, and on the buried walls of Babylon, and other extinct cities, are rude drawings of this useful implement. As the use of iron became apparent and general, it was utilized for plow points, where the wood alone would not penetrate the earth. They got their plow-shares sharpened in Old Testament days, also coulters, which shows, beyond a doubt, that iron pointed plows were then in use. From times mentioned in the Bible, on heathen tombs, and like catacombs, the improvement of the plow, like other farming tools, went on, as the race of man grew in intelligence. Extensive manors in the old country required increased means of turning the ground, and, to meet these demands, ingenious mechanics, from time to time, invented improved plows. Strange to say, however, no improvement was ever made by the farmer himself. This is accounted for in his habits of life, and, too often, the disposition to "take things as they are." When America was settled, the plow had become an implement capable of turning two or three acres per day. Still, and for many years, and even until lately, the mold-board was entirely wooden, the point only iron. Later developments changed the wood for

steel, which now alone is used. Still later, especially in prairie states, riding plows are used. Like all other improvements, they were obliged to combat an obtuse public mind among the ruralists, who surely combat almost every move made to better their condition. In many places in America, wooden plows, straight ax handles, and a stone in one end of the bag, to balance the grist in the other, are the rule, and for no other reason in the world are they maintained than the laconic answer:

"My father did so, and why should not I? Am I better than he?"

After the plow comes the harrow, but little changed, save in lightness and beauty. Formerly, a log of wood, or a brush harrow, supplied its place, but in the state of Ohio, the toothed instrument has nearly always been used.

The hoe is lighter made than formerly, and is now made of steel. At first, the common iron hoe, sharpened by the blacksmith, was in constant use. Now, it is rarely seen outside of the southern states, where it has long been the chief implement in agriculture.

The various small plows for the cultivation of corn and such other crops as necessitated their use are all the result of modern civilization. Now, their number is large, and, in many places, there are two or more attached to one carriage, whose operator rides. These kinds are much used in the western states, whose rootless and stoneless soil is admirably adapted to such machinery.

When the grain became ripe, implements to cut it were in demand. In ancient times, the sickle was the only instrument used. It was a short, curved iron, whose inner edge was sharpened and serrated. In its most ancient form, it is doubtful if the edge was but little, if any, serrated. It is mentioned in all ancient works, and in the Bible is frequently referred to.

"Thrust in the sickle, for the harvest is ripe," wrote the sacred New Testament, while the old chronicles as early as the time of Moses: "As thou beginnest to put the sickle to the corn."

In more modern times, the handle of the sickle was lengthened, then the blade, which in time led to the scythe. Both are yet in use in many parts of the world. The use of the scythe led some thinking person to add a "finger" or two, and to change the shape of the handle. The old cradle was the result. At first it met considerable opposition from the laborers, who brought forward the old-time argument of ignorance, that it would cheapen labor.

Whether the cradle is a native of America or Europe is not accurately decided; probably of the mother country. It came into common use about 1818, and in a few years had found its way into the wheat-producing regions of the west. Where small crops are raised, the cradle is yet much used. A man can cut from two to

four acres per day, hence, it is much cheaper than a reaper, where the crop is small.

The mower and reaper are comparatively modern inventions. A rude reaping machine is mentioned by Pliny in the first century. It was pushed by an ox through the standing grain. On its front was a sharp edge, which cut the grain. It was, however, impracticable, as it cut only a portion of the grain, and the peasantry preferred the sickle. Other and later attempts to make reapers do not seem to have been successful, and not till the present century was a machine made that would do the work required. In 1826, Mr. Bell, of Scotland, constructed a machine which is yet used in many parts of that country. In America, Mr. Hussey and Mr. McCormick took out patents for reaping machines of superior character in 1833 and 1834. At first the cutters of these machines were various contrivances, but both manufacturers soon adopted a serrated knife, triangular shaped, attached to a bar, and driven through "finger guards" attached to it, by a forward and backward motion. These are the common ones now in use, save that all do not use serrated knives. Since these pioneer machines were introduced into the harvest fields they have been greatly improved and changed. Of late years they have been constructed so as to bind the sheaves, and now a good stout boy, and a team with a "harvester," will do as much as many men could do a few years ago, and with much greater ease.

As was expected by the inventors of reapers they met with a determined resistance from those, who in former times, made their living by harvesting. It was again absurdly argued that they would cheapen labor, and hence were an injury to the laboring man. Indeed, when the first machines were brought into Ohio, many of them were torn to pieces by the ignorant hands. Others left fields in a body when the proprietor brought a reaper to his farm. Like all such fallacies, these, in time, passed away, leaving only their stain.

Following the reaper came the thresher. As the country filled with inhabitants, and men increased their possessions, more rapid means than the old flail or roller method were demanded. At first the grain was trodden out by horses driven over the bundles, which were laid in a circular inclosure. The old flail, the tramping-out by horses, and the cleaning by the sheet, or throwing the grain up against a current of air, were too slow, and machines were the result of the demand.

In Ohio the manufacture of threshers began in 1846, in the southwestern part. Isaac Tobias, who came to Hamilton from Miamisburg that year, commenced building the threshers then in use. They were without the cleaning attachment, and simply hulled the grain. Two years later, he began manufacturing the

combined thresher and cleaner, which were then coming into use. He continued in business till 1851. Four years after, the increased demand for such machines, consequent upon the increased agricultural products, induced the firm of Owens, Lane & Dyer to fit their establishment for the manufacture of threshers. They afterward added the manufacture of steam engines to be used in the place of horse power. Since then the manufacture of these machines, as well as that of all other agricultural machinery, has greatly multiplied and improved, until now it seems as though but little room for improvement remains. One of the largest firms engaged in the manufacture of threshers and their component machinery is located at Mansfield—the Aultman & Taylor Co. Others are at Massillon, and at other cities in the west.

Modern times and modern enterprise have developed a marvelous variety of agricultural implements—too many to be mentioned in a volume like this. Under special subjects they will occasionally be found. The farmer's life, so cheerless in pioneer times, and so full of weary labor, is daily becoming less laborious, until, if they as a class profit by the advances, they can find a life of ease in farm pursuits, not attainable in any other profession. Now machines do almost all the work. They sow, cultivate, cut, bind, thresh, winnow and carry the grain. They cut, rake, load, mow and dry the hay. They husk, shell and clean the corn. They cut and split the wood. They do almost all; until it seems as though the day may come when the farmer can sit in his house and simply guide the affairs of his farm.

Any occupation prospers in proportion to the interest taken in it by its members. This interest is always heightened by an exchange of views, hence societies and periodicals exercise an influence at first hardly realized. This feeling among prominent agriculturists led to the formation of agricultural societies, at first by counties, then districts, then by states, and lastly by associations of states. The day may come when a national agricultural fair may be one of the annual attractions of America.

Without noticing the early attempts to found such societies in Europe or America, the narrative will begin with those of Ohio. The first agricultural society organized in the Buckeye state was the Hamilton County Agricultural Society. Its exact date of organization is not now preserved, but to a certainty it is known that the society held public exhibitions as a County Society prior to 1823. Previous to that date there were, doubtless, small, private exhibitions held in older localities, probably at Marietta, but no regular organization seems to have been maintained. The Hamilton County Society held its fairs annually, with marked success. Its successor, the present society, is now one of the largest county societies in the Union.

During the legislative session of 1832-33, the subject of agriculture seems to have agitated the minds of the people through their representatives, for the records of that session show the first laws passed for their benefit. The acts of that body seem to have been productive of some good, for, though no records of the number of societies organized at that date exist, yet the record shows that "many societies have been organized in conformity to this act," etc. No doubt many societies held fairs from this time, for a greater or less number of years. Agricultural journals were, at this period, rare in the state, and the subject of agricultural improvement did not receive that attention from the press it does at this time; and, for want of public spirit and attention to sustain these fairs, they were gradually discontinued until the new act respecting their organization was passed in 1846. However, records of several county societies of the years between 1832 and 1846 yet exist, showing that in some parts of the state, the interest in these fairs was by no means diminished. The Delaware County Society reports for the year 1833—it was organized in June of that year—good progress for a beginning, and that much interest was manifested by the citizens of the county.

Ross county held its first exhibition in the autumn of that year, and the report of the managers is quite cheerful. Nearly all of the exhibited articles were sold at auction, at greatly advanced prices from the current ones of the day. The entry seems to have been free, in an open inclosure, and but little revenue was derived. Little was expected, hence no one was disappointed.

Washington county reports an excellent cattle show for that year, and a number of premiums awarded to the successful exhibitors. This same year the Ohio Importation Company was organized at the Ross county fair. The company began the next season the importation of fine cattle from England, and, in a few years, did incalculable good in this respect, as well as make considerable money in the enterprise.

These societies were re-organized when the law of 1846 went into effect, and, with those that had gone down and the new ones started, gave an impetus to agriculture that to this day is felt. Now every county has a society, while district, state and inter-state societies are annually held, all promotive in their tendency, and all a benefit to every one.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture was organized by an act of the legislature, passed February 27, 1846. Since then various amendments to the organic law have been passed from time to time as the necessities of the board and of agriculture in the state demanded. The same day that the act was passed creating the state board, an act was also passed providing for the erection of county and district societies, under which law, with subsequent amend-

ments, the present county and district agricultural societies are managed. During the years from 1846 down to the present time, great improvements have been made in the manner of conducting these societies, resulting in exhibitions unsurpassed in any other state.

Pomology and horticulture are branches of industry so closely allied with agriculture that a brief resume of their operations in Ohio will be eminently adapted to these pages. The early planting and care of fruit in Ohio has already been noticed. Among the earliest pioneers were men of fine tastes, who not only desired to benefit themselves and their country, but who were possessed with a laudable ambition to produce the best fruits and vegetables the state could raise. For this end they studied carefully the topography of the country, its soil, climate, and various influences upon such culture, and by careful experiments with fruit and vegetables, produced the excellent varieties now in use.

As the state filled with settlers, and means of communication became better, a desire for an interchange of views became apparent, resulting in the establishment of periodicals devoted to these subjects, and societies where different ones could meet and discuss these things.

A Horticultural and Pomological Society was organized in Ohio in 1866. Before the organization of state societies, however, several distinct or independent societies existed; in fact, out of these grew the state society, which in turn produced good by stimulating the creation of county societies. All these societies, aids to agriculture, have progressed as the state developed, and have done much in advancing fine fruit, and a taste for aesthetic culture. In all parts of the west, their influence is seen in better and improved fruit; its culture and its demand.

Today, Ohio stands in the van of the western states in agriculture and all its kindred associations. It only needs the active energy of her citizens to keep her in this place, advancing as time advances, until the goal of her ambition is reached.

The Agricultural Society of Seneca county may be said to have originated in a call issued by David E. Owen, under the authority of the county commissioners, and in compliance with a legislative act of February 25, 1833. The meeting was held on June 28th of that year, but no organization was effected. The legislative act of March 12, 1839, to promote agricultural associations, met with greater success in Seneca county. A meeting was advertised for January 1, 1841, which was held on that date in the Methodist church at Tiffin, and an organization was effected and a constitution was adopted. The following officers were elected:

Samuel Waggoner was elected president; A. Ingraham, vice president; Evan Dorsey, recording secretary; R. G. Pennington,

corresponding secretary; Lloyd Norris, treasurer; Terry, Moore and Stoner, executive committee. The following were among the citizens present who took an active part at the meeting: John Terry, Samuel Waggoner, Abel Rawson, A. Ingraham, W. Toll, Evan Dorsey, Louis Baltzell, Lloyd Norris, Jacob S. Jennings, R. G. Pennington, Andrew Moore, George Stoner, J. W. Wilson and others took active part. There were eighteen managers, one from each township, two from the city of Tiffin and one from the county at large. It bought about twenty-five acres of land for a fair ground, near College Hill, between the North Greenfield and Portland roads.

The first fair held by Seneca County Agricultural Society was held in October, 1832. This society flourished for a number of years, and its fairs were considered among the best in the state, but in time the organization ceased to exist, and for a number of years the county was without an agricultural society.

In 1902, the old agricultural society which had been formed in 1841 was re-organized and county fairs are now annually held at the Seneca Driving Park, Tiffin.

S. W. Rohrer, Tiffin, President.

Ira Davidson, Tiffin, Vice President.

City National Bank, Tiffin, Treasurer.

M. E. Ink, Republic, Secretary.

Wm. Heller, Tiffin, Speed Secretary.

Marshal—H. D. Zeis.

Executive Committee—William Shuman, Ira Davidson, Frank Glenn.

Secretary's office at Volkmor store, Washington St., Tiffin.

Directors: Adams—S. Detterman, Greenspring; Big Spring—Philip Kinney, Adrian; Bloom—Lewis Roads, Bloomville; Clinton—John Dagan, Tiffin; Tiffin—Wm. Heller; Eden—Frank Glenn, Tiffin; Fostoria—Bertha M. Wickerd; Hopewell—Silas W. Rohrer, Tiffin; Jackson—Pliny Trumbo, Amsden; Liberty—W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin; Loudon—John Rinebold, Fostoria; Pleasant—William Shuman, Fort Seneca; Reed—J. H. Hodge, Scipio; Scipio—J. B. Clark, Tiffin; Seneca—Ira Davidson, Berwick; Thompson—D. H. Good, Clyde, R. F. D. No. 3; Venice—A. W. Hull, Attica.

Officers in Charge: Marshal—H. D. Zeis; Horses—Frank Glenn and A. R. Fleet; Speed Department—William Heller; Cattle—A. W. Hull; Sheep—J. H. Hodge; Swine—J. P. Echelberry.

Mr. Morgan Ink, secretary of the Seneca County Agricultural Society, has a large collection of historical relics, which were on exhibition at the Tiffin fair last fall, and of which we mention the following: Many articles used in the manufacture of cloth, cooking utensils, and some fine old mahogany furniture, ten different styles

of lanterns, thirty-six different varieties of candlesticks, in iron, pewter and brass, a foot warmer, and numerous other articles, including oil paintings.

The order of the Patrons of Husbandry originated in the mind of O. H. Kelley, a man of New England birth, who went to Minnesota in his early manhood and became a farmer in that section of the country. In 1864 he was appointed a clerk in the department of agriculture at Washington. Two years later, in January, 1866, Mr. Kelley was commissioned by Hon. Isaac Newton, commissioner of agriculture, to visit the southern states lately in hostility to the government, for the purpose of obtaining statistical and other information in regard to the condition of the south, and report the same to the department at Washington. It was while traveling in the south, in obedience to these instructions, that the thought of a secret society of agriculturists, for the protection and advancement of their interests, and as an element to restore kindly feelings among the people, first occurred to Mr. Kelley.

The idea of giving women membership in the proposed order originated with Carrie A. Hall, of Boston, Mass., a niece of Mr. Kelley, to whom he had imparted his views of the new association after his return from the south.

In the full formation of the order, six other men were directly associated with Mr. Kelley, namely William Saunders of the department of agriculture, who, next to Mr. Kelley, did most in originating the order; Rev. A. B. Grosh, of the same department; William M. Ireland, of the post office department; Rev. John Trimble and J. R. Thompson of the treasury department, and F. M. McDowell, a pomologist of Wayne, New York, all of whom, with one exception, were born upon a farm.

These seven men were the founders of the order, and for nearly two years they labored with great energy, and with a faith and zeal amounting almost to inspiration, until, with the assistance of friends who became interested in the plan, they completed a well-devised scheme of organization, based upon a ritual of four degrees for men and four for women, which is unsurpassed in the English language for originality of thought, purity of sentiment and beauty of diction.

Having formed a constitution to govern the order to which this ritual was adapted, these men met on the 4th day of December, 1867, and constituted themselves the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, with William Saunders as master, J. R. Thompson, lecturer, William M. Ireland, treasurer and O. H. Kelley secretary. The remaining offices for obvious reasons were left vacant.

The little brown building in which the organization was ef-

fectured was at the time the office of Mr. Saunders, and stood embowered with the trees in the gardens of the agricultural department on the corner of Four-and-a-half street and Missouri avenue. Later the late Colonel Aiken of South Carolina, and other interested members of the order made vigorous efforts to have the government preserve this historic building, but they were unsuccessful in their efforts.

The first Subordinate Grange was organized in Washington, D. C., the 8th day of January, 1868, as a school of instruction, with William M. Ireland as master.

The first dispensation for a grange was granted at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the 4th day of April, 1868, but the first regular Subordinate Grange to which a charter was issued was organized at Fredonia, New York, the 16th day of April, 1868.

The first State Grange, that of Minnesota, was organized the 22nd day of February, 1869. The new order made slow progress up to 1872, only 275 granges having been organized in the entire country. During the year 1872, 1,105 were organized and the order had an existence in twenty-two states.

The first meeting of the National Grange as a delegate body, was held at Georgetown, D. C., the 8th day of January 1873, with six of the founders of the order and seventeen delegates present, representing eleven states; six of the delegates were masters of state granges, and the remainder were deputies in the order. In addition to these, four women were present, viz: Miss Carrie A. Hall, Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Mrs. D. W. Adams and Mrs. J. C. Abbott. The total number of granges organized previous to this meeting was 1,362. Nearly 30,000 charters have been issued to the present time, and the organization is now increasing in membership and influence faster than at any previous time in its history.

What is the grange? The grange is a fraternal organization of farmers, to secure educational, social, financial and legislative benefits; national in scope, non-partisan in politics, but truly patriotic, seeking to develop the highest standards of citizenship; non-sectarian in religion, but having its high ideas of morality, founded on the teachings of the Bible; including in its membership not only the farmer but his family; seeking to restore agriculture to the place assigned it by the Father of his Country as, "the most healthful, the most useful and the noblest calling of man."

That such an organization was needed was amply proven by the wonderful growth it made during the early history of the order. After its purpose became understood, farmers in all parts of the country joined by thousands, until in a very short time it became a national power. Today granges can be found in more than thirty states, with a membership approaching a million.

The grange is so closely linked with all that has pertained to

rural development since its organization that it will be impossible to measure in words all the benefits it has conferred upon the farming class, but there has been more agricultural progress since the grange came into existence than in the centuries proceeding.

The founders of this order in their wisdom, made not wealth or power or material things fundamental, but builded upon the solid rock of education, seeking to "educate and elevate" the American farmer, so the great glory of the grange is not measured in dollars, or legislative achievements, but in the improved character and ability of the men and women on the farm. The high ideals set forth and constant opportunities for mental improvement offered have had a far-reaching influence for the good upon the million people who have been connected with the order, and the millions more with whom they have been associated.

The grange has encouraged schools and agricultural education by all means within its power, and will exert an even greater influence in this direction in years to come. Libraries are established, where valuable books of reference in agriculture and other lines can be obtained. In this practical school for the farmer and his family, the young learn to use their knowledge, and with the old, to gain new information and all, what is more important, the power to express their thoughts in a creditable manner.

The advent of the grange and its attendant social blessings have broken up the isolations of farm life. Thousands of farm homes have been made happier and better, and the members of farmer's families have been reaping the highest enjoyments of life through the mental and social opportunities offered to all Patrons of Husbandry.

J. W. Darrow writes that "when we look back over the work of the grange in the last forty years, we have great reason to be thankful for its inception, its institution, its noble work and the results. Like the sun's light, it warms, cheers and blesses wherever its beams extend. Encouraged by the past, sowing the seeds of brighter hopes and nobler influences all over the country, let us go forward caring not if we be officers or humble members, knowing there is a wide place for each one, and much work waiting for willing hands to perform."

Forty-seven new granges have been organized in Ohio this year making about 550 in the state. The gains from September 1, 1909, to September 1, 1910, are 4,799 members. The membership in Ohio is about 35,000.

The grange movement was first introduced in Seneca county in 1873, by J. W. Barraek, as organizing deputy.

The Melmore Grange was the first organized, September 16, 1873, with E. Shoemaker, M., and R. McMartin, secretary. The grange at Tiffin followed, November 29, 1873, with C. C. Park, M.,

and William Miller, secretary. Grand Rapids Grange and Seneca Grange, were organized December 20, 1873. Mayflower Grange No. 290, was organized December 22, 1873, with John Greer, M., and J. R. Higgins, secretary. Palo Alto Grange was organized December 20, with Jeremiah Rex, M. Republic Grange, Green Spring Grange and Fostoria Grange were organized in January, 1874, with William Baker, R. H. Slaymaker and Montgomery Noble, Masters, respectively. Bloom Grange No. 510, Harmony Grange (Reed Township), Thompson Centre Grange, Loudon Grange and Venice Grange were all organized in the spring of 1874, and, with the farmers' circles mentioned above, must be considered the pioneers of a movement which occupied a great deal of public attention, if it did not actually become a problem of political economy. Seneca County Council, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized at Tiffin, November 27, 1874.

There are five granges in Seneca county at the present time, namely:

Venice—Master, R. M. Martin; secretary, Flora A. Livingston.

Union—Master, Dan Egbert; secretary, N. E. Loose.

Grand Rapids—Master, R. T. Smith; secretary, Mrs. R. T. Smith.

Honey Creek—Master, A. W. Hull; secretary, H. M. Tanner.

Progressive—Master, S. C. Nusbaum; secretary, Thomas B. Hartley.

There is also a Pomona Grange in Seneca county, with a membership of about fifty—Master, A. W. Hull; secretary, J. W. Cole.

The entire membership of the order in Seneca county is about three hundred. Marcus Holtz is deputy master for Seneca county.

Great are the farming and agricultural interests in Ohio. Mother earth, from whose bosom we came and to whose eternal embrace we must return, has been wonderfully generous to us and to our neighbors. Let us cherish her virtues, so that everywhere within our borders she shall wear a golden crown.

JOHNNY APPLESEED AGAIN.

Johnny Appleseed, who made frequent trips through Seneca county disposing of his nursery stock to the pioneer settlers, is thus sketched by Rosella Rice:

John Chapman was born in the year 1775, at or near Springfield, Mass. In the latter years of the last century, or beginning of the present, he, with his half-brother, Nathaniel Chapman, came to Ohio, and stayed a year or two, and then returned to Springfield, and moved their father's family to Marietta, Ohio. Soon after that Johnny located in Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg, and began the nursery business, and continued it on westward. His father,

Nathaniel Chapman, was twice married. The children of the first wife were John, Lucy and Patty. The girls married and remained in the east. The children of the second marriage were Nathaniel, Perley, Persis, Abner (a mute), Mary, Jonathan (likewise a mute), Davis and Sally. Johnny's father, Nathaniel, Sr., moved from Marietta to Duck Creek where he lived until his death, and was buried there. Johnny often visited them and gathered seeds there. The Chapman family and relatives are scattered through Ohio and Indiana. Four of Johnny's half-sisters were living when the monument, was raised to his memory, or his name engraved on the Copus monument in 1882. We have good authority for saying that he was born in the year 1775, and his name was John Chapman, not Jonathan, as it is generally called. He was an earnest disciple of the faith taught by Emanuel Swedenborg, and claimed that he had conversation with spirits and angels. In the bosom of his shirt he always carried a Testament and one or two old volumes of Swedenborg's works. These he read daily. He was a man rather above middle stature, wore his hair and beard long and dressed oddly. He generally wore old clothes that he had taken in exchange for the one commodity in which he dealt—apple trees. He was known in Ohio as early as 1811. Dr. Hill says in 1801, an old uncle of ours, a pioneer in Jefferson county, Ohio, said the first time he ever saw him (Johnny) he was going down the river in 1806 with two canoes lashed together and well laden with apple seeds which he had obtained at the cider presses of western Pennsylvania. Sometimes he carried a bag or two of seeds on an old horse, but more frequently he bore them on his back, going from place to place on the wild frontier, clearing a little patch, surrounding it with a rude enclosure and planting seeds therein. He had little nurseries all through Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana. If a man wanted trees and was not able to pay for them, Johnny took his note, and if the man ever got able and was willing to pay the debt, he took the money thankfully; but if not, it was well. Sometimes he took a coat, one of which we remember of having seen. It was a sky-blue, light, very fine, and made in the prevailing Quaker style, with bright silver-looking buttons on it, two rows as large at least as silver dollars. Some way the button holes were out of sight, hidden by a fold perhaps. The coat was a choice wedding garment of a wealthy young Quaker, and in time, prosperity and its attendant blessings made the young man grow rotund in stature, and the coat did not fit. Then he had loops put on it and finally he traded it to Johnny for trees; and Johnny's home was at my grandfather's and by that means the coat came into our family and hung by the year, on a peg up stairs. I can remember how Johnny looked in his queer clothing, combination suit, as the girls of nowadays would call it. He was such a

good, kind, generous man, that he thought it was wrong to expend money on clothes to be worn just for their fine appearance. He thought if he was comfortably clad, and in attire that suited the weather, it was sufficient. His head covering was often a paste board hat of his own making, with one broad side to it, that he wore next the sunshine to protect his face. It was a very unsightly object to be sure, and yet never one of us children ventured to laugh. We held Johnny in tender regard. His pantaloons were old and scant and short, with some sort of a substitute for "gal-lows" or suspenders. He never wore a coat unless it was in the winter time, and his feet were knobby and horny and frequently bare. Sometimes he wore sandals instead—rude soles with thong fastenings. The bosom of his shirt was always pulled out loosely so as to make a kind of pocket or pouch in which he carried his books. We have seen Johnny frequently wearing an old coffee sack for a coat, with holes cut in it for his arms.

All the orchards in the white settlements came from the nurseries of Johnny's planting. Even now all these years, and though this region is densely populated, I can count from my window no less than five orchards or remains of orchards that were once trees taken from his nurseries. Long ago if he was going a great distance and carrying a sack of seeds on his back he had to provide himself with a leather sack, for the dense underbush, brambles and thorny thickets would have made it unsafe for a coffee sack. I remember distinctly of falling over one of Johnny's well filled sacks early one morning immediately after rising. It was not light in the room, at the head of the stairs and it was not there when I went to bed the night before. It seems that he arrived at night and for safe keeping the sack was put up stairs, while he lay beside the kitchen fire. I never saw him sleep in a bed. He preferred to lie on the floor with his poor old horny feet to the fire. I have often wondered how he carried that sack of seeds. I should think there was at least a bushel and a half in it and was so full that instead of being tied and leaving something for a hand hold it was sowed up snugly and one end was as smooth and tight as the other. It must have been as hard to carry as a box of the same size. I have heard my father say, however, that Johnny always carried a forestick or any big stick for the the fireplace on his hip, so it may be that it was the way he carried that ungainly burden.

In 1806 he planted sixteen bushels of seed on an old farm on the Walhonding river, and he planted in Licking county, Ohio, and Richland county, and had other nurseries further west. One of his nurseries was near us, and I often go to the secluded spot on the quiet banks of the river shut in by trees, with the sod never broken since the poor old man did it. And when I look up and see the wide out-stretched branches over the place like out-spread arms

in loving benediction, I say in a reverent whisper, "Oh the angels" did commune with the good old man, whose loving heart prompted him to go about doing good.

Though my mother was very kind, she liked fun—liked to tease big, overgrown boys, and make them say funny things, and writhe and twist rather than confess or make a fair answer. I often recall one time that she so far transgressed as to tease Johnny. He was holding the baby on his lap, chirruping to the little fellow, when my mother asked him if he would not be a happier man if he were settled in a home of his own and had a family to love him? He opened his eyes very wide (they were remarkably keen, penetrating gray, eyes, almost black) and replied in a manner, the words of which I cannot repeat, but the meaning was that all women are not what they profess to be, that some of them were deceivers and a man might not marry the amiable woman that he thought he was getting after all.

Now we had always heard that Johnny had loved once upon a time, and that his lady love had proven false to him. Then he said one time he saw a poor, friendless little girl who had no one to care for her, and he found a home for her, and sent her to school, and meant to bring her up to suit himself and when she was old enough he intended to marry her. He clothed her and watched over her; but when she was fifteen years old, he called to see her once unexpectedly and found her sitting beside a young man with her hand in his listening to his silly twaddle.

I peeped over at Johnny while he was telling this story, and young as I was, I saw his eyes grow dark as violets and the pupils enlarge, and his voice rise up in denunciation, while his nostrils dilated and his thin lips worked with emotion. How angry he grew. He thought the girl was basely ungrateful. After that time she was no protegee of his.

On the subject of apples he was very charmingly enthusiastic. One would be astonished at his beautiful description of excellent fruit. I saw him once at the table when I was very small, telling about some apples that were new to us. His description was poetical, the language remarkably well chosen. It would have been no finer had the whole of Webster's Unabridged, with all its royal vocabulary been fresh upon his tongue. I stood back of mother's chair amazed, delighted, bewildered and vaguely realizing the wonderful powers of true oratory. I felt more than I understood.

He was scrupulously honest. I recall the last time we ever saw his sister, a very ordinary woman, the wife of an easy old gentleman, and the mother of a family of handsome girls. They had started to move west in the winter season, but could move no farther after they reached our house. To help them along and to get rid of them, my father made a queer, little, one horse vehicle

on runners, hitched their poor caricature of a beast to it, helped them pack and stow therein their bedding and a few movables, gave them a stock of provisions and five dollars, and sent the whole kit on their way rejoicing. And that was the last we ever saw of our poor neighbor.

The next time Johnny came to our house he very promptly laid a five dollar bill on my father's knee and shook his head very decidedly when it was handed back. Neither could he be prevailed upon to take it back again.

He was never known to hurt any animal or to give any living thing pain; not even a snake. One time when overtaken by night while traveling he crawled into a hollow log and slept till morning. In the other end of the log was a bear and her cubs. Johnny said he knew the bear would not hurt him, and that there was room enough for all.

The Indians all liked him and treated him very kindly. They regarded him from his habits as a man above his fellows. He could endure pain like an Indian warrior; could thrust pins into his flesh without tremor. Indeed so insensible was he to acute pain that treatment of a wound or sore, was to sear it with a hot iron and then treat it as a burn. He ascribed great medical virtues to the fennel, which he found probably in Pennsylvania. The over-whelming desire to do good and benefit and bless others, induced him to gather a quantity of the seed, which he carried in his pockets, and occasionally scattered along his path in his journeys' especially at the waysides, near dwellings. Poor old man! He inflicted on the farming population a positive evil, when he sought to do good, for the rank fennel with its pretty, but pungent blossom, lines our roadsides and borders our lanes, and steals into our door yard, and is a pest second to the daisy.

The last time we saw Johnny was one summer day when we were quilting upstairs. A door opened out upon the ground, and he stood his little bundle on the sill and lay down upon the floor, resting his head on the parcel. Then he drew out of his bosom one of his old dingy books and read aloud to us.

In 1838 he resolved to go further on. Civilization was making the wilderness to blossom like the rose. Villages were springing up, stage coaches laden with travelers were common, schools were everywhere, mail facilities were very good, frame and brick houses were taking the places of the humble cabins; and so Johnny went around among all his friends and bade them farewell. The little girls he had dandled upon his knees, and presented with beads and gay ribbons, were now mothers and the heads of families. This must have been a sad task for the old man, who was then well stricken in years, and one would have thought that he would have preferred to die among his friends. He came back two or three

times to see us all in the intervening years that he lived; the last time was in the year that he died, 1845. In the spring of that year, one day after traveling twenty miles, he entered the house of an acquaintance in Allen county, Indiana, and was as usual, cordially received. He declined to eat anything except some bread and milk which he ate sitting on the door step, occasionally looking out towards the setting sun.

Before bed time he read from his little books "fresh news right from heaven," and at the usual hour for retiring he lay down upon the floor, as was his invariable custom. In the morning the beautiful sight supernal was upon his countenance, the death angel had touched him in the silence and the darkness, and though the dear old man essayed to speak, he was so near dead, that his tongue refused its office. The physician came and pronounced him dying, but remarked that he never saw a man so perfectly calm and placid, and he inquired particularly concerning Johnny's religion. His bruised and bleeding feet now walk the gold paved streets of the New Jerusalem, while we so brokenly and crudely narrate the sketch of his life. A life full of labor and pain and unselfishness, humble unto self-abnegation, his memory glowing in our hearts, while his deeds live anew every spring time in the fragrance of the apple blossoms he loved so well.

From some intimations dropped by him it is believed that he was regularly ordained by the disciples of Swedenborg, and sent west as a missionary. A repetition of all the anecdotes concerning this strange wanderer would fill a volume. He was just as happy in the solitudes of the forest communing with the Author of all, as he lay gazing at the stars, where he could almost see the angels, as in the midst of nurseries or among the pioneers.

"How and where did he die?" He died at the house of William Worth, in St. Joseph township, Allen county, Indiana, March 11, 1845, was buried in the garb he wore. He was buried in David Archer's graveyard two miles and a half north of Fort Wayne near the foot of a natural mound and a stone set up to mark the place where he sleeps.

There is a monument in Middle Park, Mansfield, to the memory of Johnny Appleseed. At its unveiling in October, 1900, A. J. Baughman, the author of this work, delivered the address of the occasion, as follows:

John Chapman was born at Springfield, Mass., in the year 1775. Of his early life but little is known, as he was reticent about himself, but his half-sister who came west at a later period stated that Johnny had, when a boy, shown a fondness for natural scenery and often wandered from home in quest of plants and flowers and that he liked to listen to the birds singing and to gaze at the stars. Chapman's passion for planting apple seeds and cultivating nur-

series caused him to be called "Appleseed John," which was finally changed to "Johnny Appleseed," and by that name he was called and known everywhere.

The year Chapman came to Ohio has been variously stated, but to say it was one hundred years ago would not be far from the mark. One of the early pioneers who resided in Jefferson county when Chapman made his first advent in Ohio, one day saw a queer-looking craft coming down the Ohio river above Steubenville. It consisted of two canoes lashed together, and its crew was one man—an angular, oddly dressed person—and when he landed he said his name was Chapman, and that his cargo consisted of sacks of apple seeds and that he intended to plant nurseries.

Chapman's first nursery was planted nine miles below Steubenville, up a narrow valley, from the Ohio river, at Brilliant, formerly called Lagrange, opposite Wellsburg, West Virginia. After planting a number of nurseries along the river front, he extended his work into the interior of the state—into Richland county—where he made his home for many years. He was enterprising in his way and planted nurseries in a number of counties, which required him to travel hundreds of miles to visit and cultivate them yearly, as was his custom. His usual price for a tree was "a fip penny-bit," but if the settler hadn't money, Johnny would either give him credit or take old clothes for pay. He generally located his nurseries along streams, planted his seeds, surrounded the patch with a brush fence, and when the pioneers came, Johnny had young fruit trees ready for them. He extended his operations to the Maumee country and finally into Indiana, where the last years of his life were spent. He revisited Richland county the last time in 1843, and called at my father's, but as I was only five years old at the time I do not remember him.

My parents, (in about 1827-'35), planted two orchards with trees they bought of Johnny, and he often called at their house, as he was a frequent caller at the homes of the settlers. My mother's father, Captain James Cunningham, settled in Richland county in 1808, and was acquainted with Johnny for many years, and I often heard him tell, in his Irish-witty way, many amusing anecdotes and incidents of Johnny's life and of his peculiar and eccentric ways.

Chapman was fairly educated, well read and was polite and attentive in manner and was chaste in conversation. His face was pleasant in expression, and he was kind and generous in disposition. His nature was a deeply religious one, and his life was blameless among his fellow men. He regarded comfort more than style and thought it wrong to spend money for clothing to make a fine appearance. He usually wore a broad-brimmed hat. He went barefooted, not only in the summer, but often in cold weather, and

a coffee sack, with neck and armholes cut in it, was worn as a coat. He was about 5 feet, 9 inches in height, rather spare in build but was large boned and sinewy. His eyes were blue, but darkened with animation.

For a number of years Johnny lived in a little cabin near Perrysville (then in Richland county), but later he made his home in Mansfield with his half-sister, a Mrs. Broome, who lived on the Leesville road (now West Fourth street) near the present residence of R. G. Hancock. The parents of George C. Wise then lived near what is now the corner of West Fourth street and Penn avenue and the Broome and Wise families were friends and neighbors. George C. Wise, Hiram R. Smith, Mrs. J. H. Cook and others remember "Johnny Appleseed" quite well. Mrs. Cook was, perhaps, better acquainted with "Johnny" than any other living person today, for the Wiler House was often his stopping place. The homes of Judge Parker, Mr. Newman and others were ever open to receive "Johnny" as a guest.

But the man who best understood this peculiar character was the late Dr. William Bushnell, father of our respected fellow-townsmen, the Hon. M. B. Bushnell, the donor of this beautiful commemorative monument, and by whose kindness and liberality we are here today. With Dr. Bushnell's scholastic attainments and intuitive knowledge of character he was enabled to know and appreciate Chapman's learning and the noble traits of his head and heart.

When upon his journeys Chapman usually camped out. He never killed anything, not even for the purpose of obtaining food. He carried a kit of cooking utensils with him, among which was a mush-pan, which he sometimes wore as a hat. When he called at a house, his custom was to lie upon the floor with his kit for a pillow and after conversing with the family a short time, would then read from a Swedenborgian book or tract, and proceed to explain and extol the religious views he so zealously believed, and whose teachings he so faithfully carried out in his every day life and conversation. His mission was one of peace and good will and he never carried a weapon, not even for self-defense. The Indians regarded him as a great "Medicine Man," and his life seemed to be a charmed one, as neither savage man nor beast would harm him.

Chapman was not a mendicant. He was never in indigent circumstances, for he sold thousands of nursery trees every year. Had he been avaricious his estate instead of being worth a few thousand might have been tens of thousands at his death.

"Johnny Appleseed's" name was John Chapman—not Jonathan—and this is attested by the muniments of his estate, and also from the fact that he had a half-brother (a deaf mute) whose Christian name was Jonathan.

Chapman never married and rumor said that a love affair in the old Bay State was the cause of his living the life of a celibate and recluse. Johnny himself never explained why he led such a singular life except to remark that he had a mission—which was understood to be to plant nurseries and to make converts to the doctrines taught by Emanuel Swedenborg. He died at the home of William Worth in St. Joseph township, Allen county, Indiana, March 11, 1847, and was buried in David Archer's graveyard, a few miles north of Fort Wayne, near the foot of a natural mound. His name is engraved as a senotaph upon one of the monuments erected in Mifflin township, Ashland county, this state, to the memory of the pioneers. Those monuments were unveiled with imposing ceremonies in the presence of over 6,000 people September 15, 1882, the seventieth anniversary of the Copus tragedy.

During the war of 1812 Chapman often warned the settlers of approaching danger. The following incident is given: When the news spread that Levi Jones had been killed by the Indians and that Wallace Reed and others had probably met the same fate, excitement ran high and the few families which comprised the population of Mansfield sought the protection of the block house, situated on the public square, as it was supposed the savages were coming in force from the north to overrun the country and to murder the settlers.

There were no troops at the block house at the time and as an attack was considered imminent, a consultation was held and it was decided to send a messenger to Captain Douglas, at Mt. Vernon, for assistance. But who would undertake the hazardous journey? It was evening, and the rays of the sunset had faded away and the stars were beginning to shine in the darkening sky, and the trip of thirty miles must be made in the night over a new cut road through a wilderness—through a forest infested with wild beasts and hostile Indians.

A volunteer was asked for and a tall, lank man said demurely: "I'll go." He was bareheaded, barefooted and was unarmed. His manner was meek and you had to look the second time into his clear, blue eyes to fully fathom the courage and determination shown in their depths. There was an expression in his countenance such as limners try to portray in their pictures of saints. It is scarcely necessary to state that the volunteer was "Johnny Appleseed" for many of you have heard your fathers tell how unostentatiously "Johnny" stood as "a watchman on the walls of Jezreel," to guard and protect the settlers from their savage foes.

The journey to Mt. Vernon was a sort of a Paul Revere mission. Unlike Paul's, "Johnny's" was made on foot—barefooted—over a rough road, but one that in time led to fame.

"Johnny" would rap on the doors of the few cabins along the

route, warn the settlers of the impending danger and advise them to flee to the blockhouse. Upon arriving at Mt. Vernon, he aroused the garrison and informed the commandant of his mission. Surely, figuratively speaking,

“The dun-deer’s hide

On fleeter feet was never tied,”

for so expeditiously was the trip made that at sunrise the next morning troops from Mt. Vernon arrived at the Mansfield blockhouse, accompanied by “Johnny,” who had made the round trip of sixty miles between sunset and sunrise.

About a week before Chapman’s death, while at Fort Wayne, he heard that cattle had broken into his nursery in St. Joseph township and were destroying his trees, and he started on foot to look after his property. The distance was about twenty miles and the fatigue and exposure of the journey were too much for his physical condition, then enfeebled by age; and at the even-tide he applied at the home of a Mr. Worth for lodging for the night. Mr. Worth was a native Buckeye and had lived in Richland county when a boy and when he learned that his oddly dressed caller was “Johnny Appleseed” gave him a cordial welcome. “Johnny” declined going to the supper table, but partook of a bowl of bread and milk.

The day had been cold and raw with occasional flurries of snow, but in the evening the clouds cleared away and the sun shone warm and bright as it sank in the western sky. “Johnny” noticed this beautiful sunset, an augury of the Spring and flowers so soon to come, and sat on the doorstep and gazed with wistful eyes toward the west. Perhaps this herald of the springtime, the season in which nature is resurrected from the death of winter, caused him to look with prophetic eyes to the future and contemplate that glorious event of which Christ is the resurrection and the life. Upon re-entering the house, he declined the bed offered him for the night, preferring a quilt and pillow on the floor, but asked permission to hold family worship and read, “Blessed are the poor in spirit for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven,” “Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God,” etc.

After he had finished reading the lesson, he said prayers—prayers long remembered by that family. He prayed for all sorts and conditions of men; that the way of righteousness might be made clear unto them and that saving grace might be freely given to all nations. He asked that the Holy Spirit might guide and govern all who profess and call themselves Christians and that all those who were afflicted in mind, body or estate, might be comforted and relieved, and that all might at last come to the knowledge of the truth and in the world to come have happiness and everlasting life. Not only the words of the prayer, but the pathos of his voice made a deep impression upon those present.

In the morning Chapman was found in a high state of fever, pneumonia having developed during the night, and the physician called said he was beyond medical aid, but inquired particularly about his religious belief, and remarked that he had never seen a dying man so perfectly calm, for upon his wan face there was an expression of happiness and upon his pale lips there was a smile of joy, as though he was communing with loved ones who had come to meet and comfort him and to soothe his weary spirit in his dying moments. And as his eyes shone with the beautiful light supernal, God touched him with his finger and beckoned him home.

Thus ended the life of the man who was not only a hero, but a benefactor as well; and his spirit is now at rest in the Paradise of the Redeemed, and in the fullness of time, clothed again in the old body made anew, will enter into the Father's house in which there are many mansions. In the words of his own faith, his bruised feet will be healed, and he shall walk on the gold paved streets of the New Jerusalem of which he so eloquently preached. It has been very appropriately said, that, although years have come and gone since his death, the memory of his good deeds live anew every springtime in the beauty and fragrance of the blossoms of the apple trees he loved so well.

"Johnny Appleseed's" death was in harmony with his unostentatious, blameless life. It is often remarked, "How beautiful is the Christian life;" yea, but far more beautiful is the Christian's death, when "the fashion of his countenance is altered," as he passes from the life here to the life beyond.

What changes have taken place in the years that have intervened between the "Johnny Appleseed" period and that of today! It has been said that the lamp of civilization far surpasses that of Aladdin's. Westward the star of empire took its way and changed the forests into fields of grain and the waste places into gardens of flowers, and towns and cities have been built with marvelous handiwork. But in this march of progress, the struggles and hardships of the early settlers must not be forgotten. Let us not only record the history, but the legends of the pioneer period; garner its facts and its fictions; its tales and traditions and collect even the crumbs that fall from the table of the feast.

Today, the events which stirred the souls and tried the courage of the Pioneers seem to come out of the dim past and glide as panoramic views before me. A number of the actors in those scenes were of my "kith and kin" who have long since crossed "over the river" in their journey to the land where Enoch and Elijah are pioneers, while I am left to exclaim:

"Oh, for the touch of a vanished hand
And the sound of a voice that is still."

While the scenes of those pioneer days are vivid to us on history's page, future generations may look upon them as the phantasmagoria of a dream.

At 72 years of age—46 of which had been devoted to his self-imposed mission—John Chapman ripened into death as naturally and as beautifully as the apple seeds of his planting had grown into trees, had budded into blossoms and ripened into fruit. The monument which is now to be unveiled is a fitting memorial to the man in whom there dwelt a comprehensive love that reached downward to the lowest forms of life and upward to the throne of the Divine.

CHAPTER IX

PATRIOTISM OF SENECA COUNTY

“REMEMBER THE ALAMO”—FREMONT’S FAMOUS CHARGE—
“SENECA COUNTY IN THE WARS,” BY CAPTAIN FRANK R. STEWART
—THE MEXICAN WAR—THE CONFLICT OVER SLAVERY—THE CIVIL
WAR’S FIRST CALL FOR TROOPS—THE COUNTY’S FIRST SOLDIER AND
COMPANY—GENERAL GIBSON’S APPEAL—OFFICERS OF THE FIFTY-
NINTH INFANTRY—GREAT RECORD OF THE FORTY-NINTH—THE
FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—THE SEVENTY-SECOND AND THE
TWENTY-FIFTH—THE FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY—THE ONE HUNDRED
AND FIRST (1862)—THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD—
NINETY-DAY VOLUNTEERS—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Patriotism has ages for its own; and the history of patriotic deeds live after nations perish.

The graves of soldiers are, in a certain sense, like those of the saints, on an equality. The place where an officer is buried, like that of a private, is simply the grave of a soldier. Death obliterates all class, distinction and rank. The grave of an humble Christian is on an equal with that of a prelate, for—“The graves of all His saints He blessed.” While in death all are equal, each while living has an individual part and place.

Upon a bloody page of history is a record of American bravery and devotion to principle excelled no where else in the annals of the world. It is the story of the Alamo. For several days the Mexican army under Santa Ana had bombarded the fortress and on February 23, (1836) the Alamo was stormed—four thousand infuriated Mexicans against one hundred and eighty-three Americans. (Texan patriots). Charge after charge had been repelled, and for every patriot killed a dozen Mexicans bit the dust. When the Mexicans entered the last enclosure, but six of the defenders of the Alamo were alive—Crockett and five of his comrades. Santa Ana’s chief of staff then implored Crockett to surrender and thus spare the lives of his comrades and himself. But Crockett would not surrender. And when the Mexicans made the final charge, the last

man of the little band of patriots was shot down. The Alamo was taken, but its capture cost Santa Ana four thousand men. Every man of the little American band of the defenders of the Alamo died at his post. Thermopylae had its messenger of defeat—the Alamo had none.

“Remember the Alamo.” was the rallying cry of the Texan patriots. When General Houston defeated Santa Ana at Jacinto, which victory assured the independence of Texas and its annexation to the American union.

General Sam Houston, in after years, in a speech at San Antonio said that, “Whatever state gave us birth, we have one native land and one flag.” This patriotic sentiment struck a responsive chord in the vast audience before him, and as the American flag was displayed from the Alamo, thousands of smaller flags were waved—the greatest flag scene in American history. The thunder of cannon was answered by the thunder of voices and the clapping of hands. In answer to this demonstration, General Houston said: “Far off, far off, yet louder than any noise on earth, I hear from the dead years and the dead heroes of the Alamo the hurraing of spirit voices and clapping of unseen hands.”

There was a law in ancient Greece that “He who receives his death while fighting in the front of battle shall have an annual oration spoken in his honor.” But Americans need no decree to honor their soldier dead. Prompted by the fullness of grateful hearts, the graves of American soldiers are decorated each returning May time. No matter if those graves are beneath the sweeping shadows of the pines, or in the sun-kissed verdure of the unsheltered sod, whether in the beautiful cemeteries of the north, or whether they are simply unmarked graves in the chastened south, or in the islands of the sea, whether the storms rage over them or whether the birds fill the air with the melody of their songs, the hallowed graves of American soldiers are everywhere revered and honored.

The famous charge of General John C. Fremont's Body Guard, under the leadership of Colonel Zagonyi at Springfield, Mo., October 25, 1861, is referred to by some writers as being almost equal to the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. The guard engaged in the famous charge numbered but a hundred and sixty men, while the rebel force was over three thousand. The dash, daring and bravery of the guard is pointed to with pride by every American patriot. The loss of the guard was fifty-three out of one hundred and forty-eight men actually engaged in the charge. The rebel loss, was very great, but the number was never definitely ascertained. The march of the guard has been referred to as follows: “With lips compressed, firmly clenching their sword-hilts, with quick tramp of hoof and clang of steel, honor leading and glory awaiting them, the young soldiers flew forward, each brave

rider and each strange steed members of one huge creation, enormous, terrible, irresistible."

" 'Twere worth ten years of peaceful life,
One glance at their array."

SENECA COUNTY IN THE WARS.

(By Captain Frank R. Stewart.)

A history of Seneca county would be incomplete that did not take cognizance of the loyalty and patriotism of its citizens. Since the organization of Seneca county in 1820, the nation as well as the state and county have passed through military conflicts, both at home and abroad, some of which have taxed to the utmost the loyal and patriotic devotion of her people. In all these conflicts the people of Seneca county have ever been ready with their treasury and lives in the cause of liberty, of justice and the relief of the oppressed.

Seneca county came into the sisterhood of counties too late to participate in the Indian wars of the northwest, or in the war with Great Britain in 1812 to 1814. And yet the early settlers who afterward were instrumental in organizing the county were active participants in both of these wars. The first call to arms, after the organization of Seneca county, was in the Mexican war in 1846-1848.

The majority of the people of Ohio were opposed to the course of the government in inaugurating and carrying out the measures which precipitated the Mexican war. The vexed question of slavery entered very largely into the action of the government. Iowa and Florida—the one a free and the other a slave state—had just been admitted into the Union, Florida in March, 1845, and Iowa in December, 1846. The balance of power which the two sections of the country watched with jealous eyes was thought to be nicely adjusted. If admitted to the Union Texas would become a slave state, by far the largest in the Union and capable of being subdivided into two or three slave states, thus giving increased power to the pro-slavery party. The Whig party in the northern and western states held that a war to annex Texas would be a war for the extension of slavery. The feeling of this party was eloquently voiced by Ohio's Senator, Thomas Corwin.

However, when the fiat of the nation was known, the state of Ohio was not behind others in cheerful compliance with war's necessities. And in proportion to her population Seneca sent its full share of volunteers. From Monterey to Chapultepec they

shared in that singularly brilliant record, where not one defeat for the American arms was chronicled, and where the victories were always against odds, a record unparalleled in the history of wars. It is a matter of regret that sixty-two years have elapsed since that memorable epoch without any executive or legislative action being taken to gather a record of either of the company or individual service of these soldiers.

The fears of the majority of the northern people regarding the annexation of additional slave territory were justified by the intolerant attitude of the pro-slavery people of the southern states. The admission of Texas to the Union lent new impetus to their zeal for the extension of slavery and led to an uncompromising contest through all political and legislative avenues of the nation for the admission of slavery into the new states of Kansas and Nebraska, when these territories applied for statehood in the Union.

It would be impossible to embody in the history of Seneca county anything approaching a detailed account of the bitter controversy between the two great political parties of the nation, which led up to the pro-slavery element of the Democratic party making the election of Abraham Lincoln in the fall of 1860, the occasion, not the cause, of the attempted secession of the slave states of the south. While the sectional feeling, both north and south, had been running at high tension during the fall and early winter of 1860, no one, except the most radical leaders of the south, had any conception of the magnitude to which the secession sentiment of the south would grow. The John Brown raid, with his execution on the gallows and the firing on Fort Sumter, like a volcanic shock, startled the nation from ocean to ocean, and awoke the people to the danger of the storm clouds which had been gathering around the national horizon. Everybody realized that war was on. The time had now arrived when the great issues, which had been under discussion and which had created such intense excitement in the political arena, had passed the point of national debate and must now be settled, not in the halls of congress, but by the stern arbiter of arms.

The whole nation was aroused as never before in the history of any people. Great men, leaders of the various political parties, heretofore had differed in their opinions in their interpretation of the constitution. Their opinions now began to crystalize. The time had now arrived when the question whether the institution of slavery was or was not to become a National Institution, could no longer remain as a matter of painful controversy. Whether the constitution adopted by our forefathers was a mere compact—a plastic league, or a permanent union of states—one and indivisible, was now to be determined by the oblation of blood. Every intelligent man and woman in the United States is more or less familiar with

the history of the fearful struggle that followed. Very few realized at the beginning of the struggle the magnitude of the conflict. No one then believed that for four long years the whole continent would resound to the tread of mobilized armies; that devastation and death would reign from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A few realized that the nation was now about to pay the penalty of violated moral laws with the best blood of the land.

When the first call for seventy-five thousand volunteers was issued by President Lincoln the unanimity of the response was marvelous. From every village and cottage home; from every hillside and farm the tender loyal youths of the north impelled by a spontaneous patriotic impulse hurried to the nation's rescue. More than double the number asked for and offered their services to the government. Seneca county was not a whit behind the most enthusiastic in her willingness to contribute to the preservation of the Union and the integrity of the flag. In harmony with the call of the president Governor Dennison issued a call, on April 15, 1861, for volunteers to fill Ohio's quota of the seventy-five thousand. On the 19th, four days after the call of Governor Dennison, the organization of a military company was commenced at Fostoria by B. L. Caples, an old state militia general.

Frederick Werner, a young German tailor, has the honor of being the first man enrolled, a distinction and an honor of which he is justly proud.

After serving his three months' enlistment, Comrade Werner re-enlisted in the Forty-ninth Ohio for three years in the initial organization of that regiment. He was severely wounded in the battle of Stone River December 31, 1862. Although badly crippled and a great sufferer during all these years, he still takes an active and intelligent interest, not only in the history of the rebellion, but in the marvelous development of the nation, as the result of the triumphs of the Union armies.

This first company raised in Seneca county was composed entirely of the boys of Fostoria and the immediate vicinity, with Dr. A. M. Blackman as captain; M. H. Chance, first lieutenant and Jonas Foster, second lieutenant, and, with one hundred enlisted men, was assigned as Company H, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was organizing in Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, with Jesse S. Norton as colonel.

The military record of Company H, Twenty-first O. V. I., Seneca county's first contribution to the suppression of the rebellion, was a most creditable one serving through their three months enlistment along the Kanawha valley in West Virginia, under the command of General Cox. Seneca county furnished a few recruits to the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry which was also at Camp Taylor, with Herman G. Daprey as colonel. Among these was

Thomas J. West from near Melmore, who, after serving four years entered the medical profession and became one of Tiffin's leading physicians, and throughout his whole life, an active worker in the Republican party and an aggressive worker for the uplift of mankind.

It soon became apparent to the general government that the rebellion had assumed such gigantic proportions that it could not be suppressed in three months' time, neither with a small army of seventy-five thousand soldiers. In July a call was issued for three hundred thousand volunteers for three years' enlistment. The response to this call was equally prompt and spontaneous as the first, and again Seneca county proved her loyalty to the Union. Among the first to respond to the call for three year volunteers was Ohio's Silver Tongue Orator, William Harvey Gibson. He applied to Governor Dennison for a commission to raise a regiment and at once set to work in securing the enlistment of men. On the 25th day of July, 1861, he had a large poster printed for recruiting purposes. This poster was so unique in style and so characteristic of General Gibson that we print it as a part of the history of Seneca county.

“TO ARMS, TO ARMS.

“RALLY TO OUR FLAG. RUSH TO THE FIELD.

“Are we cowards that we must yield to traitors? Are we worthy sons of heroic sires? Come one, come all. Let us march as our forefathers marched, to defend the only Democratic Republic on earth.

“Impelled by the events of the past week, and assured from Washington that a regiment will be accepted, if enrolled and tendered, I have resolved, to organize The Buckeye Guards in northern Ohio.

“Let us, as patriotic citizens of adjoining counties, form a regiment that shall be an honor to the state, the exploits of which, in defense of constitutional liberty, shall be recounted with pride by ourselves and our children. The command of the heroic Steadman was organized in this way, and now at the close of three months' service, they return crowned with glory, to receive the homage of a grateful country.

(Then follows instructions concerning enlistment)

“July 25, 1861.

W. H. GIBSON.”

The regiment was accepted by telegram from the war department at Washington on July 30, 1861. Headquarters were established on the old fair grounds just north of Tiffin, and named Camp Noble, in honor of Warren P. Noble, who at that time was the con-

gressional representative of this district. Four companies, B, E, H, and K, were recruited in Seneca county:—Company B, at Tiffin, and officered by Captain Benjamin S. Porter, First Lieutenant John E. McCormack, Second Lieutenant Moses Abbott; companies E and H, at Fostoria, with Captain Wm. Calihan, First Lieutenant Jonas Foster, Second Lieutenant William Martin; Company E, Captain Orrin B. Hays, First Lieutenant Hiram Chance, Second Lieutenant Jehu L. Hollopeter, Company H. Company K was recruited in and around Fostoria, Tiffin and Green Springs, and officered by Captain James M. Patterson of Tiffin, First Lieutenant William C. Turner of Fostoria, and Second Lieutenant John C. Smith, of Green Springs.

The Forty-ninth Regiment was mustered into the United States service on the 15th day of August, 1861, with the following complement of regimental officers and staff; Colonel, William H. Gibson; lieutenant colonel, A. M. Blackman; major, Levi Drake; adjutant, Charles A. Norton; quartermaster, H. A. Spayth; surgeon, Dr. R. W. Shrift; assistant surgeon, Dr. Wm. H. Park; chaplain, Rev. E. H. Bush; sutler, Steven Dorsey.

The ten companies were officered; Company A, Captain A. Langworthy, Lieutenants S. F. Gray and James W. Davidson; Company B, Captain B. S. Porter, Lieutenants J. E. McCormack and Moses Abbott; Company C, Captain Amos Keller, Lieutenants A. H. Keller and A. B. Charlton; Company D, Captain George W. Culver, Lieutenant Jacob Mosier and John Greer; Company E, Captain William Calihan, Lieutenants Jonas Foster and William Martin; Company F, Captain Joseph R. Bartlett, Lieutenants M. C. Tylor and Timothy Wilcox; Company G, Captain Luther M. Strong, Lieutenants Daniel Hartsock and Samuel M. Harper; Company H, Captain Orrin B. Hays, Lieutenants Hiram Chance and Jehu L. Hollopeter; Company I, Captain George E. Lovejoy, Lieutenants L. M. Moe and Alonzo I. Prentice; Company K, Captain James M. Patterson, Lieutenants Wm. Turner and John C. Smith.

The regiment did not receive uniforms until September 8th and on the morning of September 10, broke camp and boarded the cars for Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, where a full equipment of arms and amunition were issued.

After a short stay of about two weeks in Camp Dennison, the Forty-ninth was ordered to report without delay to Major Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, at Louisville, Kentucky.

No volunteer organization raised in Seneca county during the Civil war attracted so much attention, or whose military history was so closely watched by all the people as was the membership of the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This is not surprising when we remember that the Forty-ninth entered the service with ten hundred and thirty-eight men, and about two-fifths of them

were enlisted in Seneca. However, not all of those were Seneca county boys. A very large number of the membership of Companies H and E were Wood county boys, who enlisted at Fostoria.

The army record of the Forty-ninth Regiment is the strenuous but constantly victorious record of the Army of the Ohio and the Army of the Cumberland, in which it served from the beginning to the close of the war.

The Forty-ninth entered the service with thirty-eight commissioned officers and one thousand enlisted men. Five hundred and fifteen recruits were added to the regiment during its time of service, making a total enlistment of 1,553. The fatalities were unusually heavy. The fact that the regiment received eleven hundred and fifty-two gunshot wounds would indicate the character of its service. When the regiment was mustered out on the last day of 1865 only two of the original commissioned officers remained to be mustered out with the regiment. All of the other thirty-six had succumbed to the ravages of war. With two exceptions, all the commissioned officers in command at the muster-out had come up out of the ranks by real merit.

Four days after the Forty-ninth Regiment left Tiffin for the front, Governor Dennison gave authority to recruit a regiment of infantry to be designated the Fifty-seventh Regiment, with Hon. William Mungen of Findlay, as colonel, and to rendezvous at Camp Vance, Findlay, Hancock county. Recruiting for this regiment was commenced on the 16th of September and was pushed forward rapidly. Of this regiment, Company B was recruited in Hancock, Seneca and Wood counties, with Captain Philip Faulhaber as commandant. Company H was recruited from Hancock and Seneca. Like all patriotic products of Seneca county, those who served in the Fifty-seventh Regiment reflected credit on the county and community to which they belonged. In fact, the personnel of the volunteer soldiers of Seneca county differed but very little. They were all patriots, and if there was any difference in their heroic attainments, it was because of the difference in their opportunities and the manner in which they were disciplined and handled by their various commanders.

During October and November of the same year, Colonel Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont, recruited the Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment. This regiment was rendezvoused at Fremont and was composed very largely of volunteers from the counties of Sandusky, Erie and Wood. True to her patriotic impulses, the northwest townships of Seneca furnished a goodly number of volunteers to the Seventy-second. This regiment was admirably handled and disciplined by Colonel (later General) Buckland, and made an enviable record during its four years of active service.

The Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was composed of men from almost every section of the state, and yet Seneca county did not let even this regiment go to the front without contributing her full share to its ranks. Company G was recruited in and around Republic, with Captain Asa Way, Lieutenants Wesley Chamberlin and Benjamin W. Blandy as commissioned officers. The regiment was organized at Camp Chase near Columbus by Colonel James A. Jones, and had a long and varied experience of five years of active campaigning. First in West Virginia, then in the Shenandoah Valley under Generals Fremont and Sigel; thence in eastern Virginia under General Pope in the plains of Manassas, at Second Bull Run; thence with the Potomac Army in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; ending its services in South Carolina and being mustered out in June, 1866.

The Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was another regiment which made a heavy draft on the patriotic resources of Seneca county. This regiment was organized and rendezvoused at Norwalk, with Colonel John C. Lee, one of Tiffin's most prominent and worthy citizens, in command. Companies B, G and H were recruited very largely in Seneca county—Company B at Fostoria by Captain A. S. Bement, First Lieutenant William D. Sherwood and Second Lieutenant Franklin J. Souder. Several of the members of this company must be credited to Wood county, which never allowed any good thing to transpire without taking a hand in it.

Company G was recruited in the eastern and central part of the county by Captain Horace Robison. First Lieutenant Robert Bramley and Second Lieutenant Charles M. Stone. Company H was gathered largely from Scipio, Bloom and Reed townships, and officered by Captain James M. Stevens—afterward promoted to major and lieutenant colonel—and First Lieutenant Randolph Eastman. The Fifty-fifth commenced its organization at Norwalk on October 17, 1861, but because of delay in recruiting and obtaining clothing and equipment, was not ready for the field until January 25, 1862, when it left Norwalk for Grafton in western Virginia. In June, 1862, the regiment was brigaded with the Twenty-fifth, Seventy-third and Seventy-fifth Ohio regiments. From this time on, its history was the history of the Union armies of the Shenandoah and the Potomac, always reflecting credit on the county and state from which they enlisted.

The One Hundred and First regiment was one of the patriotic organizations which responded to their country's call in the dark days of 1862 when the national cause seemed to be drifting into final defeat. It was organized by one of Tiffin's noblest and best citizens, Colonel Leander Stem, who sacrificed his life on the altar of liberty, in the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, the second battle in which his regiment was engaged. The regiment was recruited from

the counties of Erie, Huron, Seneca, Crawford and Wyandotte. During its formation it rendezvoused at Monroeville during the month of August, 1862. Again Seneca county responded more liberally than any of the other four, contributing three of the ten companies which composed the regiment—Companies H, I and K. Company H was raised largely in Clinton, Scipio and Reed townships and officered by Captain Jesse Shriver, First Lieutenant Herbert G. Ogden and Second Lieutenant James I. Neff. Company I was recruited largely in Clinton, Pleasant and Adams townships, with Captain Newcomb M. Barnes, First Lieutenant Robert Lysle, Jr., and Second Lieutenant Henry A. Boggart.

Company K was recruited at Fostoria largely from Loudon, Jackson, Hopewell and Big Spring township, with a few from across the line in Wood county; Captain Montgomery Noble, First Lieutenant Milton N. Ebersole and Second Lieutenant Philip F. Cline, as its first commissioned officers. As soon as the organization was completed, the regiment was hurried by rail to Cincinnati, thence across the river to Covington, Kentucky, to assist in repelling a threatened raid by Kirby Smith. After lying in camp near Covington a couple of weeks the regiment was transferred by rail to Louisville, Kentucky, and there incorporated into General Buell's army, the Army of the Cumberland, and joined in its pursuit of Bragg. The One Hundred and First received its first baptism in blood at the battle of Perrysville, Kentucky, on the 8th of October, inside of forty days after leaving Monroeville, Ohio. Although practically without drill or discipline the regiment in this, its first encounter with the enemy, bore itself admirably. From this on until the close of the war its history was that of the Cumberland army.

During the month following the organization of the One Hundred and First, another Ohio regiment was organized and rendezvoused at Monroeville, which made a heavy draft on Seneca county for volunteers. The One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with Colonel William T. Wilson as commander, was organized and recruited at Monroeville during the month of September, 1862. Colonel Wilson had seen a year's active service as lieutenant colonel of the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Two companies, D and I, were recruited in Seneca county—Company D, at Tiffin, with Captain Frederick K. Shawhan, First Lieutenant Hugh L. McKey and Second Lieutenant Joshua Leonard, as its first commissioned officers; Company I, at Fostoria, and gathered very largely from Big Spring, Loudon and Jackson townships. Quite a number from this company were recruited in and around Attica, because this was the home of Second Lieutenant J. F. Schuyler. Captain Richard A. Kirkwood, First Lieutenant William H. Bender and Second Lieutenant Josephus F. Schuyler were

the first commissioned officers, with George D. Acker of Fostoria, as first sergeant.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third broke camp at Monroeville on the 16th day of October, 1862, and was transported by rail to Zanesville; thence by boat down the Muskingum river to Marietta; thence by rail to Clarksburg, Virginia, where it arrived on the 20th of October. The first year of service of this regiment was rather an unfortunate one. The regiment was well officered and composed of excellent men, but was unfortunate in the character of the service assigned them. During the winter of 1862-3 the regiment did service in West Virginia, operating along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, guarding it against the depredations of the guerrilla band of rebels under command of General Imboden. In January a small detachment of the One Hundred and Twenty-third was captured near Romney, together with an entire company of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio by the rebel cavalry. Early in March, 1863, the regiment was transferred to the Shenandoah valley, under the command of General Milroy, at Winchester. On the 13th of June, Lee with the whole of the rebel army on the raid, which resulted in the battle of Gettysburg, struck Winchester. General Milroy made the best possible defense with his comparatively small army; but after some severe fighting on the 13th and 14th, in which the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio lost in killed and wounded about 100 men, the Union forces were compelled to abandon the fort at Winchester and retreat northward. On the 15th the brigade to which the One Hundred and Twenty-third was attached, being surrounded by the enemy, was compelled to surrender. In this the whole of the One Hundred and Twenty-third, except Company D, fell into the hands of the rebels as prisoners of war. The enlisted men of the regiment were exchanged in a few months and were sent to the paroled camp at Annapolis, Maryland, and Camp Chase, Ohio. The commissioned officers were retained in Libby prison; and at Macon, Charleston and Columbia for about eleven months. From the latter place many of them made their escape. Among these was Lieutenant George D. Acher, of Fostoria. The scattered members of the regiment were reassembled and re-organized and did honorable service until mustered out in June, 1865.

A call was made by the War Department for ninety day volunteers to be used largely as guards along the lines of transportation and in garrisons, to the end that all well drilled and disciplined troops could be sent to the more immediate front; to the armies of General Grant, Army of the Potomac, and of General Sherman, before Chattanooga and in the Atlanta campaign. This call received a hearty response from the various Ohio National Guard organizations, which had been organizing and drilling during the winter of 1863-4.

Again Seneca county responded in the organization of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was composed of the Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio National Guard, of Seneca county, and the Forty-fourth Battalion of Ohio National Guard, Summit county. The consolidation was effected at Camp Taylor near Cleveland and commanded by Colonel John C. Lee of Tiffin, who had previously resigned as colonel of the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was mustered into service on the seventh day of May, and on the fourteenth left for Washington, D. C., where it arrived on the seventeenth. It took position in the defenses on the south side of the Potomac and during its one hundred days' service garrisoned Forts Smith, Strong, Bennet and Haggarty. The regiment was thoroughly drilled both in infantry and heavy artillery tactics. At the expiration of its term of enlistment the regiment received the thanks of President Lincoln for its efficient service. It was mustered out at Cleveland on the 27th of August, 1864.

In addition to the various company and regimental organizations for the suppression of the war of the Rebellion, as enumerated in this brief outline of the military history of Seneca county, a large number of the patriotic young men of our county enlisted in regiments raised in other parts of the state. Many of them were drawn thither because of former acquaintance and associations. These rendered just as valuable and honorable service as those belonging to Seneca county organizations.

It is impossible to give a detailed history of the military record of each organization, much less of each individual soldier. In fact, the unwritten history is the most graphic and intensely interesting history of the Civil war. It can be known only by those who participated in that gigantic fratricidal conflict for the preservation of the Union, which did more for the advancement of Christian civilization and the rights of man than any other war in the history of the world. The tidal wave of national patriotism and heroic loyalty reached its highest pinnacle in the rank and file of the Union army from 1861 to 1865, and no county in the state furnished more, or better soldiers in proportion to its population than our own Seneca.

The spirit of patriotism and love of liberty kindled by the Civil war and its beneficent results were wide spread and universal. All dependencies of the European nations caught the spirit of personal liberty and commenced a struggle for independence. And every patriot in America bade them God speed. None of those dependencies were so aggressive in their revolt against monarchical oppression as were the people of Cuba. The more they struggled for liberty, the more oppressive became the tyranny of Spain. In the midst of the efforts of President McKinley to use the friend-

ly influence of the United States government in an endeavor to ameliorate the unjust oppression of the Spanish government, the battle ship "Maine" was blown up while lying at anchor in Havana harbor. This so intensified public indignation that all negotiations for a peaceful settlement were closed and war was declared. Every intelligent American citizen knows the result—the capture of Manila and the destruction of the Spanish Fleet by Commodores Dewey and Schley—the call of President McKinley for volunteers re-awakened the military and patriotic spirit of the whole nation. From ocean to ocean and from the lakes in the north to the Gulf of Mexico, those who loved humanity and who had at heart the honor of the nation sprang to arms. The Blue and the Gray moved by a common impulse clasped hands in a common cause, while the nations of the old world stood in awe at the spectacle of a great people rising in their might, not for greed, not for conquest, but to relieve the oppressed, to lift up the fallen, to feed the hungry and to give to a people who had earned it the right to free government.

Again Seneca county showed her intense patriotism and loyalty by a prompt response to the president's call for volunteers. Unlike the unprepared conditions which prevailed in 1861, the state of Ohio had been for twenty-five years training under the cognomen of the Ohio National Guard, the nucleus of an army back in the seventies; a regiment of National Guard was organized by Colonel G. Nubern. One company (D) of this regiment was recruited in Fostoria. This company was commanded in succession by Captains J. J. Worman, F. R. Stewart, A. M. Dildine, William O. Bulger, J. M. Kreiger and F. P. Culp. When first organized, Company D was composed very largely, fully one-third, of men who had seen service in the Civil war. During the intervening years from its organization until the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, in 1898, the personnel of the rank and file, as well as of the officers, was materially changed. But the company continued to become more thoroughly disciplined and better drilled. When the Spanish-American war broke out, in the spring of 1898, Company D was commanded by Captain F. P. Culp, First Lieutenant William D. Andes and Second Lieutenant G. W. Cunningham. The rank and file was composed of young men, many of them belonging to our best families. Like Company D, the whole regiment had changed just as radically in its personnel. The headquarters was still at Toledo, with the following officers in command: Colonel, William D. McMaken; lieutenant colonel, William O. Brady (formerly captain of Company C); majors, Sansford B. Stanbery, George P. Barker and William E. Gillett; major and surgeon, Dr. Park L. Myers (a former Fostoria boy); adjutant captain, William H. Parker; quartermaster captain, Eugene E.

Newman; captain and assistant surgeon. Dr. John D. Howe; chaplain, Rev. Thomas J. Harbaugh. This regiment was mustered into the United States service as the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Camp Bushnell, Columbus, on the 12th day of May, 1898, and left Camp Bushnell for Chickamauga Park, Georgia, on the 17th of May. Here in company with many other regiments from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, several months were spent in brigade and division organization, and in more thorough drill and discipline preparatory to active field operations. The history of the Sixth Regiment, and Company D in which we are particularly interested, was a very creditable one. It was one of the more fortunate regiments. Its active operations were in Cuba and not in the far distant island. In January, 1899, the Sixth Regiment was sent to Cienfuegos, island of Cuba, where it did garrison and general guard duty until April 22nd, when it embarked on board the U. S. Transport "Sedgwick" and sailed for the United States, landing at Savannah, Georgia, April 25, and thence going to Augusta, Georgia, where the regiment was mustered out, May 24, 1899, and reached Fostoria and Toledo two days later.

Fostoria and the western end of Seneca county were not alone in responding to the call for volunteers for service in the Spanish-American army. Tiffin and the central part of the county responded with the same spirit of loyal patriotism. On the 24th day of June, 1892, a company of Ohio National Guard Infantry was organized at Tiffin, with Captain Roscoe L. Carle in command, and Robert W. Lysle, Jr., and Newton W. Brown as first and second lieutenants, respectively. The company was mustered into the state service as Company E, Second Regiment Ohio National Guard. It was called into active service to assist in quelling the riot at Wheeling Creek for twelve days in 1894, and for four days' service at Tiffin, in 1895.

The opening of the Spanish-American war found Company E, Second Regiment, with Captain Lorenzo D. Gassen, First Lieutenant Joseph B. Sohn and Second Lieutenant Frank J. Dildine in command of Company E.

With the same patriotic enthusiasm which has always made the United States volunteers the best soldiers in the world, Company E, with the whole Second Regiment, was mustered into the United States service at Columbus, on May 10, 1898. Company E, with its regiment, remained in rendezvous at Camp Bushnell, Columbus, until May 18th, when it was ordered to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, where it remained in drill and discipline until August 28th, when it was transferred to Knoxville, Tennessee, and thence on the 15th of November, to Macon, Georgia.

The Second Regiment was not favored with active service in

foreign lands, but had several months of thorough drill and discipline; and was mustered out at Macon, on February 10, 1899.

After their return both the Second and Sixth Regiments were re-organized, and Company D, of Fostoria, is, if possible, more thoroughly drilled and disciplined than ever before. Company E, of the second, with headquarters at Tiffin, is as ready for active service as when it entered the Spanish-American war. In addition to those of Companies D and E, quite a number of young men from Seneca county volunteered and did service during the Spanish-American war, in regiments organized entirely outside of the county.

As much as we would like to give a more specific and extended individual history of the military service of the volunteers of Seneca county, both in the war of the Rebellion and the Spanish-American war, it would be impossible to do so in a general history of this kind because of want of space. They all did valiant service for their country and reflected credit on the United States volunteer soldier.

CHAPTER X

ANTI-BRITISH AND INDIAN CAMPAIGNS

THE COLONEL CRAWFORD EXPEDITION—CAUSES OF THE WAR OF 1812—BATTLE OF THE RIVER RAISIN—MASSACRE OF THE RIVER RAISIN—HAS THE “LOST GRAVE-YARD” BEEN FOUND?—OLD FORT SENECA—LATE VISIT TO SITE OF FORT—HARRISON AT FORT SENECA—DETAILS OF CROGHAN’S HEROISM—OLD FORT BALL AND SETTLERS.

As stated in the preceding chapter by Captain Frank R. Stewart, although Seneca county did not participate in any of the campaigns against the British and their Indian allies as a civil organization, not a few of its early settlers participated in the war of 1812-4. The reader will also see by a perusal of the following articles that even earlier expeditions against these forces have a bearing upon the pioneer history and the pioneers of this section of the state.

No incident in Ohio’s history has attracted more widespread attention than the Crawford campaign of 1782 against the Sandusky Indians. Yet, only recently have the real causes that led to it been carefully studied and deserved credit given to the heroic patriots who unselfishly ventured life and property therein. Undeservedly it has been characterized as a band of marauding butchers whose sole intent was to put to death the remnant of the Moravian Indians, and represented as supplemental in purpose to the Gnadenhutzen massacre of March 8, 1782, when ninety-six Indians, said to be inoffensive, were ruthlessly put to death.

To correctly understand the causes that led to this memorable expedition we should keep in mind a few historical facts which will here be briefly noted. England was the actual enemy at war with America; the Indians were employed as her allies. The Revolutionary war had waned in the east on account of the capture of Cornwallis and his army at Yorktown, October 19, 1781. No treaty of peace had been made and the bitter feeling of the English and their tory constituency of the west had increased rather than diminished. By the aid of the most atrocious and unscrupulous agents ever employed by a civilized government, England had hired the western Indians to perform deeds of extreme cruelty. She

paid the savages to kill and scalp American settlers, to burn their buildings and destroy their crops. In addition to this she promised that the Indians should have the region north of the Ohio as a perpetual hunting ground. A few English officers may have mildly reprimanded the Indians because of shameful deeds, but the authorities never broke with them nor withheld the reward. In proof of this culpable conduct on the part of Britain many facts can be cited. For example the Indian chief Brant was dressed in the uniform of a British captain at Cherry Vale on December 10, 1778, where fifty men, women and children were murdered in cold blood. English officers were present during the awful carnage of Wyoming valley, and saw the helpless and innocent white people slain, and pretended they could not control the Indians, yet they never severed their relations with them, but tried to justify themselves by exaggerated accounts of American retaliation. In the summer of 1781 Colonel Luchry and a party of forty men were butchered near the mouth of the Little Miami after they had surrendered and protection promised. Girty, McKee and Elliott, ingrate and renegade white men were employed agents of England, and the two latter wore the British uniforms of captains in the battle of Sandusky Plains and witnessed the torture of Crawford without making remonstrance. Guns and ammunition were furnished the savages by Britain and her coat-of-arms was etched on their powder horns. It may seem out of place in these days when England is making a loud boast of love and friendship for America, but nevertheless it is an undeniable fact that the basest deeds and most cruel brutalities that stain the annals of border warfare are directly chargeable to English influence.

The Crawford campaign was forced on the country by the oft-repeated excursions of these British hirelings and their numerous deeds of murderous cruelty. Six hundred miles of our western frontier had been mercilessly harrassed until there was scarcely a mile but had witnessed scenes of savage murder and bloodshed. It blazed with midnight fire and was red with innocent blood. Painted Indians with scores of scalps dangling from their belts boasted to British agents of their horrid work and received pay for these evidences of inhuman crime. These barbarous marauding parties continued to ransack the settlements, and commit these deeds of butchery until a spirit of just revenge swelled the bosoms of our pioneer fathers and Gnadenhutzen was one of the results. They had suffered under the lash of constant fear until human forbearance could endure no longer and all feeling of compassion for an Indian was driven from their breasts.

Heartrending tales and pitiful appeals for protection were daily poured into the ears of General Irvine then in command of the American forces west of the Alleghenies with headquarters

at Pittsburg. Something must be done to protect the settlers or give up the Ohio valley. The center from which these Indian forays came was the Sandusky Plains. From this quarter scores of marauding parties were sent to all parts of the frontier. It was a strategic point for the allies of Great Britain. The English headquarters were at Detroit and from thence arms and other war supplies were sent down the lakes and up the Sandusky river to the head of canoe navigation where the portage to the head waters of the Scioto river was only a few miles and thus they could reach all parts of the west and southwest. Many were the visits of warriors from the west to this place to obtain supplies. It was thought by Irvine and his advisers that an effective blow struck here defeating the Indians and destroying their villages would give the settlers rest and might result in a treaty of peace with them which would stop their excursions until a treaty with Great Britain should be effected. The plan was based on the hope of taking the Indians by surprise. It was laid before General Washington and received his approval. The continental troops at Fort Pitt were only sufficient for defense, and the enterprise was too dangerous for militia. Therefore General Irvine issued a call for volunteer horsemen. Each man was to furnish his own horse and thirty days' provisions. Mingo Bottom was fixed upon as the place and May 20, 1782, as the time of rendezvous. Volunteering progressed rapidly. Men who did not own a horse and equipage were furnished the same by others who could not go. The troops were to be permitted to elect all their own officers, but General Irvine was not slow to make it known that he desired that Colonel William Crawford should be chosen leader.

Colonel Crawford did not fully endorse the plan of the campaign. He objected on the ground that they could not reap the full benefit of victory should they win. His own plan outlined three years before was to build a line of forts as they advanced and garrison and provision these that in case of defeat in open fight they would have a rallying point, and thus hold every inch of ground they won. This plan was afterward adopted, in the main, by Wayne, in his advance northward from Cincinnati. An Indian town had no essential value, the houses being made of bark and hence it would work no great discomforts to them if a few villages were destroyed. Crawford hesitated about volunteering until his son John, nephew William (son of Valentine Crawford) and son-in-law William Harrison, had enlisted and they finally persuaded him to do the same.

The volunteers began to gather on the 20th and proceeded to organize under the county marshals, Crawford going by the way of Pittsburg, reached the rendezvous on the 22nd, was elected chief in command the 24th, and Colonel Williamson was made field

major, and second in command. Thomas Gaddis, John McClelland, — Brickston were elected field majors and Daniel Leet, brigadier major. General Irvine sent Lieutenant Rose of the continentals to be aide de camp to the commander, and Dr. Knight to be surgeon. John Slover, Jonathan Zane and John Nichols were chosen guides. Among the troops were many experienced scouts and Indian hunters of whom Wetzel, Brady, Ross, Pentecost and the two Poes. Every man understood the desperate character of the enterprise. Crawford had made his will and bade his family an affectionate farewell before leaving. Touching scenes were witnessed as these brave men left to defend home and loved ones, there were streaming eyes, prolonged hand shakes, and good bye kisses as there would be now should the hope of the home go off to war.

The troop consisting of 480 well mounted men left Mingo Bottom the 25th of May, entering a great forest with scarcely a stick amiss (but we will speak of the places as now named to make the line of march understood.) The night of the 29th they camped at Shoenbrun, Tuscarawas County, the 30th at Butler Spring in Holmes county, the 31st at Newkirk Spring within Wayne county, north of Lake Odell. In Richland county they slaked their thirst at a spring now in Mansfield and camped at Spring Mills the night of the 1st of June. The night of the 2nd they camped by the Sandusky at a spring near Leesville. The 3rd they emerged from the tall forests into the open plain, about 9 o'clock and spent the night near the Little Sandusky. The 4th they cautiously advanced to the place of destination, a Wyandotte town in Crane township of Wyandotte county. It was vacant and showed evidences of having been deserted for weeks. Here was general disappointment. The expedition could not be a surprise. A council decided to march to the lower villages. An hour later the men complained that they only had provisions in reserve for five days more. Guide Zane boldly advised retreat and it is said Crawford endorsed his counsel. But brave men, volunteers conducting a campaign at their own expense could not bear the thought of returning home without seeing the enemy and doing something in defense of their loved ones. They compromised by agreeing to go forward the remainder of that afternoon but no longer. Soon the scouts came back with word that they had seen Indians. Quickly the little army was alert and eager for the conflict. The Indians were seen hastening into a grove on a rising knoll, since called Battle Island. Crawford discerning the advantage of this position ordered part of the men to dismount and advance rapidly. This prompt action secured them an advantageous position which probably saved the army from being overwhelmed. Then followed a sharp battle in which 500 Delawares, 600 Wyandottes and Lake Indians, aided by

two companies of British from Ft. Sandusky, fought for three hours to retake the lost position and at sunset withdrew defeated. The morning of the 5th the enemy were shy of the fatal rifles of Crawford's men. When pressed they would shrink back and conceal themselves in the tall prairie grass. The army was weary from a long forced march, some were sick, nineteen wounded were to be cared for, and the day was hot and sultry. But the men were full of confidence, and orders were cheerfully obeyed. About 3 o'clock affairs took a serious change. A large body of Shawnees joined the enemy, and additional Lake Indians were seen coming from the north. Then to the consternation of the volunteers a large body of well trained cavalry came galloping into view. Quickly the word flew from lip to lip that they were Butler's Rangers from Detroit. Indians and British were arriving every hour. A council was held and it is said that even then some daring propositions were made, but they decided to retreat over the route they had come as soon as darkness should favor. Major McClelland was to have charge of the front, the wounded were to be kept in the center, and Williamson and Leet were to keep back the enemy in the rear. It was 9 o'clock before they were ready to start. The enemy had anticipated their purpose and began a fierce attack in front. Major McClelland was fatally wounded and had to be left on the field. The rear was sharply assaulted. Major Leet with ninety men charged the enemy and broke through their ranks and threw them into confusion, but kept on to the west for an hour and then turned sharply to the south and passed through the northeast corner of Marion county, struck the Owl creek and Vernon river trail to Coshocton and then over the route of Bougart to Mingo Bottom. Leet's bold move must have confused the enemy for it seems, according to all accounts, there was no systematic attack on the rear of the main body until long after daylight of the sixth. Crawford, not knowing that McClelland had fallen, complained of undue haste and neglect of the wounded. Then missing his son, son-in-law, nephew and Lieutenant Rose, he rode toward the rear, loudly calling their names and was seen no more by the army.

The main body, much confused by the attack of the Delawares and Shawnees in their front and by some of the companies becoming entangled in a marsh where a good many horses were lost, reached the deserted village of the Wyandottes about daylight of the 6th. Here a halt was called, and scattered companies came in until they numbered nearly 300. Crawford was missed and Col. Williamson assumed command and assisted by Lieutenant Rose soon brought order out of chaos and the retreat continued. Toward the middle of the forenoon the British Light horse and mounted Indians began to make their appearance and annoy the rear and

flanks by making bold rushes, each time growing more irritating. Near where a small stream enters the Whetstone, Williamson hastily drew up a part of his men, resolved to teach the enemy a lesson and if possible put a stop to these harrassing dashes. The enemy came on as if expecting to annihilate their foe when they were met with such a deadly fire from the ambushed Americans that many a trooper fell to the earth and the others got out of range as soon as possible. It was soon over, but they were so severely punished that they did not attempt another attack on the rear, but contented themselves with firing at long range and picking up stragglers. This has been called the Battle of the Olentangy and deserves much more notice than I have time to give it. The troop went into camp at the Leesville Spring and during the night were not disturbed. Early the morning of the seventh of June they were in the saddle. The enemy made their appearance and fired a few shots from a safe distance, the last shot was not far west of where Crestline now stands and then they abandoned the pursuit. No stop was made at Spring Mills unless it was to slake the thirst and fill their canteens, but they passed on to the spring now in the city of Mansfield and ate their scant lunch. That was 123 years ago today. Let our imagination remove this city with its business blocks, busy shops and lovely homes for a few minutes, that we may reclothe this hill with its primitive forest of magnificent arches, whispering leaves, and sublime silence and watch this tired little army come in and see the weary men fling themselves from the saddles, quench their thirst from these springs, give drink to their horses, eat a hurried meal, remount and hasten on.

The night of the seventh the front camped by the Rainey or Newkirk spring while the rear stopped at a spring above Long Lake. Two men died in the camp of the rear guard. They were buried in one grave and a log heap was burned over them to keep the Indians from finding the grave and scalping the dead. The enemy did not molest them in this camp, which was not broken until noon of the eighth. From here forward discipline was relaxed and by easy marches they reached Mingo Bottom, on the thirteenth. Leet and his company had just arrived a few others who had outran the main body were also there. On the fourteenth 380 men were discharged, others came straggling home until the total loss of men did not exceed 70. The state of Pennsylvania afterward paid the men and settled their losses. It is much to be regretted that no complete roster of this gallant troop has ever been found.

Captain William Caldwell was in command of the British and Indians. He was wounded shortly after the retreat commenced and Lieutenant John Turney succeeded to the command. Caldwell in his report now on file with the English archives of the war says:

"Our losses are very inconsiderable. One ranger killed, myself and two wounded; LeVellier, the interpreter killed; four Indians killed and eight wounded. * * * The enemy were totally demoralized." Survivors of Crawford's army, neighbors of the writer's mother, gave quite a different account of the British-Indian losses. They never admitted that the Americans were whipped by the Indians but it was the presence of British cavalry and the rumor of artillery that induced them to retreat. The fact that about 300 retreated in one body and 90 in another is evidence that they were not totally demoralized. The confusion of the enemy must have been equal to that of the Americans or they would have fallen on the flank and rear and totally destroyed the army. America had no more accurate marksmen than were in this troop, men accustomed to Indian fighting, and who took deliberate aim before pulling the trigger. It is not probable, nor believable, that the foe tried for three hours to retake the lost position of Battle Island and only lost four killed and eight wounded. Leet's descendants claimed there were 15 dead Indians left when they were run out of the grove and others dead or wounded were being carried out by their comrades.

The Allison, intimate friends of Colonel Crawford, claim that Pipe, in a fiery speech just prior to the burning of Crawford, stirred the Indian blood by saying, "The blood of a hundred of our brothers slain in battle calls for vengeance." Many are the tales of how saddles were emptied by the fatal volley fired at the Rangers and Indians near the Olentangy. One thing is true, the Rangers never after came near enough to receive another such volley. We have a right to be proud of the fact that the retreat was skillfully and successfully conducted and the battle against large odds no disgrace to the splendid reputation of the American volunteer.

Why did the expedition fail to accomplish expected results? Well, some things must be charged to the unavoidable. Our government at that time strained by the cost of the Revolutionary war felt poor to send out an expensive expedition of regular troops who could conquer and hold every foot as they advanced. General Irvine was forced to yield to the demands for protection and was therefore compelled to resort to a cheap expedition the cost of which was first borne by the volunteers and their friends. Congress made up at that time of eastern men evidently did not comprehend the situation in the west, and even General Washington does not seem to have fully apprehended the gigantic effort England was making to sneak into our national backdoor until the St. Clair defeat of 1791 gave him a shock that opened his eyes. The fatal mistake of the Crawford campaign was to suppose that they could surprise the British Indians. No sooner had Irvine given the order to raise and equip an army than Tories acting as British

spies carried the news to Indian runners, stationed along the border, who hastened with all speed to Detroit and informed De Peyster, who really had as much time to get his men on the field as had Irvine. Every Indian town was speedily alarmed and the haughty warriors painted and plumed themselves and hurried to their rendezvous; and, confident of their numbers, were just as impatient for the conflict as were the whites. The little army was watched from the moment it left Mingo Bottom, to the hour of battle. No sooner was the camp vacated each morning than cunning Indian spies slipped in to hunt for any scrap of evidence of the intentions of the volunteers and carried it to headquarters. Crawford, careful to guard against surprise or ambuscade, rushed on to his fate, not knowing that he must fight a combined army of English and Indians. Irvine naturally shielded his own reputation in this matter by saying his orders were not exactly obeyed, yet no great blame can be charged against him, hence we come back to the conclusion, the disaster was unavoidable.

Colonel Crawford vainly searching for his missing relatives, met Dr. Knight and begged him to go with him. They fell in with Captain Biggs and Lieutenant Ashley (the latter wounded) and four others. Before they were aware of it they were isolated from the troops. Recognizing the folly of following in the wake of the army they journeyed north about an hour and then turned due east. Crawford's exhausted horse had to be left and part on foot and part on horseback they kept on until about noon of the seventh. Butterfield says they bore to the southeast and struck the trail of the main army near Leesville and soon after walked into an ambuscade of Delaware Indians. Knight and the others prepared to fight. Crawford persuaded them to surrender. He had good reason to think they would be turned over to the British as prisoners of war because of the presence of English troops during the battle. They were taken to the Delaware camp where were nine other prisoners. From this camp they were all taken to a camp near Upper Sandusky, the village of the Half King. From here Crawford was taken to the village where he had an interview with Simon Girty, who promised to exert his influence to save his life, with probably no intention of doing it. Crawford was carefully kept out of sight of the Half King and returned to the Delaware camp. A day or two later Pipe and Wigeund, Delaware chiefs of fame, came in. Crawford had seen these men before and they professed great pleasure at meeting him. They may have been glad but it was not the joy of friendship but that of the tiger waiting to consume his prey. Pipe, with his own hand, painted Crawford, Knight and the others black, and started them toward the Wyandotte village but soon the course was changed in the direction of the Delaware village on the Little Tymochtee.

During the journey four of the prisoners were tomahawked by the warriors. At the village all the prisoners were made to sit on the ground and squaws and boys sunk their tomahawks into the brains of five and tore the scalps from their heads, leaving Crawford and Knight for another occasion. A brutal squaw cut off the head of John McKinley and it was tossed against the prisoners and kicked about on the ground.

It was here Crawford and Knight gave up all hope of life. After an hour of this grewsome entertainment they were commanded to get up and move on. It was then about 1 o'clock of the 11th of June. In a short time they met Simon Girty and Elliott (and some say McKee). Girty spoke to Crawford, but made no effort to save his life. As they neared the Big Tymochtee every Indian boy and squaw they met struck the captives in the face with their fist or a stick. At last they came to the stream near which was a fire and a stake about 15 feet high set in the ground. On the opposite side was a low knoll with a grove of trees on it. A company of thirty or forty warriors and about sixty squaws and boys were gathered about the fire. Crawford was now stripped naked and ordered to sit down. His hands were tied behind him and a rope passed between them and tried to the stake allowing length sufficient to walk about twice around the stake and to lie down. Crawford asked Girty if they intended to burn him and the white savage answered yes. He replied that he would try to endure it like a man. At this point Chief Pipe made a speech at the conclusion of which the Indians all set up a yell and the warriors grasped their guns and shot Crawford's body full of burnt powder from heels to neck. They crowded around him and when they drew away blood was trickling down his neck and shoulders as if his ears had been cut off. The fire was made about twelve feet from the stake and consisted of hickory poles ten or twelve feet long, so laid on as to burn off in the middle leaving each end a firebrand. Three or four Indians at a time would each take up a pole and press the fiery end against the naked body of their victim, then others with fresh brands, would take their places. No matter which way he turned he was met and poked with the blazing fagots, thus slowly roasting the flesh until in places it fell from the bones and the air was made foul with the stench. After enduring this awful torture without uttering a word or making an outcry the suffering man delirious with pain turned to Girty and begged him to shoot him. At first this inhuman ingrate made no reply, but to the second urgent appeal he answered: "I have no gun," and turning to a red savage he made some sneering remark and laughed as if the painful scene greatly delighted him. Crawford was walking on a bed of hot coals and his smoking feet were burned to a crisp. At last he grew faint and fell on his face.

Immediately a savage tore the scalp from his head and a hideous old squaw scooped a wooden shovel-full of hot coals and poured them on his head and back. He struggled to his feet and for a few moments longer staggered back and forth calling on God to have mercy on his soul and to take care of his family. He then fell to rise no more and pitying angels threw back the portals of death through which the spirit of this noble patriot and unselfish hero passed into the presence of a compassionate judge where he could bathe his released soul in the cooling River of Life. If vengeance can be a satisfaction to wicked hearts, surely British malignity and savage cruelty could rejoice together over a scene like this. Let the curtain drop. Though the thick mist of nearly a century and a quarter hides the awful scene, yet the yell of the savage and the laugh of the white demon still resound in our ears and disturbs our dreams of man's final brotherhood.

Crawford died like a hero. If, as has been said, the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church, then may we not say the blood of our martyred forefathers is the seed of ten thousand happy homes? Yea, more, the grandest free commonwealth on the face of earth. England thought to hold back this beautiful Ohio country as a herding place for tawny Indians, indolent savages. But thank God the power of liberty could not be staid by the hand of monarchy. The smoke of our blazing cabins and cherished martyrs cleared away and freedom's hand planted a constitutional government. O, England look, see the mighty tide of immigration rise above the Alleghenies and sweep with resistless flow across the hills and plains of Ohio, and behold the wilderness changed into blooming fields rich with the fruitage of faithful husbandry. In fifty years from the time you bought the scalps of our ancestors of the frontier, one million and a half of people had settled on the banks of the Ohio. But once again look, O ye lords of England! Today there are four and a quarter millions of people in this one state. Count the church steeples pointing toward the heaven of the God we worship; count the school houses of country and town with their thousands of well dressed girls and boys; count the villages and cities each a free republic; count the factories sending the smoke of industry high into the clouds; count the railways with their flying palaces; measure the wheat and the oil that are feeding and lighting all parts of the earth. Then fall on your knees, O ye lords of England, and thank the mighty God that you were not permitted in your years of despotism to retain a land like this to make it a habitation of cruel savages.

For years after the close of the Revolutionary war England was jealous of American prosperity; was haughty and insolent, and in certain cases refused to grant us the rights that were accorded to other governments by the law of nations. Great Britain

captured our vessels, searched our ships and impressed our seamen, and denied the right of sailors who were English born. There was no redress left but a resort to arms, and our nation bravely took up the gage of battle. Two years of active war on land and sea brought England to recognize our international rights. The courage and fighting qualities of American soldiers again commanded the respect and admiration of the world.

It was no ordinary military duty that devolved upon the soldiers of the war of 1812. They were surrounded with the most dire perils, and saw war in its most terrible aspects. They had to fight the British Red Coats and the savage red skins. Their bark was launched on the "Sea of Glory" when the storms were raging over its waters, and many of them fought with blood flowing from their wounds. Under such circumstances not only the highest qualities of the soldiers, but the nerve and energy and the patriotic spirit of the hero were indispensable to success. The American arms were covered with glory that was far-reaching in its influence and cast its patriotic inspiration not only over the battle fields of Mexico, but over those of the Civil war as well. And it seems not only meet and proper, but a patriotic duty that a society should be organized with the special object of caring for the graves of those heroes.

The several wars in which the United States has been engaged have tested American courage and tried American patriotism, and on the part of this country those conflicts were not fomented by passion, were not fostered by military ambition, but were waged for home rule, for constitutional government, for international rights, for the advancement of civilization and for the betterment of the people—objects and aims which are entitled to the highest commendation, and the graves of the soldiers who fought the battles of their country's wars should receive careful, loving care.

To understand the state of apprehension and the results which followed, let us briefly consider the condition of the country and the menacing attitude of Great Britain which culminated in the war of 1812.

For years previous to this period Great Britain had been impressing our seamen and trying to deprive American vessels of the rights of commerce upon the high seas and British ships of war had even been stationed before the principal harbors of the American coast to board and search our merchantmen departing from, or returning to the United States, and a number of our vessels had been captured and sent as prizes to British ports. From 1805 to 1811 over 900 American vessels, laden with valuable cargoes, had been captured by British cruisers, and hundreds of American citizens had been impressed into British service.

The contempt in which the British officers held the American

navy led to an action prior to the war. The frigate "President," commanded by Commodore Rogers, met a vessel one evening off the Virginia coast, which he hailed, but for an answer a shot was fired which struck the mainmast of the "President." The fire was instantly returned and was continued until Commodore Rogers ascertained his antagonist was disabled, whereupon he desisted. The vessel proved to be the British sloop-of-war "Little Belt," carrying eighteen guns. There was no loss on the American side, but thirty-two were killed and wounded on the British sloop. This was the first lesson.

Early in November, 1811, President Madison convened congress and his message to that body indicated apprehensions of hostilities with Great Britain, and congress passed acts increasing the efficiency of both the army and navy.

Although continuing to prepare for war, the administration still cherished the hope that a change of policy on the part of Great Britain would make an appeal to arms unnecessary. But in May, 1812, the "Hornet" brought still more unfavorable news from across the waters, and on the first of June the president sent a message to congress, recounting the wrongs received from Great Britain and submitting the question whether the United States should continue to endure them or resort to war. The message was considered with closed doors and on the eighteenth an act was passed declaring war against Great Britain, and the next day a proclamation was issued by the president to that effect.

For a while the American army met with reverses, defeat being added to defeat and surrender following surrender. General Hull, who was the governor of the territory of Michigan, commanded our troops at Detroit, then considered the most important point on the lakes. With a flourish of trumpets, he crossed the river on the 12th of July to attack Malden, with Montreal as an ulterior point. But receiving information that Fort Mackinaw had surrendered to the British, and that a large force of red coats and red skins were coming down to overwhelm the American troops, General Hull hastened to leave the Canadian shore, recrossed the river and returned to Detroit.

General Brock, the commandant at Malden, pursued General Hull and placed batteries opposite Detroit. The next day, meeting with no opposition, General Brock marched directly forward as if to assault the fort. The American troops, being confident of victory, looked with complacency upon the approach of the enemy and calmly waited orders to fire; but, to their dismay and consternation, Hull ran up a white flag and surrendered. An event so disgraceful has no parallel in history.

Later, General Van Rensselaer, with headquarters at Lewistown, led his troops across the Niagara river to attack a fort at

Queenstown which, after a long and hard fought engagement, was forced to surrender. In that action General Brock was killed. While these reverses prolonged the war and emboldened the Indians to commit greater atrocities, the Americans never lost confidence in the final result.

While the army suffered defeat, the navy gained victory after victory, which was particularly gratifying to American pride, for they were won by that class whose rights had been violated; and these victories gained over a nation whose navy was the "mistress of the seas." These naval victories were extended from the ocean to the lakes, where Perry, on the 10th of September, (1813), "as we all remember," won imperishable fame.

The question has been asked whether that war advanced or retarded the settlement of the country. We have read history to little purpose if we have not learned that the progress of civilization has been enhanced by wars. The fighting instincts of human nature have brought more important results than any other force.

Homer, the earliest of the great poets, began his "Iliad" by invoking the muse to sing of martial exploits, and expressed his faith in war as a means of progress. The spirit then displayed was not materially different from that which the patriots of colonial times manifested, which culminated in the war of the American Revolution. The same impelling tendency was seen in the heroic events of the war of 1812 and in the war with Mexico in 1848, as well as in our recent Civil strife. The records of the "dull, piping times of peace" do not show the advance of civilization as do the annals of war.

A number of the first and most important roads in our county were cut out and opened by the troops of the war of 1812, as they marched through or encamped within our borders, and grounds were cleared for drill purposes upon which the settlers, the next season, raised crops. The highways opened by the army were the avenues along which emigrant wagons came when the war was ended. Then, too, the soldiers upon their return to the east, after their discharge from service, told such enticing tales of the richness of the soil in Seneca county and the beauty of the forests, that quite a tide of emigration set in, and many of the soldiers came also and made their homes here.

There were soldiers in General William Henry Harrison's army at the battle of the River Raisin, January 22, 1813, from what is now Seneca county, although the county was not organized until some years later. And some of those soldiers fell in that massacre and their bones lie in the cemetery near Monroe, Michigan, which was long termed the "lost grave yard of the River Raisin." This burial ground is in Monroe county, about twenty-two miles southwest of Detroit. Here on January 14, 1813, dur-

ing the second war between the United States and Great Britain, an American force of about 650, under Colonel Lewis, defeated a force of about one hundred British, under Mayor Reynolds, and of about four hundred Indians, under Round-Head and Walk-in-the-Water. The American loss was twelve killed and fifty-five wounded, and the British and Indian loss, though not definitely known, probably considerably larger. On the 20th, Colonel Lewis was joined by General Winchester, with about two hundred and fifty men, and on the 22nd the combined force was defeated by a force of about five hundred British under Colonel Proctor, and about six hundred Indians under Round-Head and Walk-in-the-Water.

In accordance with the orders of Colonel Winchester, who had been captured by the Indians, Major Madison surrendered his troops as prisoners of war, on condition that protection be afforded by Proctor against the Indians. The prisoners who were able to march were taken by Proctor to Malden, Canada, and the wounded were left in the charge of an insufficient guard commanded by Major Reynolds at Frenchtown. On the twenty-third the wounded were massacred by the Indians, in what is known as the "Massacre of the River Raisin." Of the total American force three hundred and ninety-seven were killed or were missing, five hundred and thirty-seven were captured and only thirty-three escaped. The British lost about twenty-four killed and one hundred and fifty-eight wounded; while the Indian loss, though doubtless very large, was never accurately determined. Throughout the rest of the war "Remember the River Raisin" was used as a battle cry by the frontiersmen.

The following Associated Press dispatch recently appeared in the *Tiffin Tribune*, which shows that the "lost grave yard of the River Raisin" has probably been found: "What is believed to be the famous lost cemetery of the War of 1812 has been discovered along the north bank of River Raisin, just east of Monroe, by contractors engaged in excavating. As the work of excavation progresses, piles of human bones are uncovered, evidently bodies that had been buried in one large grave. Then will come a skeleton of some white man while, a few feet away, remains of an Indian will be uncovered.

"A body, evidently that of a soldier, was the last uncovered. The skull had been cleft as if a tomahawk had pierced the brain. A large brass letter "C" was with the bones, indicating that the wearer was a member of "C" company. A short distance away the skeleton of an Indian squaw was uncovered.

"This locality in the War of 1812 was the scene of the battle and massacre of the River Raisin, where 4,000 American troops, mostly Kentuckians, were surprised by English and Indians. The

bodies were left where they had fallen, and were buried later by settlers. The interment of the bones was forgotten, and those who buried them passed away, so that none of the present generation knew the location of the old cemetery."

In July, 1813, a detachment of men under the command of General William Henry Harrison erected a stockade upon the west bank of the Sandusky river, within the present limits of Pleasant township, to which was given the name of Fort Seneca.

It was situated upon a bank, about forty feet above the bed of the river, close to General Beall's trail, locally known as the old army road, and contained within the enclosure about an acre and a half of ground. It was built nearly in the form of a square, surrounded by pickets made of oak timber, a foot in thickness and twelve feet high. Between this site and the river there were several springs of water, and the pickets were extended around one of these for a water supply for the camp.

On the east side of the camp were two rows of pickets about six feet apart, the space between being filled with dirt. On the south was a single row of pickets, and a little beyond was a deep ravine, between which and the camp an embankment was thrown up. On the west, was a single row of pickets, with a ditch about six feet deep and twelve feet wide. On the north, there was also a deep ditch with an embankment, upon the top of which were placed the pickets.

A block house was erected on the southwest corner, sixteen feet high and about twenty-five feet square. It was built of large logs, with port-holes for cannon and small arms, and was located in such a manner as to completely command the ditch. There was a projection at the northeast corner, strongly picketed, which was probably used as a magazine. There were two small block houses at each of the other corners, with port-holes. The site of this camp was about one mile south of the northern boundary of the county.

The officers and trustees of The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, during a visit to Spiegel Grove, in June, 1910, were met at Bellevue by Colonel Webb C. Hayes and others, and made a trip in automobiles to historical points of interest. The site of Old Fort Seneca was visited and also the village of Old Fort, which is romantically located on the banks of the Sandusky river. Here the parties traced the lines of the old fort, under the guidance of some of the elder inhabitants, one, Hiram Ridsen, "born and raised on the spot," and who as a boy saw the fort picket walls and block house defenses. Mr. Ridsen's father—Joel Ridsen—located here, coming from Vermont in 1810. This was the headquarters of General Harrison, during an important period of the war of 1812. The position of the fort was both a pictur-

esque and practical one, being situated upon the bank about forty feet above the bed of the Sandusky river.

Few readers are unacquainted with Major Michael G. Croghan's disobedience of General Harrison's orders in holding Fort Stephenson (Lower Sandusky), and in totally defeating the Indians and British, under General Proctor, on August 2, 1813. For some time prior to this, General Harrison made his headquarters at Fort Seneca, a half day's march up the river from Fort Stephenson. Having the opinion of a military council that Croghan's position was untenable against the approaching Indians and British, he dispatched Thomas Connor to that post with orders for its instant evacuation. Connor and his guides did not arrive there until July 28, when the commandant returned an answer to the general, that orders came too late and the fort would be defended to the last. On July 30, Colonel Ball and Major Wells, in charge of two cavalry companies, were sent forward to arrest Croghan and place Wells there to carry out the evacuation. Croghan was brought before General Harrison, explained his plans, was restored to his command, and on returning to Fort Stephenson completed his preparations and disposed his 160 men to receive the British and Indians. This reception was held August 2, 1813, a most disastrous one for the English and their allies. On August 3rd, Harrison's force evacuated Fort Seneca to pursue the allies.

The following interesting sketch was written by the late Hon. W. W. Armstrong, who was for many years an honored citizen of Tiffin. Major Armstrong writes that one of the memorable days of our country's history, and one of special local interest "is the second of August. On that day, in 1813, a gallant young American officer, only twenty-one years of age, Major George Croghan, with 160 men, repulsed an attack of British and their Indian allies, on Fort Stephenson.

"The fort was but a large stockade, with three block houses at the angles and a gate opening toward the Sandusky river. A ditch eight feet wide and deep surrounded the fort. Croghan's only cannon was an iron six-pounder, but his men were hardy riflemen, whose aim was unerring and whose bravery was tried and proven.

"The British embarked from Fort Meigs in their gunboats for Sandusky bay, and the news of the expedition reached General Harrison at Fort Seneca, and, believing Fort Stephenson untenable against so strong an attacking party, he sent messengers to Croghan, commanding him to leave the fort. These messengers reached Fort Stephenson at 11 o'clock, the next morning. The British were already in sight and the forest was swarming with savages.

"Croghan sent word back to Harrison that his order had come

too late, concluding with: 'We have determined to maintain this place, and, by heaven, we can.' The British, after landing, sent a flag of truce demanding a surrender. Accompanying the flag were Colonel Elliott, Captain Chambers and Captain Dixon, of the Royal Engineers. Lieutenant Shipp met the party and was told that if the Americans did not surrender, the savages would not be restrained from massacring if the fort was taken.

"Shipp replied: 'When the fort shall be taken, there will be none to massacre.'

"While returning to the fort, an Indian tried to snatch Shipp's sword. Croghan, standing on one of the block houses that bastioned the place shouted: 'Shipp, come in, and we'll blow them all to h—l.'

"The British gunboats and howitzers then opened fire. Croghan shifted his one cannon to various points of the block house to create the impression that the fort's ordnance was heavy. He finally moved the six-pounder to the southwest angle, marked by the embrasure, and loaded it with a double charge of slugs and grape shot.

"At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the British, led by Colonel Short and Lieutenant Gordon, began the assault. They were within twenty-five or thirty paces of the fort, when Major Croghan sprung his trap on the men who were already leaping into the ditch. He unmasked his six-pounder, the discharge of which left the ditch a shambles. The slaughter was awful. Croghan and his heroes loaded and fired their one piece again and again into the densely packed ranks of assailants.

"Colonel Short shouted: 'Cut away the pickets, my brave lads, and give the d—n Yankees no quarter.' The next instant he fell dead. The British faltered and then fled.

"Major Croghan was honored by an act of congress, which also presented him with a sword, as did the women of Chillicothe, Ohio. In the brief half-hour's battle he achieved an immortality of fame, and in Ohio he will always be remembered as one of the bravest of the brave pioneer soldiers.

"Fremont was formerly called Lower Sandusky. On the site of the old fort a public library now stands, and near it may be seen 'Old Bess,' the gun with which Major Croghan did such gallant service in the defense of Fort Stephenson."

The pioneers of this country suffered many privations and hardships. The aborigines were a fierce, warlike and treacherous people. They did not take kindly to European civilization and they opposed the "westward progress" on every hand. Hundreds of explorers and settlers were murdered or massacred in cold blood. To contend against such treacherous foes some kind of protection was demanded. The protections most commonly used were en-

closures of heavy logs which were known as forts or block houses.

These forts were the places where the early settlers gathered for protection. Out from their sheltering walls they would go to perform their daily toil of winning from the wilderness their earthly sustenance and marking the elements of nature by the civilizing influences of human agency.

We have in Seneca county the remains of several of these evidences of pioneer life. One of these we have in the present limits of Tiffin. In the early development of the northwestern part of Ohio it was known as Fort Ball. The value and importance of this old fort can only be realized when we see the prosperity of the country and the city which has been the immediate outgrowth of this early place of protection.

This fort was established in 1813 at the suggestion of General Harrison to the commander of the cavalry detachment which formed part of Harrison's army. This dashing cavalry officer selected as the place for his protection the west side of the Sandusky river in the present limits of the city of Tiffin. The fort was named after the man who founded it—Colonel Ball. As strategic points the forts along the Sandusky played a very important part in the war for national rights. Here was the impregnable wall that the British and Indians could not reduce, thus saving the United States from all dangers from the northwest. The success in this section virtually determined the outcome of the war.

The city and its citizens have seen fit to erect a monument to remind the oncoming generations of this historic place. It also shows the appreciation that we still have for the men who braved the hardships of fierce northern winters and faced the perils of savage warfare that this country might become great and glorious in all phases of civilization. It is fitting that we should call the attention of our visitors—the men who have carried the ensign of the Republic to victory on so many battle fields—to this place of historic interest in the city they are visiting.

We point with pride to the noble character of the men who first founded a settlement in this county. Erastus Bowe, as he entered Fort Ball in 1817, little thought of the vast region that he was opening up to settlement. Bowe was only the first of the many, equally as courageous, who soon followed his example and founded a village that was destined to become a beautiful city. These men have a place in our history that cannot be filled by any others. They claim a share in the honor that we confer upon the heroes of America. But these are not the only persons who have a claim upon us. As we honor and respect these men so the whole nation honors and respects the men who were willing to give their lives for justice and for liberty—the Grand Army of the Republic.

This military post was established prior to the construction of

Fort Seneca, lower down. It appears that General Harrison sent forward Colonel Ball's cavalry command to erect quarters for the troops at some favorable spot on the banks of the Sandusky, where they could rest and recruit while acting as a corps of observation. Colonel Ball was led to the place by some friendly Indians, and was not disappointed when he beheld the locality. Near the river bank a stream of crystal water poured forth from its spring, and here the colonel determined to erect the stockade. The command worked steadily, and in a few days a camp (with drill ground and houses) was ready for occupation. The troops named the place Fort Ball, in honor of their commander. After the completion of Fort Seneca a portion of Harrison's infantry replaced the cavalry garrison of Fort Ball, and made an entrenched camp. During the month of July several soldiers died at Fort Ball, and even on the morning of July 31, 1813, when the garrison moved to Camp Seneca, a few died before the fort was lost sight of.

John Searles, who served in the war of 1812, moved with his family to Fort Ball in 1820, and made his home in one of the block-houses of the old fort. Paul D. Butler and David Risdon, who boarded with him, lived in the same house during the building of Spencer's saw mill, when Henri or Levi Creesy, the blacksmith, and David Smith, the fiddler, had still another room in this quaint old hotel. At that time the three block houses were intact, all facing the river, with a half-acre parade ground extending north. This ground was enclosed by posts twelve inches thick, fixed firmly in the earth and fastened near the top with old bayonets, and all surrounded by a deep ditch. The roofs of the houses were simply clapboards. This post was occupied at intervals until peace was restored, when it was allowed to go the way of all frontier buildings. Where the old fort stood are the beautiful homes of a prosperous city's people, and close by stands a magnificent pile of granite to link together the glories and sorrows of 1813 and 1861-65.

CHAPTER XI

CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS

SENECA SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1861-5—SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT DEDICATED—"HISTORY OF THE GIBSON MONUMENT," BY A. J. BAUGHMAN—"OUR UNKNOWN HEROES," BY REV. E. J. CRAFT—SENECA COUNTY SOLDIERS IN THE "SULTANA" DISASTER—TRUMAN SMITH'S EXPERIENCES—PURSUED BY CAVALRY—CAPTURED—DRIVEN TO CAHABA (MISS.) PRISON—WOULD NOT BETRAY THE BOYS—SWAM TO THE OLD FLAG—NEWS OF LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION—THE SULTANA HORROR, BY PARTICIPANT.

This chapter which deals with the Civil war, as it relates specially to the soldiers who went from Seneca county, goes into the personnel of our boys in blue. As far as possible, the individual enlistments are recorded, and an account is incorporated of the building of two note-worthy memorial monuments—one of a general character and the other erected to the splendid name of General Gibson. Mention is made of those soldiers who escaped the fatalities of the war, only to go down to their death with the "Sultana;" also of the heroes, unknown and unsung, but doubtless not unwept. Neither are the ill-starred victims of southern prisons forgotten; in short, an effort has been made to fill out the details of the general picture, which has already been given, of the part taken by the county in the suppression of the War of the Rebellion.

The first battle of the Civil war was fought at Philippi, West Virginia, June 3, 1861, and in which a number of Seneca county boys participated. In that engagement the Union troops, in command of Colonel Kelley, defeated the rebels under General Potterfield, killing fifteen Confederates. While this battle was comparatively small in the number of men engaged, it was of great importance in shaping the events which followed, and its victory was far-reaching in its results, for its influence was as inspiring to the north as it was discouraging to the south.

Philippi is an historical name. But this is not the Philippi where Brutus fell, but the Philippi where the Union troops won the

victory in the first battle of the war of the Rebellion. There was a Scotch tradition that:

“Which spilles the foremost foeman’s life,
That party conquers in the strife.”

The fate of the battle was often anticipated by the Scotch by observing which party first shed blood. It is said that the Highlanders under Montrose were so deeply imbued with this idea that on the morning of the battle at Tippermoor, they murdered a defenseless herdsman whom they found in the fields, merely to secure an advantage which they thought was of much consequence to their party. They also believed that the result of a war hung upon the outcome of the first battle. The Scottish tradition was verified in the final result of the American war of the Rebellion, as it frequently had been in the clannish contests between the Highlanders and the Lowlanders in Scotland, centuries ago.

The story is told that when prisoners were once brought before Sir William Howard, who was an enthusiastic mathematician and who was at the time engaged in trying to solve a mathematical problem, a lieutenant approached and saluting asked for orders as to the disposal of some prisoners. Sir William, annoyed at the interruption, exclaimed “hang the prisoners,” and went on with his mathematical work. After he had finished his reckoning he inquired about the prisoners and of what they had been charged. He was horrified to learn that his exclamation “hang the prisoners” had been mistaken for an order and that they had been executed.

Another story is told that early in the eighteenth century in a Scotch camp, an orderly who had charge of burying the dead after a battle reported to the officer in command, saluted and said, “Sir there is a heap of fellows lying out yonder who say they are not dead and won’t let us bury them like the rest. What shall we do?”

“Bury them at once,” replied the commander.

The orderly saluted and started out to carry out the order of his commander, and the commander had to dispatch another orderly at once to prevent his first order being carried out.

The Sixteenth Ohio Regiment was named Carrington Guards in honor of Captain Henry B. Carrington, then adjutant general of Ohio. Soon after his return from Fort Sumter, Major Anderson had presented Adjutant Carrington with a sliver of wood, shot by the rebels from the flagstaff at Fort Sumter. This sliver of wood Adjutant Carrington had inserted in the flagstaff of the Sixteenth Regiment, and upon the organization and equipment of the regiment at Camp Jackson, Columbus, Ohio, Adjutant Carrington presented the regiment with a fine stand of colors of embroidered silk; and in presenting the same referred to the sliver of wood and said: “I give this to you in the top of your regimental flagstaff, so that you

shall carry over your heads the sacred memento, and may you never surrender it to traitors."

The boys of the Sixteenth, true to their duties as soldiers, honorably carried their colors not only through the first battle of the Civil war, but through the long arduous service that followed.

The following list of soldiers from this county in the late war is based upon a corrected list published in the *Tiffin News*. Many changes and additions have been made, and the record confined to name, date of enlistment, company and number of regiment, and date of death or discharge. Where the regimental number only is given, it refers to one of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry or Ohio National Guard commands, the former numbered from one to one hundred and twenty-nine, the latter from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and seventy-two, and other volunteer commands from one hundred and seventy-two to one hundred and ninety-seven. Where soldiers enlisted in cavalry or artillery commands or in regiments of other states, or in United States' commands, the full regimental title and number are given:

Adams, C. A., 8th, died in hospital at Washington, D. C., in Nov., 1862.

Armitage, George W., Co. D 86th, e. May 10, 1862.

Armitage, John W., e. fall 1862, militia; dis. Aug. 24, 1864.

Armstrong, J. G., Co. G 164th, e. May 2, 1864; died Aug. 16, 1864.

Alsbaugh, Michael, Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 18, 1862; dis. April 12, 1865.

Auble, Peter, Co. G 164th, e. May 2, 1864.

Arnold, Abraham M., Co. G 43d, e. Dec. 25, 1861; dis. Aug. 1, 1863.

Arndt, Henry F., Co. B 49th, e. Aug. 12, 1861; killed Nov. 25, 1863, at Mission Ridge.

Axt, Harman, Co. I 2d, e. April 17, 1861; dis. Aug. 9, 1861; re-e. Sept. 10, 1861. Co. I 4th, U. S. C., dis. Sept. 10, 1864.

Arndt, Samuel F., e. Co. B 101st, wounded at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862; died Jan. 3, 1863.

Ash, Jacob, Co. E 164th, e. May 2, 1864.

Amende, F. A., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864.

Ash, Abraham, Co. E 164th, e. May 2, 1864.

Atkins, Richard, Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864.

Alcott, R., Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864.

Allcutt, David, Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 18, 1862; dis. June 29, 1865.

Albert, John Q., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 13, 1865.

Ash, E. R., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. Sept. 18, 1865.

Alley, James H., Co. E 48th, e. July 20, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864; dis. Nov. 1865.

- Adams, Martin, Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 13, 1865.
- Adams, R., e. Aug. 27, 1861; dis. Sept. 22, 1862.
- Abbott, Capt. Moses, Co. B 49th, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e Co. C 108th, July 29, 1864; dis. July 25, 1865; died May, 1885.
- Abbott, Lyman, Co. D 123d, e. Sept. 24, 1862; dis. March 16, 1864; re-e. Co. B 195, March 15, 1865, final dis. Sept. 18, 1865.
- Anders, David B., Co. H 101st, e. Aug. 13, 1862; dis. June 19, 1865.
- Acker, George D., Co. I 123rd, e. Aug. 18, 1862; dis. March, 1865.
- Armstrong, John W., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. June 29, 1865.
- Arnold, L. D., 8th, trans. to 6th U. S. C.
- Aunspach, Edward, Co. C 93d. P. V. I., e. Sept. 21, 1861; dis. Oct. 28, 1864.
- Ames, Dillen, Co. K 9th. O. V. C., e. 1863; dis. Aug. 20, 1865.
- Altaffer, Isaac M., Co. H 38th, e. Sept. 1861; dis. June 18, 1862; appointed to navy June 18, 1864; dis. March 26, 1866.
- Ash, G. W., Co. E 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 20, 1864.
- Barnes, C. W., a Seneca County soldier and lieutenant in his command was wounded at Antietam and died at Chambersburg, Penn., Oct. 4, 1862.
- Burns, Walter (see general history).
- Brendle, George, Co. D 58th, e. Dec. 6, 1861; dis. Aug. 6, 1862.
- Blackwell, George A., Co. G 55th, e. Sept. 21, 1861; final dis. July 21, 1865.
- Bleckley, Andrew, Co. K 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 13, 1865.
- Boos, Charles F., 55th, e. Oct. 12, 1861; dis. Aug. 1862.
- Brewer, Capt. M. L., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Beals, Thomas M., Co. K 4th, U. S. I., e. June 21, 1873; dis. Dec. 16, 1873.
- Beard, Selden M., Co. D 123d, dis. June 28, 1865.
- Beard, G. W., 8th, transferred.
- Beckman, Solomon, Co. K 66th, e. 1863; dis. at Washington.
- Beard, Osro R., Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 17, 1862; died at Wilmington, Apr., 1865.
- Beard, Samuel, cavalry, e. Nov. 1863; dis. at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 10, 1865.
- Burns, C. H., Co. K 45th, e. July 3, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Buessay, Peter, Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Buskerk, Albert, Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Burkhart, William, Co. B 86th, e. May, 1862; re-e. farrier of Co. L 10th O. V. C., dis. July 24, 1865.
- Boyd, Franklin, Co. E 123d, e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.

- Boyd, William, Co. G 164th. e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Burkhalter, William H., e. at Tiffin.
- Boyer, Jeremiah, Co. I 68th, e. Dec. 30, 1864; died at Rome, Ga., July 14, 1865.
- Brandeberry, Andrew, Co. D 86th, e. July 18, 1861; re-e. Co. E 10th O. V. C., Oct. 20, 1862; transferred to Co. A 14th U. S. I., Feb. 7, 1863; final dis. Oct. 20, 1865.
- Bowman, J. J., Co. H 21st, e. April 17, 1861; re-e. Co. I, 123d; dis. May 20, 1865.
- Beverson, William, Co. G 16th P. V. I., e. May 15, 1861; re-e. Co. D 87th, P. V. I., 8th army corps, Sept. 19, 1861; dis. Oct. 3, 1863.
- Bower Joseph A., Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Buckley, Michael, Co. E 72d, e. Dec. 2, 1861; re-e.; final dis. at Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 16, 1865.
- Bowen, H. C., Co. M 1st O. V. H. A., e. July 23, 1863; dis. at Columbus, Aug. 4, 1865.
- Bowe, C. W., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; re-e. Co. B. 195th, Feb. 7, 1865; dis. Dec. 18, 1865; died in Kansas, July 25, 1884.
- Borer, Stephen, Co. H 57th, e. Nov. 8, 1861; dis. Nov. 21, 1864.
- Berger, Wm. A., Co. E 164th, e. May 2, 1864; died in Washington, Aug. 13, 1864.
- Berger, Jacob H., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 4, 1862; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., November 13, 1863.
- Boehler, E., Co. G 3rd O. V. C., e. Sept. 12, 1861; dis. Oct. 3, 1864.
- Barger, John Co. H 101st, e. Aug. 1861; dis. June 30, 1865.
- Babcock, Joseph N., Co. H 49th, e. Aug. 15, 1861; re-e same company, Jan. 15, 1864; dis. March 11, 1865.
- Bonnell, E. W., Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Billyard, Thomas, Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Bonnell, Christian, Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Beams, S. Z., wounded at Romney, and dis. from 8th O. I.
- Bonnell, Moses, Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 29, 1865.
- Benham, George, Co. A 49th, e. Aug. 6, 1861; dis. at Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 13, 1864.
- Bricker, John Homer, Co. D 86th, e. May 26, 1862; re-e. Co. I 86th, Aug. 1, 1863; re-e. Co. A 164th, May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 26, 1864; re-e. Feb. 27, 1865; dis. Dec. 18, 1865.
- Bower, Sam., Co. E 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Baird, William H., Co. B 55th, e. Sept., 1862; re-e. in Lookout Valley, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1863; final dis. Aug., 1865.

- Burditt, O. B., Co. H 21st, e. April 23, 1861; re-e. Co. I 123d, Aug. 22, 1862; dis. fall of 1863; re-e. 164th, May 2, 1864; final dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Bish, Henry, Co. D 99th, e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. at Camp Dennison, Jan. 21, 1865.
- Bean, Joseph, Co. D 72d, e. Nov. 1861; re-e. same company; dis. June, 1865.
- Burger, James A., Co. D 123d, e. Feb. 23, 1864; dis. June 15, 1865.
- Bower, Moses, Co. F 8th, e. April 8, 1861; dis. June 24, 1861.
- Brinkler, A. W. Co. I 123d. e. Aug. 22, 1862; killed sept. 3, 1864, at Berryville, Va.
- Burrier, John, Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 19, 1861; final dis. July 11, 1865.
- Bonnell, John. Co. I 101st. e. Aug. 12. 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Burks, David P., Co. D 50th I. V. I., Aug. 26, 1861; dis. at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 5, 1865.
- Bowersock, John C., Co. B. 48th. e. Aug. 2 1861; wounded at Pittsburg Landing, April 7, 1862. dying next day.
- Burton, Cyrus S., Co. E 47th, e. Dec. 4. 1864; dis. May 31, 1865.
- Beeler, W., Co. K 3d brigade, 3d div., 11 army corps, e. August 22, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Beaver, Russell H., Co. II 5th, e. Sept. 25, 1861; dis. July 2, 1865.
- Bear, Joseph, Co. C 86th, e. Aug. 1, 1863; re-e. May 2, 1864; 164th, dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Bogart, Jacob, Co. K 164th. e. May 2, 1864, re-e. Sept. 16, 1864, Co. K 45th; dis. April 2. 1866.
- Bowersox, David R., Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 29, 1865.
- Braum, Fred G., Co. K 100th, e. Aug. 8, 1862; dis. Jan. 21, 1865.
- Bemisderfer, Simon P., Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Babione, Elias, Co. A 111th, e. Aug. 13, 1862; dis. June 27, 1865.
- Bassett, William James, Co. K 123d, e. in 1864; died in service at Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1865.
- Bartlett, Hiram. Co. E 49th, e. Jan. 1864; dis. Jan. 30, 1865.
- Burkert, Joseph, Co. H 169th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Sept. 4, 1864.
- Betts, J. F., Co. F 55th, e. 1861; dis. 1862.
- Briner, Henry, Co. A 8th, e. April 18. 1861; dis. July 16. 1864.
- Brobst, Franklin S., Co. G 15th, e. in 1861 co. K 49th, re-e. at Tiffin, April 8, 1862; dis. at Louisville, Ky., March 16. 1863.
- Baeler, George, e. Co. C 180th; dis. at Columbus, Ohio.
- Bender, Jerry, Co. I 3d Col. Cav., e. Aug. 23, 1864; dis. at Denver, Dec. 29, 1864.
- Betts, A., Co. D 123, e. Aug. 1862; dis. June, 1865.
- Bachtel, Samuel, Co. B 195th, e. Feb. 14, 1865; died at Alexandria, Va. Sept. 26, 1865.

- Behm, Daniel, Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
Behm, Abraham, Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864,
died in Seneca County, Aug. 1883.
Beelman, Jacob, Co. A 169th, e. May, 1864; dis. June, 1864.
Boyd, J. T. Co. G 55th e. Sept. 25, 1861; dis. July 25, 1864.
Boyd, Jacob H. C., Co. E 186th, e. Feb. 6, 1865; dis. Sept. 18, 1865.
Byers, H. Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 1862; dis. Jan. 1865.
Barrack, G. W., Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 2, 1864.
Burtel, G. W., Co. A 8th, e. April 18, 1864; re-e. Co. K 4th U. S. I.,
March 4, 1865; dis. March, 1866.
Burkett, Abraham, Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 20, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864,
same company; dis. at Cleveland, Ohio, July 17, 1865.
Burnside, John, Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862, dis. June 28, 1865.
Bercaw, S. W., Co. G 6th, mustered in Sept. 1863; dis. April,
1865.
Beck, Isreal, Co. B 58th, e. Feb. 23, 1864; dis. Sept. 16, 1865.
Bonnell, Rd., Co. I 101st, e. at Tiffin, Aug. 2, 1862; died Feb. 5,
1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
Bonner, William, Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 29,
1865.
Brayton, Peter, e. May 29, 1862; dis. Aug. 1, 1862.
Breyman, Mahlon, Co. D 150th, P. V. I., e. Aug. 1862; surgeon by
detail; dis. April 27, 1863.
Burd, John, Co. B 207th P. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. June 5, 1865.
Boyd, Hugh W. A., Co. C 86th, e. June 15, 1863; re-e. Co. E 164th,
May 2, 1864; re-e. Co. G 183d, Oct. 10, 1864; dis. July 17, 1865.
Bartheson, Cephas, Co. A 49th, e. Aug. 1861; re-e. same company;
dis. April 27, 1865.
Borer, George J., 197th, e. April 5, 1865; dis. July 31, 1865.
Beals, Halsey, Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
Bellman, John G., Co. K 182d, e. Oct. 1, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Bender, William H., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; held at Libby
prison 15 months; died at Columbus, S. C., Oct. 8, 1864.
Backenstop, William, Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 16, 1862; dis. June 12,
1865.
Bonnell, James P., Co. C 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27,
1864.
Brooks, Samuel, Co. B 64th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
Bobbett, Lewis, Co. D 34th, e. Dec., 1864; dis. Feb. 20, 1865.
Baker, Frederick, Co. E 47th, mus. in Sept. 28, 1864; dis. May 31,
1865.
Baughner, George, Co. A 8th, e. April 17, 1861; dis. 1864.
Bate, Joseph M., Co. I 137th, e. April 2, 1864; re-e. March 10, 1865;
dis. May 15, 1865.
Bloom, F. P., 55th, e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. Aug. 18, 1862.
Bloom H., 8th, transferred.

- Brooks, Theron, Co. B 164th. e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
Barrack, S. F. Co. B 164th. e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
Bastian, Alfred, Co. D 34th. e. Nov. 1863; dis. July, 1865.
Baker, Samuel, Co. B 164th, lieut., service 100 days, e. May 2, 1864;
dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
Beelman, Edmund, dis.
Brown, Delaplain, Co. D 123d. e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 15, 1865.
Beatty, J. H., 8th, was killed, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania.
- Camp, J. L., 8th, wounded at Winchester; was discharged.
Coughlin, John, Co. D 123d. e. Feb. 4, 1864; dis. June 28, 1865.
Crawford, James, U. S. Receiving Ship "Grampus," ship's steward,
e. March 13, 1864; dis. March 24, 1865.
Cridler, Charles W., Co. H 21st, e. April 23, 1861; re-e. Co. A
15th, U. S. I., Sept. 3, 1861; dis. May 16, 1863.
Craun, Isaac, Co. E 164th. e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
Craun, Jacob A., Co. G 111th, e. Aug. 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Cashner, Jonathan, Co. G 55th, e. Sept. 25, 1861; dis. April 25,
1863.
Carson, Jacob, Co. C 123d. e. 1862; dis. 1865.
Cheney, Robert, 9th Ohio Sharpshooters, forming Co. G 20th, e.
Feb. 29, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865.
Craig, H. M., Co. G 118th, P. V. I., e. July 28, 1862; dis. July,
1865.
Crosley, John A. J., Co. G 25th, e. June 18, 1861; re-e. dis. June
18, 1866.
Chilcote, John W., Co. H 49th. e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. May 10,
1865.
Collier, James T., Co. K 49th, e. March 8, 1862; dis. Nov., 1865.
Craig, A. William, Co. A 111th, e. Sept. 5, 1862; dis. March 7,
1863.
Church, Luther E., Co. I 9th O. V. C., e. Nov. 10, 1863; dis. Nov.
24, 1865.
Chamberlain, James, 1st Heavy Artillery, e. Sept., 1863; dis. Aug.
1865.
Campbell, Robert R., Co. E 98th P. V. I.; dis. June 25, 1865.
Carrick, Charles, Co. I 67th. e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. S. C., May 7,
1864.
Corbett, Martin, Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
Coon, Jacob, Co. H 57th. e. Nov. 8, 1861; dis. Nov. 21, 1864.
Carrick, P., Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
Cline, Charles, Co. C 64th, e. Sept. 22, 1864; dis. July 16, 1865.
Cline, Jacob, Co. D 49th, com. first lieut., e. Aug., 1861; resigned
in May, 1865.
Cline, Geo., e. in Jacob Cline's Co.; was dis. at Atlanta in Sept.
1864.

- Chitterley, M. A., Co. G 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 16, 1864.
Campbell, A. M., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
Campbell, John W., Co. B 12th, e. April 28, 1861; re-e. Co. D 59th;
dis. July 3, 1865.
Corigan, Peter, Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 28, 1865.
Currihan, Edward W., Co. H 101st, e. Aug. 5, 1862; re-e. Co. B
195th, Feb. 28, 1865; dis. Dec. 18, 1865.
Chadwick, H. C., Co. C 1st U. S. C., e. Dec., 1856; re-e. Co. L 1st
Mich. V. C., at Detroit, Mich., June 10, 1862; final dis., at Salt
Lake City, Utah, Jan., 1866.
Cramer, John W., Co. D 86th, e. May 27, 1862; dis. Dec. 25,
1862.
Chamberlain, S. O., Co. E 49th, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e.; final dis.
Dec. 31, 1865.
Craun, T. M., Co. A 21st, e. April 13, 1861; re-e. Co. F 55th, Sept.
13, 1861; re-e. in Co. C 49th, April 12, 1862; dis. Sept., 1865.
Courtney, William, e. May 2, 1864; dis. July 27, 1864.
Cuager, Michael J., e. Sept. 16, 1861; dis. May 5, 1863.
Chamberlin, J. W., Co. A 123d, e. Aug. 12, 1862; twice brev. major;
dis. June 2, 1865.
Crimshaw, Samuel, Co. G 131st. P. V. I., e. March 2, 1862; dis.
Dec. 1, 1864.
Carpenter, John H., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 15,
1865.
Cook, William, Co. D 25th, e. Oct. 3, 1864; dis. Nov. 3, 1865.
Cunningham, Ira S., e. 100th; held at Belle Isle 6 months; died from
ill treatment.
Carpenter, Daniel, Co. C 65th, e. Oct. 27, 1861; dis. Dec. 1,
1865.
Crosley, Jacob, Co. G 25th, e. Feb. 16, 1863; dis. June 18, 1866.
Chance, M. H., Co. H 21st, e. April, 1861; re-e. in Aug., 1861; dis.
Aug., 1864.
Cook, Lloyd A., Co. G 137th N. Y. V. I., e. Sept. 24, 1864; dis.
Sept., 1865.
Craven, John, Co. C 123d, e. June 20, 1864; dis. at Washington,
June 20, 1865.
Craun, Jacob, Co. G 65th, e. Oct., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Childs, Francis, Co. H 146th, May 14, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Chance, T. H., Co. C 9th Ind. V. I., e. April 14, 1861; re-e. Co. K
30th Ind. V. I., Sept. 15, 1861; final dis. July 14, 1865.
Carlisle, T. G., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 13, 1865.
Cramblet, Elisha, Co. G 43d, e. Dec. 21, 1861; dis. July 19, 1862.
Cramer, I., e. Sept. 17, 1861; re-e.; dis. Aug. 28, 1865.
Coke, William M., reg. surgeon, 53rd, e. Oct. 3, 1861; dis. Feb.,
1864; re-e. dis. Sept. 20, 1864.

Caldwell, David, Co. C 6th, e. June 16, 1863; dis. Feb. 10, 1864; re-e. Co. D. 6th O. V. C., Feb. 13, 1864; dis. Virginia, Aug. 7, 1865.

Canary, J. W., served in 8th.

Cramer, Adam, Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 20, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864; final dis. Aug. 13, 1865.

Cramer, Upton F., Co. D 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 22, 1864.

Cole, James H., Co. F 2d, e. April 17, 1861; dis. Aug. 4, 1861; 152d, re-e.; dis. Nashville, Tenn.

Crawford, J. S., Co. H 2d Ill. V. C., e. Aug. 6, 1862; dis. June 11, 1865.

Curtis, L. R., Co. F 100th, e. Aug. 8, 1862; dis. July 1, 1865.

Cahill, Patrick, Co. H 2d Battalion, 18th U. S. A., e. March 24, 1862; wounded at Missionary Ridge, 1863, captured at Mumfordsville, Ky., 1862, paroled; dis. March 24, 1865.

Chilcote, Joseph S., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; wounded near Winchester, Va., captured at Richmond, June 15, 1863; dis. July 13, 1865.

Covell, Joshua Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Carlisle, William H., Co. I 9th O. V. C., e. Oct. 24, 1863; dis. July 6, 1865; died Aug. 16, 1879.

Copley, John B., 78th, mus. Sept., 1864; died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 10, 1865.

Cunningham, G. W., Co. G 81st, e. Nov. 9, 1861; dis. Nov. 9, 1864.

Cowgill, Milton, Co. G 15th, e. April 20, 1861; re-e. Co. D 49th, Aug., 1861; captured at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

Cole, Leonard G., Co. H 101st, e. Aug. 2, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.

Crooks, Henry, Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Copley, Richard, Co. D 180th, e.; dis. Aug., 1865; died in Auglaize Co., O., March, 1868.

Colwell, F. N. and A. D., served in 8th O. V. M.

Deacon, Isaac, 49th, died at Louisville, Ky., in Sept., 1861.

Dowd, Michael, died at Grafton, Va., in Sept., 1861; served with 8th.

Dean, William O., Co. G 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Durfee, Dialectus D., 64th O. M., e.; died.

Decker, Jacob, Co. C 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Dunn, Arlington, Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 28, 1865.

Doran, James, Co. C 180th, e. Sept. 2, 1864; dis. July 12, 1865.

Doran, John B., Co. C 180th, e. Aug. 29, 1864; dis. May 3, 1865.

Doran, George W., Co. K 49th, e. Sept. 2, 1862; killed at Altoona, Ga., May 27, 1864.

Dundore, Adam, Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 19, 1862; died at Danville Hospital, Nov. 7, 1862.

Dildine, Samuel H., Co. A 8th, e. June 18, 1861; dis. July 13, 1864; died May 20, 1884.

Dildine, A. H., 8th; was killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

Daywalt, Wallace P., Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. Camp Denison, Ohio, May 25, 1865.

Dildine, John H. Co. H 55th, e.; died of wound at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.

Drake, A. W., Co. H 88th, e. July 2, 1863; dis. March 15, 1864.

Debusmann, Frederick, Co. K 107th, e. Aug. 25, 1862; dis. July 12, 1865.

Dicken, J. M., Co. E 186th, e. Feb. 13, 1865; dis. Sept. 19, 1865.

Debusman, Jacob, e. at Missouri, July, 1861; service in Fremont's Battery No. 4; Co. K 107th, re-e. Aug. 25, 1862; dis. Aug. 10, 1865.

Drenning, Samuel, Co. E 49th, e. Dec. 30, 1863; dis. Nov. 30, 1865.

Dickens, Jesse S., Co. K 49th, e. Sept. 5, 1861; dis. at Texas, Nov. 30, 1865.

Daywalt, David H., Co. A 8th, e. April 19, 1861; Co. B 49th, re-e.; mus. out Dec. 22, 1865.

Dildine, James, Co. F 9th Iowa V. I., e. Aug. 27, 1861; dis. Sept. 24, 1864.

Dildine, Henry A., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 21, 1862; re-e. Co. I 164th; dis. Aug. 27, 1864; died Feb. 12, 1868.

Dildine, A. M., Co. E 49th, e. Aug. 4, 1861; dis. June 2, 1865.

Dozer, Jesse L., Co. A 26th Ill. Vet. V. I., e. Feb. 14, 1864; dis. July 28, 1865.

Derr, William, Co. D 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Daywalt, William J., Co. B 49th, e. Aug. 12, 1861; dis. June 24, 1865.

Diehl, Philip, Co. A 8th, e. May 12, 1861; dis. July 14, 1864.

Debusmann, William A., Co. D 86th, e. May 27, 1862, re-e. Co. A 164th, May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Diehl, Julius, blacksmith, e. Dec. 19, 1864; dis. March 28, 1865.

Davis, John W., Co. A 49th, e. Aug. 4, 1861; wounded May 27, 1864; dis. Oct., 1864.

Dicken, J. W., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. May 27, 1865.

Duffey, Patrick, Co. E 25th, e. Oct., 1863; dis. June 1865.

Doe C. A., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.

Drenning, Samuel, Co. E 49th, e. Dec. 30, 1863; dis. Dec. 30, 1865.

Davidson, J. H., Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 25, 1865.

Disler, Jacob, Co. G 111th, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. Aug. 27, 1865.

Durfee, Homer, Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 19, 1861; died of wound at Washington Sept. 11, 1862. He was buried at Fort Seneca.

Day, Homer, Co. K 46th, e. Feb. 17, 1864; dis. Nov. 30, 1865.

Drayton, George, Co. A 67th, e. Dec., 1861; dis. 1864.

Decker, Simeon, Co. D 64th, drafted Sept. 23, 1864; dis. Camp Dennison, May 26, 1865.

Deer, John T., Co. D 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Drew, Horace, Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Dennis, Phares, Co. A 131st, P. V. I., e. July 25, 1862; dis. May 23, 1863.

Dittman, John F., Co. G 42d Ind. V. I., e. July 20, 1862; dis. July 20, 1865.

Doughty, Arthur, Co. D 22d, e. Sept. 3, 1861; re-e. July 21, 1863, Co. L 11th O. V. C.; dis. July 21, 1866, in Wyoming.

Ebersole, M. A., received severe wounds in the Georgia campaign, and died July, 1864.

Etcher, Louis, Co. B 57th, e. March 31, 1864; dis. Aug. 14, 1865.

Ennis, John B., Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 24, 1862; dis. at Washington July 3, 1865.

Echelberry, J. Peter, Co. H 101st, e. Aug. 1862; co. K 164th, re-e. May 1864; dis. Dec., 1864.

Echelberry, Niles W., Co. G 3d O. V. C., e. Sept. 12, 1861; re-e. in same company Jan. 14, 1864; dis. Jan. 3, 1866.

Earhart, George W., Co. C 193d, e. March, 1865; service two months

Emerson, Leonard K., Co. G 49th, e. Sept. 3, 1861; dis. Sept. 1, 1863; died Sept. 25 fol.

Emerson, William W., Co. G 49th, e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. March 3, 1863.

Emerson, John H., Co. I 101st, e. July, 1862; dis. Close of war; died Nov. 16, 1867 at Tiffin.

Emerson, Bartholomew, Co. G 49th, e. March 1, 1862; killed at Mission Ridge Nov. 25, 1863.

Egli, Jacob, Co. H 107th, e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. June 13, 1865.

Ewing, J. T., Co. E 49th, e. Aug. 20, 1861; same co., re-e. Jan. 1, 1863; dis. Dec. 28, 1865.

Emmons, Lorenzo P., Co. E 49th, e. Aug. 12, 1861; dis. Aug. 24, 1864.

Evenbeck, Benjamin, Co. E 130th, e. May 5, 1864; dis. Dec 15, 1864.

Eissler, John, Co. K 107th, e. Sept. 19, 1862; dis. June 30, 1865.

Eaton, D. F., Co. A 21st, e. April 1861; Co. B 57th, re-e. Jan., 1862; killed at Shiloh, April, 1862.

Enos, George, Co. I 1st, O. V. H. Art., e. Jan. 13, 1863; dis. July 25, 1865.

Evy, Lewis, Co. E 186th, e. Feb. 14, 1864; dis. Aug. 28, 1865.

Enslow, James, Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; died at his home in Crawford county, Jan. 9, 1866.

Egbert, N. D., Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862; Co. H 164th. re-e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Engler, William, Co. A 49th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Sept. 1864.

Fogel, Frederick, Co. A 13th, e. April 15, 1861; dis. 1864.

Ferris, O., surgeon of 15th, e. May 2, 1861, same rank, 123d. re-e. Dec. 14, 1862; dis. June 8, 1865; died at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, May 8, 1876.

Fisher, Frederick, Co. G 4th, e. April 18, 1861; at Franklin, Va., re-e. June 11, 1862; dis. July 28, 1865.

Fres, Robert, 38th, e. Sept., 1861; died at Chattanooga, March 8, 1863.

Frees, Hiram, Co. E 49th, e. Aug., 1861; died at Atlanta, Ga., May, 1864.

Fox, Robert, Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 22, 1861; dis. Oct. 6, 1862.

Faulhaber, Phillip, Co. B 57th, e. Oct. 4, 1861; captain; killed at Vicksburg, Miss.. Dec. 28, 1862.

Flenner, Jos. L., lieutenant 2d; was drowned at Cincinnati in Sept. 1861. His services at the first battle of Bull Run won him promotion.

Flenner, U. L., Co. G 12th Ind. V. I., e. April 22, 1861, Co. D 86th. sergeant; re-e. June 7, 1862; in detached service. P. A. Taylor's detachment, re-e. Feb. 27, 1864; final dis. Aug. 22, 1865.

Fitz, G. W., Co. M 17th Penn. V. C., e. Sept. 9, 1863; dis. June, 1864.

Fetro, Daniel, Co. D 1st Ill. V. Art., e. Nov. 15, 1861; dis., 1864.

Frederick, Calvin Z., Co. D 49th, e. Jan. 4, 1864; dis. Jan. 4, 1866.

Frederick, Jacob, drafted for one year, Sept. 25, 1863; dis. Sept. 25, 1864.

Fish, H. W., Co. H 88th, e. July 25, 1863; dis. July 5, 1865.

Frederici, Frank, Co. A 48th Penn. V. I., e. Aug. 15, 1861; re-e.; dis. at Alexandria, Va., July 17, 1865.

Fraver, John, Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. June, 1863.

Foglesong, Simon, Co. C 180th, e. Sept. 2, 1864; died at Lenora Institute, S. C., April. 1865.

Ford, James, Co. C 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 16, 1864.

Funk, C. M., Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. June 19, 1865.

Ferguson, A., Co. I 21st, e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. April 4, 1865.

Frost, J. R., Co. H 101st, e. Aug. 10, 1862; dis. Dec., 1863.

Franklin, A. G., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 18, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.

Fortney, A., served with 8th.

Foster, Capt. Jonas, Co. H 21st, e. April 23, 1861; Co. E 48th, e. at Fostoria, Aug. 1861; dis. April 27, 1864.

Fell, John, Co. A 8th, e. June 11, 1861; dis. July 13, 1864.

Fatzinger, Tillman W., Co. I 47th Penn. V. I., e. Aug. 5, 1861; dis. Sept. 18, 1864.

Floyd, Joseph E., Co. C 12th Penn. V. C.; e. Jan. 27, 1862; dis. Feb. 21, 1865.

Free, W. H., Co. G 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Fisher, D. L., Co. G 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Flavian, W., Co. H 65th, e. Oct. 22, 1864; dis. Oct. 21, 1865.

Frankhouser, Nicholas, Co. G 8th, e. April 9, 1861; dis. July, 1864.

Frankhouser, H., Co. G 65th, e. Sept. 26, 1864; dis. June 16, 1865.

Frankhouser, S., Co. A 64th, e. Sept., 1864; dis. May 28, 1865.

Frary, Justin, was captured at Chickamauga and died in Danville prison, Va.

Frontz, John, Co. I 72d, e. March 20, 1864; dis. May 29, 1865.

Frontz, Samuel, Co. E 25th, e. April, 1861; dis. July 20, 1864.

Fox, James B., Co. H 101st, e. Aug. 15, 1862; discharged.

Fables, George, Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 15, 1862; dis. Aug., 1865.

Feasel, Isaac, Co. K 1st O. V. H. A., e. Sept. 27, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865.

Frees, Amon, Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. July 13, 1865.

Farver, John K., Co. A 111th, e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. Dec. 21, 1865.

Fleet, John Henry, Co. E 123d, e. May, 1864; dis. June, 1865.

Funk, Henry K., Co. K 49th, e. Oct. 26, 1861, re-e.; dis. Dec. 21, 1865.

Fritcher, Geo. W., Co. H 49th, e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. May 29, 1863.

Fizer, James E., of the 7th Iowa Infantry, died at Bird's Point, Mo., Nov. 10, 1861.

Goodsell, D. J., Jr., was killed at Gettysburg, while serving with 8th.

German, D. F., Co. E 8th, e. April 1, 1863; re-e. May 2, 1864, Co. A 164th, final dis. Aug. 16, 1864.

Gettinger, W. H., Co. H 55th, e. Sept. 1861; dis. Sept., 1864.

Green, M. W., Co. A 25th, e. Oct. 17, 1864; dis. Oct. 12, 1865.

Gallatin, Henry, Co. E 17th, e. April 19, 1861; re-e. Sept. 12, 1861, Co. E 49th; final dis. June 16, 1865.

Groech, Joseph, Co. I 7th O. V. S. S., e. Oct., 1862; dis. June, 1865.

Gibson, W. H., (vide hist. of Regt.) The general had seven nephews in his regiment of whom only one survives.

Gibbins, F. H., Co. E 49th, e. Aug. 12, 1861; final dis. Dec. 30, 1865.

Green, James N., Co. A 8th, e. June 3, 1861; dis.

Gettinger, Robert H., Co. D 164th, e. May 1, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Gormley, L. A., Co. A 144th, e. May 1, 1864; re-e. 1864, Co. F. O. V. C., Kirkpatrick's brigade; dis. June 6, 1865.

Glick, William H., Co. H 49th, e. Aug. 15, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864; dis. Nov. 30, 1865.

Groff, Silas W., Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. Aug. 3, 1865.

- Griffin, Thomas, Co. K 12th Ind. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. Jan. 18, 1865.
- Gruver, John, Co. A 160th, e. May 2, 1864; re-e. March, 1865, Co. D 187th; dis. March, 1866.
- Gettinger, John D., Co. II 55th, e. Oct. 12, 1861; dis. Oct. 23, 1864.
- Gifford, Samuel, Co. G 49th, e. Feb. 22, 1864; dis. Nov. 30, 1865.
- Grummel, Henry, Co. K 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 13, 1865.
- Grove, David, Co. D 2d Md. Art.; dis. June 7, 1865.
- Godfrey, John, Co. B 21st, e. Aug. 28, 1861; dis. Sept. 24, 1864.
- Garrison, T. M., gunboat Monegan, e. Aug. 22, 1864; dis. May 22, 1865.
- Grove, Abraham, e. Co. E 7th Md. V. I.; re-e. in Co. D, 33d U. S. I., Dec. 1, 1866; dis. Feb. 28, 1868.
- Gorham, Jacob, Co. G 147th Penn. V. I., e. Sept. 15, 1862; dis. Dec. 4, 1864.
- Gaddas, J. W., Co. G 25th, e. June 18, 1861; dis. June 18, 1866.
- Green, Owen P., Co. II 101st, e. Aug. 7, 1861; dis. June 19, 1865.
- Green, John G., Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
- Green, G. H., Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Gray, R. A., Co. C 67th, e. Dec., 1861; dis. April 5, 1862.
- Gaddas, John, Co. C 164th, e. May 11, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Gilbert, John W., Co. A 44th Ind. V. I., e. Aug. 25, 1861; dis. Sept. 14, 1865.
- Gries, P. J., Co. K 3d O. V. C., e. Oct., 1861; dis. Aug. 18, 1862.
- Green, Isaac H., 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Georgia, Ansil, Co. F 4th Mich. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; dis. at Detroit, Mich., May 26, 1866.
- Gabower, Charles, Co. K 107th, e. Aug. 19, 1862; dying in field hospital July 12, 1863.
- Good, Noah, Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 23, 1861; transferred to Bat. A 1st Ill. Art.; dis. Oct., 1864.
- Grove, Levi, Co. E 49th, e. Aug. 18, 1862; mortally wounded at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 2, 1864, dying same day.
- Gifford, G. W., Co. G 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Greise, T. J., 8th, was captured at the Wilderness.
- Gray, Henry, Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Gray, John H., Co. C 39th Mo. V. I., e. 1863; dis. 1863.
- Gregory, O., Co. II 166th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Sept. 25, 1864.
- Gaines, Bondy, Co. G 55th, e. Sept. 21, 1861; died at Grafton, W. Va., March 8, 1862.
- Groves, Sampson F., Co. M 1st O. V. H. A., e. Dec. 22, 1863; dis. Aug. 3, 1865.

Higginbotham, T. P., colonel of 65th N. Y. Chasseurs, was killed at Cedar Creek, on the Shenandoah, Oct. 19, 1864. His company, which was raised in Seneca County, fought with this command.

- Harr, Thomas, Co. F 1st Md. V. C., e. April 2, 1862; dis. April 28, 1865.
- Hartsock, G. W., Co. K 101st, e. Aug., 1862; re-e. Co. K 164th, May 2, 1864; final dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Heilman, John, Co. C 180th, e. Sept. 12, 1864; dis. Aug., 1865.
- Hunt, Frank M., Co. I 55th, e. Sept. 18, 1861; dis. Oct. 24, 1864.
- Harrison, A. J., e. July 21, 1861; dis. July 7, 1865.
- Haines, Owen, Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Harst, Joseph W., Co. C 48th, e. May 28, 1862; transferred to 164th; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Hunker, Matt. W., Co. D 43d, e. Nov. 16, 1864; dis. July 13, 1865.
- Hawkins, Richard, Co. A 21st, e. Aug. 28, 1861; wounded July 13, 1865.
- Hawkins, Richard, Co. A 21st, e. Aug. 28, 1861; wounded July 9, 1864; dis. Sept. 24, 1864.
- Hospelhaun, George, Co. G 3d O. V. C., e. Aug. 1, 1861; prisoner at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864; dis. July 15, 1865.
- Houcks, William, Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Heddem, H. F., Co. C 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 16, 1864.
- Heater, John L., Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Hoover, Martin, Co. D 34th, e. Aug. 1, 1861; dis. April, 1865.
- Hoover, J. A., dis.
- Heslington, Thomas C., Co. G 1st battalion, 15th U. S. I., e. Sept. 7, 1861; re-e. Co. A 164th May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Harman, Charles, Co. C 49th, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. Co. C 49th, Aug. 15, 1862.
- Haas, M. D., Co.—86th, e. June 2, 1862; re-e. Co. I, June 16, 1863; re-e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Helm, John, e. for service in the Mexican war at Chicago, June 17, 1846, 1st Ill. V. I., dis. June 17, 1847; e. Co. G 2d, April 17, 1861; dis. Oct. 11, 1863.
- Hushour, A., Co. E 104th, e. Feb. 19, 1864; re-e. Co. G 102d June 27, 1864; dis. June 18, 1865; was in three-months' service, e. July 3, 1861; dis. Nov. 17, 1861.
- Haas, A. F., Co. I 128th Penn. V. I., e. Aug. 6, 1862; re-e. Battery L, 3d Penn. H. A., Feb. 25, 1864; dis. Nov. 9, 1865.
- Heck, D. G., Co. B 176th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Hartzell, H. W., Co. F 8th, e. March 30, 1862; dis. May 25, 1865.
- Hissong, Lyman J., Co. I 68th, e. Oct. 21, 1861; re-e. March, 1865, 5th U. S. H. Art., major, promoted lieut.-col.; brevetted colonel by President Johnson at expiration of term of service; dis. June, 1866.
- Hayes, Orrin B., Co. H 49th, e. Aug. 20, 1861; first enlistment at Fremont, April 23, 1861, Co. H 21st; dis. Aug. 12, 1861; died at Fostoria Nov. 30, 1863.
- Hartsoch, Dorsey, Co. K 101st, e. Aug., 1862; dis. May 31, 1865.

- Henry, George W., Co. I 9th O. V. C., e. Nov. 9, 1863; dis. July 20, 1865.
- Hossler, P. J., 8th, served a full term with this command.
- Hathaway, W. W., 8th, discharged for disability.
- Heisserman, H., 8th, dis. for wounds received Dec. 13, 1862.
- Helsel, Jacob, Co. A 72d, e. Nov. 8, 1861; dis. March 20, 1865.
- Haas, W. H., 8th, served full term.
- Harper, Frank, a nephew of Gen. Gibson, and a captain in 49th, died in Kansas, Oct., 1885.
- Harper, S. M., a brother of Frank, was a captain in the same command, died in Kansas two years ago, both of wounds received or disease contracted during the war.
- Hewitt, F. K., Co. C 5th N. Y. V. Art., e. Mar. 6, 1862; re-e.; final dis. Feb. 13, 1865.
- Hughes, Gilbert, Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. May 27, 1865.
- Hale, Allen, Co. H 49th, e. Aug. 15, 1861; re-e. to Co. I 164th May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Hall, George W., in the Mexican war, Co. I McGroden's bat. 1st L. A., e. Aug., 1847; dis. Oct., 1848; Co. E. 48th, e. Sept. 8, 1861; re-e. Feb. 28, 1864; dis. Dec. 30, 1865.
- Heilman, John, Co. D 58th, e. Oct. 16, 1861; dis. Sept., 1864.
- Hollopeter, John L., 21st, e. April 22, 1861; re-e. Co. H 49th, Aug. 15, 1861; re-e. March 3, 1863; dis. May, 1866, with rank of major.
- Hamilton, George, Co. B 125 N. Y. V. I., e. Aug. 2, 1862; dis. June 15, 1865.
- Hartman, Lewis, Co. A 164th; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Holt, William, Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Herzog, Felix, Co. C 57th, e. Jan. 7, 1862; dis. Aug. 1862.
- Hartsook, Nelson, Co. E 49th, e. March, 1864; died in camp near Green Lake, Tex., Aug. 1, 1865.
- Heabler, George, Co. C 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Hiskey, R. B., Co. D 34th, e. Dec., 1862; service 4 years.
- Hartzell, James, Co. D 123d, e. Aug., 1862; killed at the 2d Winchester, Va., battle.
- Holtz, William, Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862; died in Andersonville prison, Mar. 20, 1865.
- Horner, Hezekiah, Co. D 34th, e. Sept., 1862; dis. May 27, 1865.
- Heisserman, Henry, Co. A 8th, e. April 16, 1861; dis. April 4, 1863.
- Hahn, Martin, Co. B 57th, e. Sept. 19, 1861; dis. Oct. 3, 1864.
- Hoover, John A., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Hartzell, A. J., Co. K 28th Penn. V. I., e. Aug. 8, 1861; dis. Dec. 22, 1862.
- Hays, Austin P., Co. H 21st, e. Apr. 23, 1861; re-e. Co. H 49th, Aug. 20, 1861; died on the march near Huntsville, Ala., July 6, 1862.
- Huffsey, John, Co. B 49th, e. Aug., 1861; dis., 1865.

- Haines, E. M., Co. C 21st Penn. V. C., dis. July, 1865.
- Harter, Joseph, 55th, e. Oct. 2, 1861; dis. Aug. 26, 1862.
- Hale, Robert W., 5th O. V. C., asst. surgeon, e. April 16, 1862; dis. Sept. 1, 1862; re-e. 164th, May 2, 1864, surgeon; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Halty, Charles, Co. H 55th, e. Oct. 22, 1861; dis. Oct., 1864.
- Hart, Francis M., Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 30, 1865.
- Hathaway, Philo W., Co. K 144th, e. May 11, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
- Hemming, Albert, Co. K 101st, e. April 20, 1861; dis. June 15, 1865.
- Hospelhaun, Henry, Co. D 49th, e. Aug. 8, 1861; killed at Kenesaw Mountain.
- Holmes, Edwin, Co. H 55th, e. Sept. 16, 1861; dis. Oct. 8, 1862.
- Haefale, Nicholas, Co. A 31st. mus. Sept. 20, 1864; dis. July 1, 1865.
- Harley, J. D., Co. F 55th, e. Sept., 1861; dis. Oct. 15, 1864.
- Harris, Vachel H., U. S. gunboat "Benton," e. Sept. 3, 1864; dis. Aug. 4, 1865.
- Helfer, William, Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Huffman, J. W., Co. C 65th, e. Nov., 1861; re-e. Co. D 85th, July 1862; re-e. Co. C 164th, May 11, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Hiteshaw, Alfred, Co. D 49th, e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. Aug. 16, 1864.
- Hollinger, John N., Co. K 2d P. V. L., e. April 27, 1861; re-e. Co. K 65th N. Y. Chasseurs, March 15, 1862; dis. March 15, 1865.
- Halter, John, Co. A 111th, e. Aug., 1862; dis. July 16, 1865.
- Henry, J. M., 8th, served full term.
- Hemminger, Lewis, Co. A 111th, e. Aug. 5, 1862; dis. June 27, 1865.
- Hawkins, Simon, Co. G 36th, e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. July 5, 1865.
- Hossler, Samuel B., 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Hoatz, Moses H., Co. K 107th, e. Aug. 26, 1862; dis. July 26, 1865.
- Hicks, Abraham, Co. B 49th, e. Jan. 29, 1864; died Feb. 27, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Holtz, Jacob S., Co. H 164th, e. May 2, 1864; died July 1, 1864, at Fort Strong Hosp., Va.
- Horton, John W., Co. F 101st, e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. May, 1865.
- Huffman, Andrew W., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 17, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Heabler, David, Co. C 164th, e. June, 1862; dis. Sept., 1864.
- Hunt, Edward M., Co. I 55th, 1862; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
- Hill, Jerry, Co. H 101st, e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. April, 1863.
- Huffman, Joseph, Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Isler, Isaac, Co. B 55th, e. 1861; re-e. close of 1863; dis. Aug., 1865.
- Jones, E., 8th, wounded at Gettysburg and discharged.
- Jewett, John K., Co. M 1st, O. V. H. A., e. June 22, 1863; dis. Aug. 2, 1865.

- Johnson, Philip, Co. I 101st. e. Feb. 15, 1864; dis. Nov. 2, 1865.
- Jackson, Joseph, Co. A 111th, e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. July 14, 1865.
- Jones, William W., Co. G 2d P. V. I., e. April 26, 1861; re-e. Co. C. 6th P. V. C., Aug. 22, 1861; re-e. Co. C 17th P. V. C., Sept. 10, 1862; final dis. Aug. 22, 1865.
- Jones, William, Co E 1st Del. V. I., Sept., 1862; transferred May 1864, to "New Hampshire" battleship; transferred to sloop-of-war "John Adams;" dis. Sept. 14, 1865.
- Johnston, John, Co. H 49th, e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. for wound, June 2, 1865.
- Johnson, Isaac, Co. D 49th, e. Dec. 24, 1863; served one year.
- Jones, William I., Co. C 88th I. V. I., e. Sept., 1861, serg.; killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
- Jones, James M., Co. F 103d, e. Sept. 8, 1862; dis. June 22, 1865.
- Jones, Decatur, e. May 11, 1862; dis. April 28, 1863.
- Keiffer, A. R., 8th, dis.
- Kelley, Francis M., Co. C 23d, e. May 20, 1861; re-e. Nov. 15, 1863, dis. July 26, 1865.
- Keller, Levi, Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. June 19, 1865.
- Kaup, A. T., 55th, e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded mortally at Gettysburg; died July 24, 1863.
- Knapp, Russell L., Co. B 132d, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Sept. 14, 1864.
- King, W. H., Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Kintz, William J., Co. B 49th, e. Aug. 19, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864; mus. in at Grafton, May 17, 1861; dis. Co. C 15th, Aug. 19, 1861; final mus. June 24, 1865.
- Kuder, Benjamin F., Co. F 5th P. V. I., e. Jan. 13, 1862; dis. Jan. 12, 1865.
- Keffer, Peter D., Co. D 86th, e. May 28, 1862; re-e. Co. F 10th O. V. C., Oct. 25, 1882; dis. June 25, 1864.
- Kisinger, J. A., Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 15, 1862; dis. at Clinton, Iowa.
- Kisinger, William H., Co. K 65th N. Y. V. I., e. July 15, 1861; dis. Sept. 12, 1864.
- Kaufman, Adam, Co. B 57th, e. Sept. 16, 1861; dis. July 28, 1864.
- Knepple, John C., Co. C 49th, e. March 10, 1862; dis. June 30, 1863.
- Krieger, Jacob, Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Kookan, Jefferson, Co. K 55th, e. Nov. 7, 1861; re-e. Co. I 123d, Dec. 25, 1863; shot blind at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; dis. May 26, 1865.
- Kesling, George, Co. II 72d, e. Oct. 3, 1862; dis. Aug. 1, 1863.
- Kimball, John, Co. C 164th, e. May 29, 1862; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Kipka, J. C., 8th, was killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
- Kiessling, Julius, Co. II 4th U. S. I., e. June 11, 1863; dis. Nov. 28, 1870.

- Keller, A. O., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Kaup, Thomas A., Co. I 1st brigade, 1st division, 4th Army Corps, e. 1862; dis. June 11, 1863; died in Tiffin, Oct. 13, 1876.
- Kishler, George W., Co. I 101st, e. 1862; re-e. Co. A 164th, May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Kessey, William Allen, Co. I 55th, e. Oct. 24, 1861; drafted Co. D 64th, Sept. 23, 1864; dis. June 16, 1865.
- Klair, George, Co. G 164th, e. May 2, 1864; re-e. Co. B 195th, Feb. 23, 1865; dis. Dec. 15, 1865.
- Keller, W. H., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Kuder, James S., Co. G 180th, e. Aug., 1864; dis. July 20, 1865.
- Koch, Samuel M., Co. C 129th P. V. I., e. Aug. 5, 1862; re-e. battery G, 2d P. H. A., at Philadelphia, Dec., 1863.
- Koch, Wilson J., Co. A 89th P. V. I., e. Sept., 1862; re-e. battery G 2d P. H. A.; transferred, 1st U. S. Flying Art., Nov., 1864; sent back to battery G, April, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., Sept., 1864.
- Kaskey, John, Co. B 195th, e. Feb. 15, 1865; dis. Dec. 18, 1865.
- Kline, C. M., Co. H 55th, e. Nov. 25, 1861; dis. July 20, 1865; died at Liberty Center, Jan., 1870.
- Kershner, J. K., 8th O. I., full term.
- Kershner, Levi, Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Kistner, Christian, Co. K 107th, e. Aug. 18, 1862; dis. June 2, 1865.
- Kiser, L. D., Co. G 178th, e. April 18, 1861; dis. June 28, 1865.
- Kershner, J. A., Co. K 199th P. V. I., e. Sept. 6, 1864; dis. June 28.
- Klair, Jacob, Co. F 197th, e. March 22, 1865; dis. Aug., 1865.
- Koch, Hubert, Co. D 123d, e. Sept. 22, 1862; dis. June 29, 1865.
- Kuder, W. J., Co. C 180th, e. Aug., 1864; dis. July 20, 1865.
- Linn, M. B., 8th, died Sept., 1861, at Grafton, Va.
- Lee, Wilbur, Co. I 101st, e. July, 1862; re-e. in the 100 days' service; dis. Aug. 18, 1865.
- Libensparger, Louis, Co. G 25th, e. Feb. 20, 1864; dis. June 18, 1866.
- Leeper, Edward, Co. I 101st, e. Aug., 1862; re-e. Co. A 164th, May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Leitner, Julius, Co. H 49th, e. Aug. 1, 1861; transferred; dis. Nov. 18, 1865.
- Lysle, Robert, Co. I 101st, e. June 27, 1862; re-e. Co. I 86th, June 16, 1863; dis. Feb. 10, 1864.
- Lewis, J. R., Co. A 8th, e. June 11, 1861; dis. July 13, 1864.
- Langdon, H. L., C. Lampsin, J. B. Lightcap, R. Lowe, and J. W. Long, served full term with 8th.
- Lutz, Harrison S., Co. 128th P. V. I., e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. June, 1864.
- Leonard, W. L., Co. K 38th, e. Jan. 22, 1864; dis. July, 1866.

- Lamberson, Virgil D., Co. H 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862; Co. I Marine Regiment, re-e. March 11, 1863; dis. Jan. 24, 1865.
- Lautzenhizer, John, Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Leightner, A. J., Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 15, 1865.
- Limbaugh, Christian, Co. I Kentucky Independents, e. June 29, 1862; dis. July 10, 1865.
- Lewis, John B., Co. K 10th Ind. V. I., e. April 23, 1861; Aug. 6, 1861, e. Rabb's Battery; Co. B 64th, drafted Sept. 24, 1864; dis. June 22, 1865.
- Lutz, M. T., Co. B 49th, e. Aug. 16, 1861; sunstruck in Texas, July 10, 1865; dis. Jan. 1, 1866.
- Lane, Joseph W., Co. F 55th, e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. at Louisville, Ky., July 11, 1865; died.
- Lutz, Scott M., Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 30, 1862; died of typhoid fever at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1862.
- Leedes, Isaac B., Co. A 21st, e. Aug. 28, 1861; dis. Jan. 7, 1863.
- Lowe, George W., Co. I 101st, e.; deceased.
- Leeward, Charles, Co. A 8th, e. April 13, 1861; reg. reorganized June 22, 1861, for 3 years.
- Livers, T. G., 194th, app. asst. surgeon, March 20, 1865; promoted surgeon June 26, 1865.
- Lackens, I. W., Co. I 99th Penn. V. I., e. Feb. 22, 1865; dis. July 11, 1865.
- Linhart, John McCron, Co. H 7th Va. V. I., e. Sept. 2, 1861; dis. Dec. 12, 1862.
- Leech, W. H. H., Co. E 49th; e. Aug. 12, 1861; dis. Oct. 25, 1865.
- Leech, Oliver G., Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. at Cleveland Aug. 27 1864; died Sept. 15, 1864, at Fostoria.
- Lualien, Joseph R., 65th U. S. Chasseurs, e. 1861; sergeant, 67th N. Y. Vet. V. I. or U. S. Chasseurs, re-e. Sept. 1, 1864; dis. July, 1866.
- Lemp, George, Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Lambright, Isaac, Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 22, 1861; died of measles at Frederick, Md., Sept., 1862.
- Lepard, Isaac, Co. M 1st O. H. A., e. Dec. 30, 1863; dis. Aug. 1865.
- Lebold, John, Co. A 25th, e. June 19, 1861, dis. June 19, 1864.
- Lockhart Samuel, Co. D 49th, e. Feb. 24, 1864; dis. Nov. 30, 1865.
- Lumbar, Francis A., Co. G 25th, e. June 18, 1861; dis. June 18, 1865.
- Longley, S. J., Co. E 186th, e. Feb. 1865; dis. Oct. 1866.
- Lang, David A., Co. E 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 20, 1864.
- Lewis, John W., Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Latham, James, Co. B 164th, e. at Tiffin, May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Littler, A., Co. D 3d O. V. C., e. Sept. 10, 1861; dis. Aug. 30, 1865.

- Lawrence, James L., Co. G 3d O. V. C., e. Aug. 29, 1861; wounded near Franklin, Tenn., 1862.
- Leidy, L. C., Co. B 195th e. Feb. 20, 1865; dis. Dec. 24, 1865.
- Ludwig, Jacob J., Co. D 72d, killed at Meridian, Miss., June 13, 1865.
- Loomis, W. Co. B 164th e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Lutzenberger, T., Co. B 164th. e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Lehman, N. S., Co. G 164th, e. May 4, 1864; re-e. Feb. 14, 1865, Co. B 195th; dis. Dec. 24, 1865.
- Luman, David, Co. A 64th. e. Oct. 7, 1864; dis. June 6, 1865.
- Layman, H. T., Co. E 101st, e. Aug. 5, 1862; dis. Aug. 1865.
- Lytle, William, Co. D 10th, O. V. C, e. spring, 1864; dis. May 27, 1865.
- Lehman, S. S., Co. D 86th e. May 27, 1862; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Lanning William, Co. C 122d, e. June 29, 1864; dis. July 15, 1865.
- Lyberger, N. B., Co. K 49th, e. Oct. 1861; dis. in Tennessee, 1865.
- Luman, Anson, Co. C 180th, e. Aug. 3, 1864; dis. July 25, 1865.
- Lutz, Matthew T., Co. B 49th e. Aug. 16, 1861; dis. Dec. 31, 1865.
- Lockhart, James, Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Loughlin, John M., Co. F 101st, e. July 29, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Libe, Henry A., Co. I 3d O. V. C., e. Sept. 10, 1861; dis. 1865.
- Lombard, William, e. May 22, 1863; re-e. in Co. C 164th, May 11, 1864; dis. Oct. 5, 1865.
- Musgrave, W. H., of Co. K 49th died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 5, 1863.
- Metcalf, George, Co. H 14th e. Sept. 5, 1861; dis. July 21, 1865.
- Moore, James C., Co. A, 55th e. Jan. 1, 1862; dis. Jan. 1, 1865.
- McHener, A. D., Co. C 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 16, 1864.
- McHener Eli, Co. I 123d, e. Oct. 1861; killed at Winchester, Va., Aug. 13, 1863.
- McHener, Martin W., Co. L 123d e. Oct. 1861; killed at Bearville, Va., 1863.
- Martin, John E., Co. F 30th O. V. C., e. Dec. 16, 1863; dis. Aug. 5, 1865.
- Martin, James H. F., Co. A 72d e. March, 1864; dis. July 24, 1864.
- McMartin, John, Co. A 72d, e. July, 1864; dis. Sept. 1864.
- McCormack, J. E., Co. B 49th. e. Aug. 13, 1861; re-e. in Nov. 1864, Co. B 135th; brevetted major Sept., 1865; dis. Dec. 24, 1865.
- Miller, William M., Co. K 49th, e. Sept. 5, 1861; e. again May 2, 1864, Co. C 164th; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- McBride, F., 8th; served full term.
- Miller, William H., Co. D 164th e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

- Miller, Daniel F., Co. I, 164th, e. May 2, 1863; died at Washington Aug. 19, 1864.
- Miller, W. W., Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Miller, A. K., 8th.
- Maule, Charles L., Co. D 43d, e. Nov. 16, 1864; died at Goldsboro, N. C., March, 1865.
- Martin, Dr. H. B., asst. surg. 192d e. March 15, 1865; dis. Aug. 18, 1865.
- Martin, S. H., 8th.
- Montague, L., Co. G, 12th O. V. C., e. 1863; dis. at Camp Chase.
- Myers, William L., Co. A 8th, e. April, 1861; re-e. Co. D, 86th, 1862; re-e. Co. I 86th June, 1863; 1st lieutenant, dis. 1863.
- Myers, William, 8th, was wounded at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.
- Myers, D. K., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; assigned to med. dep.; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Myers, A. J., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Mitchell, Joseph, Co. E 25th, e. June 12, 1861; dis. July 26, 1864.
- Myers, Joseph P. Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 8, 1862; dis. 1865.
- Martin, Gideon, Co. D, 123d. e. Dec. 23, 1863; dis. June 28, 1865.
- Myers, William H., Co. I 47th Penn. V. I., e. Aug. 5, 1861; e. April 24, 1861; dis. July 27, 1861; third enlistment in Fla., Oct. 8, 1863; dis. Jan. 16, 1866.
- Mizen, J. A., Co. A 83d Penn. V. I., Sept. 16, 1861; dis. Sept. 15, 1864.
- Myers, Jacob, Co. H 55th; dis. July 11, 1865.
- Mays, John P., Co. A 88th, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. July 3, 1865.
- Myers, H. C., Co. B 49th; dis. Nov. 30, 1865; died April 15, 1883, at Tiffin.
- Murray, A. C., Co. B 55th e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. Nov. 4, 1864.
- Myers, W. H., Co. F 8th, e. May 14, 1861; dis. July 13, 1864.
- Moser, Martin, Co. K 133d P. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; Co. K 208th P. V. I., re-e. Aug. 19, 1864; dis. June 8, 1865.
- Miller, Anselm, 6th Ind. Bat. Art., e. Sept. 8, 1861; dis. Sept. 19, 1864.
- Martin, Paul Co. D 25th N. Y. Militia, e. April 16, 1861; Co. D 18th P. V. C., re-e. Sept., 1862; dis. May 23, 1865.
- Maring, J. S., Co. E 15th, e. Aug. 30, 1861; dis. Sept. 20, 1864.
- Miller, Aden Walter, Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862; killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
- Mason, James P., Co. C 102d, e. Aug. 4, 1862; dis. July 8, 1865.
- Mowen, David C., Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. March 11, 1865.
- Miller, W. L., Co. D 164th e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Myers, J. H., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Milroy, Va., June 13, 1863.
- Morgan, G., Co. K 21st, e. Aug. 28, 1861; dis. May 5, 1863.

- Myers, George, Co. B 57th, e. Sept. 30, 1861; dis. Aug. 16, 1862; died at New Riegel, July 27, 1869.
- Miller, Henry, Co. B. 57th, e. Sept. 22, 1861; dis. Sept. 26, 1864.
- Mowry, David, Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 11, 1862; and in 1st U. S. Eng.; dis. June 30, 1864.
- Myers, J. L., Co. C 193d, e. March 14, 1865; dis. Aug. 12, 1865.
- Mohler, John H., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 14, 1862; re-e Co. K 21st, Feb. 10, 1864; dis. June 18, 1865.
- McCormack, Q., 8th, died in hospital at Culpeper Court House, in Oct., 1863.
- Musser, Charles, 9th Ind. Bat. L. A., e. 1863; dis. Aug. 27, 1863.
- McDole, Joseph, 7th O. Ind. Bat., e. Feb. 28, 1864; dis. Aug. 11, 1865.
- McCracken, John L., Co. H. 21st, e. Feb. 25, 1864; dis. Jan. 11, 1865.
- Mason, J. P., Co. C 102d, e. Aug. 2, 1862; dis. July 8, 1865.
- Millhime, Edward, Co. E 49th, e. Aug. 12, 1861; died at Camp Nevins, Ky., Dec. 12, 1861.
- McDonel, George H., Co. D 72d, e. Dec. 29, 1863; dis. Oct. 10, 1864.
- McLaughlin, Michael, Co. E 11th Ill. V. I., e. March 1, 1865; dis. Sept. 30, 1865.
- MacIntyre, Peter W., Co. G 128th e. Nov. 12, 1863; dis. July 5, 1865.
- Maloney, Thomas H., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 13, 1865.
- Marshman, Robert, Co. K 32d e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. Feb. 1864, Co. K 32d; dis. Aug. 1865.
- Moses John, Co. I 72d, e. Oct. 16, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1864; final dis. Sept. 11, 1865.
- McEwen, George W., Co. H 49th, e. Aug. 15, 1861; re-e.; final dis. Dec. 31, 1865.
- Martin, Jacob W., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Mitchell, Joseph, Co. E 25th, e. June 12, 1861; trans. to 75th; dis. July 26, 1864.
- Michaels, Leroy, Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Miller, Jacob C., Co. E 49th, e. Sept., 1861; killed at Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.
- Martin, John K., Co. D 56th, e. Sept. 20, 1861; died in Bloom, April 10, 1862.
- Munger, Charles F., Co. B 55th, e. Oct., 1861; dis. July 11, 1865.
- McAllister, James, Co. B 2d Iowa V. C., e. Aug. 22, 1861; dis. Sept., 1864.
- McClelland, T. A., Co. A 12th O. V. C., e. Oct. 1, 1863; dis. Dec. 1865.
- Martin, George M., Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864; re-e. Feb. 14, 1865, C. B 195th; dis. Dec. 10, 1865.

- Martin, John A., Co. A 5th, O. V. C., e. Feb., 1863; dis. Nov. 25, 1865.
- McDowell, Andrew S., Co. D 123d, e. Aug., 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- McIntire, Valentine, Co. B 49th, e. Feb. 22, 1864; dis. Nov. 30, 1865.
- Mirer, John, e. Co. F 55th; dis.
- Miller, George S., e. Sept. 20, 1864; dis. Jan., 1865.
- McKeen, John K., Co. B 1st Iowa V. C., e. May 8, 1861, and re-e. Dec. 16, 1863; dis. Feb. 15, 1866.
- Merchant, W. J., Co. K 49th, e. Sept. 5, 1861; dis. Sept. 10, 1863.
- Miller, John R., Co. H 169th, e. May 4, 1864; dis. Sept. 4, 1864.
- McMeen, Robert, Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded; died Jan. 19, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
- McKey, George S., Co. E 101st, e. May 14, 1862; dis. June 19, 1865.
- May, Emory W., Co. H 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Miller, W. H. H., Co. H 14th, e. Sept. 5, 1861; dis. July 20, 1865.
- McDaniel, J. H., Co. D 72d, e. March 28, 1864; dis. Aug. 7, 1865.
- Mills, W. A., Co. G 55th, e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. June 17, 1865.
- Moore, Theodore R., Co. C 164th, e. May 11, 1864; dis. 1864; now lives in Indiana.
- Moore, D. B., Co. C 123d, e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. June 14, 1865.
- Minich, Elias, e. April 4, 1864; dis. Oct., 1866.
- Milroy, Oliver, Co. H 55th, e. Sept. 16, 1861; dis. Sept., 1865.
- Miller, S., Co. F 2d Mich. V. C., e. Sept. 16, 1864; dis. Aug. 18, 1865.
- Mohr, James F., Co. K 176th Penn. V. I., e. Nov. 7, 1862; dis. Aug. 19, 1863.
- McCarter James, Co. C 126th, e. 1862; dis. 1865.
- Meagher, W. T., a member of Capt. Way's company, was killed near Cheat Mt. Dec., 1861.
- Norton, R. M., Co. A 8th e. April, 1861; served three years.
- Norton, James A., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 16, 1862; commissioned first lieutenant in 123d U. S. I., Oct. 7, 1864; made prisoner at Chickamauga Sept. 21, 1863, and released same day.
- Norton, Rufus H., Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Neff, Henry, Co. G 8th, e. April, 1861; re-e. Sept. 26, 1864, Co. I 33d; dis. June 5, 1865.
- Naylor, C. T., Co. A 8th, e. April 16, 1861; wounded; twice captured by Mosby's command; dis. July 14, 1864.
- Negele, William, Co. A 55th, e. Sept. 22, 1861; dis. Feb. 27, 1862.
- Niebel, John, Co. B 195th, e. Feb. 22, 1865; dis. Dec. 18, 1865.
- Norris, Omar P., 25th, e. April, 1861; re-e. July, 1862, Co. B 111th; dis. July, 1865.
- Norris, Chas. P., 101st; died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 25, 1862.

Norris, James, Co. H 49th, e. Aug. 15, 1861; re-e. Co. H 49th, Feb. 1864.

Neiderhouser, J. J., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 4, 1862; dis. June 25, 1865.

Norton, C. G. Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 2, 1862; dis. July 9, 1866.

Noble, John, Co. D 86th, e. Aug. 1, 1863; dis. Dec. 1863; re-e. Co. I 164th, May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Nedvy, John F., Co. K 49th, e. in 1862; dis. at Columbus.

Niebel, J. H., Co. A 123d, e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. at Columbus, Ohio.

Nolan, John, Co. D 86th, e. May 27, 1862; dis. Sept. 25, 1862.

Norris, Thomas C., Co. B 111th, e. July, 1862; dis. Aug. 1, 1865.

Needham, Samuel A., Co. I, 9th, e. Dec., 1862; dis. July 20, 1865.

Nighswander, David, Co. G 8th, e. April 25, 1861; dis. July 16, 1864; re-e. July 16, 1864; final dis. Oct. 17, 1865.

Niebel, Elijah, Co. D 72d, e. Oct. 29, 1861; dis. and re-e. Jan. 1, 1864; dis. June 19, 1865.

Needham, Amos K., Co. I. O. V. C., e. November, 1863; dis. July 20, 1865.

Neely, F., 8th, served full term.

Nighswander, B., Co. B 195th, e. June 15, 1865; dis. Aug., 1865.

Nighswander, Dr. Martin, Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 15, 1861; dis. and re-e. Jan. 1, 1864; final dis. June 10, 1865.

Nesbit, Samuel, Co. H 49th, e. Sept. 9, 1861; dis. Sept. 13, 1864.

Neikirk, D. J., Co. G 164th; mus. May 8, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Neikirk, Samuel, Co. K 101st, Aug. 15, 1862; Co. K 164th, re-e. May 2, 1864; final dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Noble, Montgomery, Co. K 101st, e. July 30, 1862; dis. May 30, 1863.

Nuson, William and Joseph, served in 8th.

Nichols, J. H., 8th; served full term.

Ogle, B. F., e. in 8th, Dec. 1861; resigned Dec. 1862.

Osterholt, Derick D., Co. K 123d, e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. Feb. 26, 1863.

Osmund, W. H., Co. B 57th, e. Oct. 1, 1861; dis. Oct. 1, 1864.

Olmstead, C., Co. I 164th, May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Ohmler, Jacob, Co. I 164th, May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

O'Connell, Michael, Co. I 101st.

Olds, H. B., Co. G 55th, e. Sept. 25, 1861; dis. and re-e. Dec. 31; dis. July 25, 1865.

Ogden, H. G., Co. G 25th, e. May 18, 1861; dis. March, 1863; re-e. May 2, 1864, Co. H 164th; final dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Owens, J. F., Co. D 164th, May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Owens, Allen D., Co. B 166th; dis. in 1864.

Olds, Gilbert O., Co. G 55th, e. Sept. 25, 1861; dis. Dec. 1, 1864.

Ogden, George S., Co. G 25th, e. June 18, 1861; sent to Washington and died.

Orwig, J. S., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. May, 1863.

Orme, A. J., 8th and 6th U. S. Cav.

Orwig, J. B., Co. I 101st; died April 18, 1865.

Pittenger, R. M., Co. D 164th; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Powers, Robert S., Co. B 28th P. V. I., e. Feb. 1, 1864; dis. June, 1865.

Powell, Andrew, Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 28, 1865.

Post, William, Co. G 3d, e. Nov., 1861; dis. April 4, 1863.

Palmer, A., 8th; dis.

Parks, David, Co. G 55th, e. Sept., 1861; killed May 1, 1863.

Pitticord, John G., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 2, 1862; dis. Oct., 1865.

Park, C. C., Co. D 86th, e. May 27, 1862; dis. Dec. 25, 1862.

Park John, Co. D 86th, e. May 27, 1862; dis. Sept. 25, 1862; Co. A 164th; re-e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Parks, Peter, Co. B 49th, e. 1864; dis. 1865.

Park, T. L., Co. II 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Pew, Samuel, Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Page, W. J., Co. C 1st, e. Sept. 9, 1861; dis. Sept. 9, 1864.

Preble, Edward, Co. B 4th, U. S. I., e. in the Mexican war in 1847; Co. B 55th, e. in the Civil war, Sept. 20, 1861; dis. Sept. 20, 1864.

Peters, Joseph D., Co. E 197th, e. March 6, 1865; dis. Aug. 8, 1865.

Poorman, George S., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Phillips, John W., Co. D 144th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 8, 1864.

Pancoast, William, Co. G 25th, e. June 18, 1861; dis. June 25, 1864.

Pancoast, George W., Co. G 49th, e. at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.

Pockmyer, W. H., wounded Sept. 13, 1862; and dis.

Quinn David, Co. I 101st, e. Jan., 1864; dis. Oct. 19, 1865.

Ranch, J. J., 8th was killed July 3, 1863.

Rouch, Chas., 8th, died in hospital Sept., 1861.

Ray, H. H., served full term with 8th.

Redd, J., dis. for disability from 8th.

Richardson, W. P., killed Sept. 17, 1862, while with 8th Inf.

Reiff, J. W., Co. K 144th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 31, 1864.

Richards, William, Co. I 71st, e. Dec. 9, 1864; dis. Nov. 30, 1865.

Reid, W. L., Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Ruddick, C. E., Co. A 71st, e. July 5, 1861; dis. May 5, 1862.

Reese, J. D., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 16, 1862; dis. July 1, 1865.

Robinson, W. H., Co. G 55th, e. Sept. 25, 1861; dis. July 31, 1865.

Robinson, Horace, Co. G 55th, e. Aug., 1861; wounded May 2, 1863.

Ringle, Andrew, Co. G 149th; dis. Aug. 23, 1864.

Rogers, James P., Co. D 68th; e. Nov. 1862; dis. and re-e. March, 1864; dis. July 10, 1865.

Rule, Isaac P., Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862; mortally wounded Sept. 19, 1863.

Robinson, Charles F., Co. G 25th, e. June 18, 1861; dis. July, 1864.

Robertson, John, 65th, e. Oct. 11, 1861; dis. Oct. 11, 1864.

Richardson, C. F., Co. G 55th, e. Nov. 25, 1861; dis. Aug. 27, 1865.

Rossiter, William, Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.

Ross, William, Co. A 72d, e. March 1, 1864; dis. June 13, 1865.

Reisz, Daniel, Co. B 64th, mus. Sept. 28, 1864; dis. June 16, 1865.

Royer, L. B., Co. D 34th, e. Aug., 1862; dis. Aug., 1865.

Robenalt, William, Co. G 49th, e. March 10, 1862; dis. March 10, 1865.

Robertson, John, Co. K 80th, e. Jan. 7, 1862; dis. Jan. 6, 1865.

Runneals, James C., e. Aug. 14, 1861; dis. Sept. 10, 1864; died at Fostoria in May, 1884.

Romig, John, e. May 2, 1864; and served 100 days with 164th.

Ruch, David T., e. May 2, 1864, in 164th.

Richardson, Charles, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. Feb. 6, 1863; died near Tiffin, Ohio, in 1874.

Richardson, Joseph, e. in 1861; wounded at Antietam, and dis. in 1864.

Ritchart, W. H., e. Dec. 28, 1861; dis. March 30, 1863.

Rhodes, Daniel, e. Aug. 22, 1862; wounded at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; dis. April 11, 1865.

Rogers, L. B., e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Reed, G. W., e. Aug. 16, 1862; died in Cumberland Hospital in Jan., 1863.

Raymond, Jacob, e. May 2, 1864; dis. after 100 days' service.

Reinbolt, Henry, e. May 2, 1864; re-e. Nov. 5, 1864, in 18th U. S. Inf.; dis. May 18, 1866.

Reinbolt, Joseph, e. in 1863, 101st Regt.

Reinbolt, Michael, e. Aug. 11, 1862; served three years in 101st.

Reinbolt, Adam, e. in 1864, 15th U. S. Inf.; was dis. in 1867.

Rienbolt, Frank, e. in the 17th U. S. Inf., June, 1866.

Rodegel, Jacob, e. in 55th; died at Frederick City, Md., Sept. 20, 1862.

Rodegel, Isaac, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., while serving with 49th, April 14, 1863.

Rodegel, Daniel, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864; served three years in the State Militia.

Reynolds, Lysander, e. May 2, 1864; served 100 days.

Ruess, Anthony, 164th, e. May 2, 1864; served 100 days.

Ryan, Nathan, e. May, 1863; was in the hands of the rebels for 8 months; dis. July, 1864.

Robbins, T. H., e. April 20, 1861; dis. July, 1865.

Ridgley, J. H., e. June, 1863; re-e. April, 1865; dis. July, 1865.

Rhorbacker, G. W., e. Feb. 1, 1862; dis. Feb. 28, 1865.

Reeme, D. E., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wounded Sept. 19, 1864, captured; dis. June 22, 1865.

Reiter, Chas., e. Mar. 14, 1865; dis. Sept. of that year.

Rollins, W. B., e. April 14, 1861, re-e. 49th, was wounded, held prisoner; dis. Mar. 21, 1865.

Seewald, Chas., e. 8th, wounded at Gettysburg; died at Washington, July 3, 1863.

Sanford, Benjamin F., Co. G 3d O. V. C., e. Sept. 9, 1861; dis. Mar. 22, 1862.

Shoalts, Jacob, Co. B 72d, e. Nov. 9, 1861; dis. Sept. 13, 1862.

Saliers, H. A., Co. E 123d, e. Aug. 16, 1862; dis. 1865.

Spencer, Samuel, Co. H 186th, e. Sept., 1861; dis. Oct. 16, 1864.

Suter, David, Co. K 8th, e. Dec. 21, 1861; dis. Aug. 29, 1865.

Sisdale, Charles C., Co. E 123d, e. 1862; dis. Nov. 4, 1864.

Shaull, Samuel R., e. 1862; served three years.

Spayth, Henry A., 49th; dis. June, 1863; died at Tiffin, July, 1878.

Schaefer, Joe, Co. K 57th, e. June 20, 1862; re-e. Co. G 2d N. Y. Mounted Rifles, Jan. 20, 1864; dis. Aug. 17, 1865.

Strausbaugh, William G., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. Dec. 13, 1863.

Straw, David, Co. M Md. State Guards, e. Mar., 1862; dis. May, 1865.

Seaman, John, Co. D 3d O. V. C., e. April, 1861; dis. Aug., 1865.

Smothers, Henry E., Co. I 95th, e. Aug., 1862; dis. June, 1865.

Shiley, Andrew, Co. E 21st, e. Sept. 1861; died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 27, 1862.

Swallow, Abel, Shertzberg, Schreiner, Slart, Sloat, Smith, J. Snover, Snyder, J. W. Sopher, Sener, C. and Stoner, P., served with 8th.

Smith, George, Co. E 32d, e. Feb. 15, 1865; dis. July, 1865.

Seney, George E., 101st, e. July 28, 1862; dis. Dec., 1864; now congressman for 9th district.

Scannell, M., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; re-e. Co. C 130th, Nov. 3, 1864; dis. July 20, 1865, at Charlotte, N. C.

Sheibley, W. W., Co. E 1st battalion Penn. V. I., e. July 16, 1864; dis. Nov. 14, 1864.

Stanley, W. B., band 55th, e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. Aug. 18, 1862.

Schuler, William H., Co. B 115th, e. July 12, 1862; dis. July 5, 1865.

Snyder, W. A., Co. B 49th; dis. Nov. 30, 1865.

Speier, Wm., Co. K 107th, e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. Oct. 6, 1864.

Shuler, A. J., Co. M 1st N. J. V. C., e. Oct., 1861; re-e. Co. I 9th N. J. V. I., June, 1863; dis. May 26, 1865.

Snyder, Merret, Co. D 208th Penn. V. I., e. Aug. 25, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865.

- Sheets, Frank, Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 28, 1865.
- Stone, M. C., Co. D, 65th, e. Nov. 15, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865.
- Schreiner, Andrew, Co. A 8th, e. April 17, 1861; dis. July 13, 1864.
- Shaull, Jacob S., Co. D 64th, e. Sept., 1864; dis. at Nashville, Tenn. in 1865.
- Shaull, David N., e. at Tiffin, service two years.
- Strayer, Thomas H., Co. B 144th, e. Aug. 8, 1862; dis. July 31, 1865.
- Stoner, J. C., Co. H 101st, e. Aug., 1862; dis. June 20, 1865.
- Schneider, Clement, Co. K 123d, e. Oct. 16, 1862; dis. March 4, 1864.
- Seeholtz, Daniel, Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Stolzenbach, H. J., Co. G 2d Penn. H. A., e. Penn., Jan. 13, 1864; dis. Jan. 29, 1866.
- Schnor, Leonard, musician 55th, e. Oct. 12, 1861; dis. Sept. 2, 1862.
- Shaull, George J., served three months.
- Stockman, Martin, Co. B 123d, e. June, 1862; service three years.
- Schwartz, Augustus, e. in Mexican war from Md. Sept. 4, 1848; dis. Texas, Sept. 4, 1856.
- Smith, Henry, Captain in 2d Ill. Cav., was made prisoner at the battle of Lexington, Ky.
- Schneider, Michael, Co. K 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Stem, Leander, 101st, e. Sept., 1862; colonel, mortally wounded at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862; died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1863; the G. A. R. Post at Tiffin, is named in his honor.
- Snyder, Simon, Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. June 24, 1864.
- Stofer, B. F., Co. F 10th, O. V. C., e. Sept. 5, 1862; dis. July 24, 1865.
- Stone, U., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Sherpan, Eldridge, Co. G 55th, e. Sept. 25, 1861; dis. Jan. 22, 1864.
- Stover, W. H., 49th, e. at Tiffin, Aug. 15, 1861; 19th battery O. L. A., re-e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. June 28, 1865.
- Schmidt, Bruno, Co. K 123d, e. Sept. 10, 1862; dis. June 5, 1865; died at Tiffin, May 26, 1876.
- Snyder, H. D., Co. H 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864; Co. B 195th, re-e. Feb., 1865; dis. Dec. 18, 1865.
- Strawman J. G. Co. H 14th, e. Sept. 1, 1861; dis. July 5, 1865.
- Stewart, F. R., Co. H 49th, e. Aug. 15, 1861; captain, Dec. 21, 1864; dis. Dec. 31, 1865.
- Schuyler, Josephus S., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865; died at Fostoria, April 29, 1881.
- Snook, James H., Co. I 101st, e. in 1864; died at Wilmington, S. C., March, 1865.
- Siple, B., Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Stearns Sylvester, Co. K 49th, e. Sept. 5, 1861; dis. Nov. 30, 1864.
- Simons, Silas W., Co. E 49th, e. Aug. 4, 1861; Co. E 49th, re-e. Feb. 10, 1864, captain.

- Snyder, Eli, Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Snyder, David W., Co. D 88th Ind. V. I., e. Aug. 4, 1862; dis. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Shoe, J. W., Co. E 49th, e. Aug. 12, 1861; dis. Dec. 30, 1865.
- Sprout, D. A., Co. E 49th, e. Aug. 12, 1861; dis. Nov. 23, 1865.
- Sabin, William, Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. July, 1865; died Fostoria, Dec. 21, 1865.
- Sabins, James, Co. K 49th, e. Sept. 3, 1861; dis. Jan. 7, 1864.
- Schneider, Anselm, deceased.
- Sheller, John J., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; service 2 years and 10 months.
- Shroades, Samuel A., Co. A 1st Ill. V. I., e. July 3, 1861; re-e. Nov. 25, 1861, Co. K 57th; dis. Dec. 22, 1864.
- Smith, Henry, Co. E 49th, e. Feb. 29, 1864; dis. Dec. 30, 1865.
- Savage, John, Co. B 1st U. S. Fusiliers, e. Sept. 25, 1861; Jan. 28, 1862, re-e Co. I 1st Ill. V. I. A.; dis. Feb., 1865.
- Stoliper, Jacob, died at Nashville, Tenn.
- Saur, Uriah, Co. F 55th, e. Sept. 15, 1861; dis. Aug., 1865.
- Stewart, William H., Co. K 101st, e. Aug., 1862; re-e. May 2, 1864, 144th; dis. Aug., 1861.
- Sparks, James P., Co. H 101st, e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. July 5, 1865.
- Shetterly, James K., Co. G 55th, e. Aug. 6, 1862; dis. June 16, 1865.
- Saum, Solomon, Co. K 101st, e. Sept., 1862; dis. June, 1865.
- Spencer, R. B., 2d Ky. V. I., e. May 13, 1861; re-e. June 4, 1861, Co. D 24th; re-e. Oct. 25, 1862, Battery M 4th U. S. Art.; re-e. Sept. 7, 1864, Miss. Squadron on "Black Hawk;" final dis. June 18, 1865.
- Stone, Frank M., e. Co. G 27th N. Y. V. I.; re-e. March 24, 1864, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; dis. July 20, 1865.
- Stone, Capt. C. M., Co. G 55th; was killed near Goldsborough, N. C., March 16, 1865. He was interred on Smith's farm, N. C.
- Spooner, Henry K., 55th, e. Sept. 15, 1861, surgeon, with rank of lieutenant of cavalry; promoted surgeon of 61st, ranking as major; promoted surgeon in charge of 1st division, 20th army corps, June 25, 1864; dis. April 1, 1865.
- Stahl, Israel, Co. C 86th, e. June 15, 1863; dis. Feb. 10, 1864.
- Staley, Eli, Co. F 8th, e. May 5, 1861; dis. May 5, 1863.
- Saine, Baker, Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 15, 1861; re-e. Co. K 49th; dis. March 25, 1863.
- Spooner, Jesse M., Co. G 55th, e. Sept. 25, 1861; dis. Dec. 25, 1864.
- Sage, Edwin R., Co. K 144th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. after six months service.
- Six, H. S., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Shaw, Patrick J., Co. H 12th Mass. V. I., Nov., 1863; Co. G 29th Mass. V. I., then to Co. C 32d Mass. V. I.
- Seitz, Isaac, Co. G 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

- Sipple, Richard, Co. E 21st, e. Aug. 20, 1863; dis. Aug., 1864.
- Saum, Wm., Co. H 21st, e. April 23, 1861; re-e. May 2, 1864, Co. E. 164th; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Smith, A. J. C., Miss. Squadron; e. Nov., 1863; dis. Aug., 1864.
- Springer, John C., 5th, e. the Mexican war, Sept. 1, 1846; dis. Aug. 25, 1848.
- Shelt, Samuel, Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. July 13, 1862, died July 30, 1864, Fostoria.
- Schatzel, Jacob, Co. E 192d, e. Feb. 17, 1865; dis. Aug. 18, 1865.
- Shinness, Benjamin, Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Simonis, Peter, Co. B 43d, e. Nov. 29, 1864; dis. July 13, 1865.
- Shaull, James M., Co. I 65th, e. 1861; died Feb., 1864, at Alexandria, Va.
- Sirouse, John, Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Saltsman, Norman, Co. G 189th, e. Feb. 23, 1865; dis. Sept. 28, 1865.
- Shawman, Jacob, Co. G 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Shireman, John, Co. D 144th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug., 1864.
- Shirkey, William, Co. E 164th, e. May 4, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Shaull, Dennis H., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Snyder, John W., Co. A 8th, e. June 10, 1861; dis. July 13, 1864.
- Shaw, William F., Co. K 49th, e.; dis. May, 1863.
- Swigart, W. H., Co. G 25th, e. June 22, 1861; dis. Aug., 1862.
- Schuster, Joseph, Co. F 55th, e. Sept. 21, 1861; dis. Sept. 30, 1864.
- Spindler, H. C., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Stiger, David, Co. A 64th, e. Oct., 1864; dis. Sept. 15, 1865.
- Stull, R. Solomon, Co. C 180th, e. Sept. 19, 1864; dis. May 29, 1865.
- Shaull, George N., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. Dec. 24, 1862.
- Sullivan, Michael, 164th, e. May 2, 1864; major; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Sechman, Jesse D., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 30, 1862; died Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 20, 1863.
- Shuman, William F., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. June 25, 1865.
- Sheidler, Abraham D., Co. B 195th,, e. Feb. 13, 1865; dis. Dec. 19, 1865.
- Shedenhelm, James W., Co. K 65th, e. July 15, 1861; dis. Sept. 17, 1864.
- Sellers, David, Co. G 164th, e. May 2, 1864; re-e. Feb. 25, 1865, Co. B 195th; dis. Feb. 25, 1866.
- Smith, Jacob W., Co. G 178th, e. Sept. 1, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.
- Smith, John B., Co. A 21st, e. Aug. 23, 1862; dis. June 15, 1865.
- Smith, Samuel, Co. F 131st P. V. I., e. March 2, 1862; re-e. in Co. D 74th, P. V. I.; dis. Aug. 20, 1866.
- Sopher, Joseph, Co. A 8th, e. March, 1861; reg. reorganized for three years at Camp Dennison, June 25, 1861; dis. Jan. 20, 1864.

- Smeltz, Conrad, Co. C 164th, e. May 2, 1864; re-e. Oct. 28, 1864, in Co. G. 55th; dis. July 11, 1865.
- Swing, Lebold, Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Sloat, B. A., Co. D 123d; e. Feb. 27, 1864; dis. Jan. 28, 1865.
- Skinner, William, Co. F 13th U. S. C., e. Feb. 17, 1865; dis. March 1866.
- Sheely, William, Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 23, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Sheeley, Christian, Co. C 164th, e. May 11, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Spencer, John, Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Spencer, James, Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Smith, Martin, Co. C 65th, e. Oct. 31, 1861; dis. Dec. 14, 1864.
- Seiple, H. H., Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Stewart, James R., Co. H 101st, e. Aug., 1862; service three years.
- Start, John W., 192d, e. Feb. 9, 1865; dis. May 15, 1865.
- Spencer, William, Co. C 164th, e. May 11, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Spencer, Ichabod A., Co. C 164th, e. May 11, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Stephenson, William H., Co. F 62d, drafted Sept. 14, 1864; dis. June 15, 1865.
- Shumaker, I. J., Co. M 12th O. V. C., e. Oct. 20, 1862; dis. May 20, 1865.
- Shumaker, Wm. H., Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 2, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Feb., 1863.
- Sparks, John G., Co. G 25th, e. June 18, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864; dis. June 18, 1866.
- Smith, Calvin, Co. K 110th, e. April, 1863; dis. June, 1864.
- Starkey, Levi, Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Seiple, E. W., Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Saylor, John, Co. K 47th, e. Feb. 24, 1864; dis. Dec. 25, 1865.
- Shadle, William H., Co. D 34th, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 20, 1865.
- Setchell, William, Co. F 3d O. V. C., e. Sept. 5, 1861; dis. June 24, 1862.
- Travis, J. N., lieut. 8th.
- Tench, J., and Thurwaechter, H. G., served in the 8th.
- Troester, Christian, Co. I 3d, e. April 25, 1861; re-e. Co. C 180th, Sept., 1864; dis. July 10, 1865.
- Truesdall, T. J., Co. D 112th, N. Y. V. L., e. Aug. 6, 1862; dis. May 13, 1864.
- Trumbo, Pliny, Co. E 49th, e. Sept. 13, 1862; dis. June 14, 1865.
- Tuttle, George K., Co. F 2d Ind. V. C., e. Oct. 28, 1862; dis. July 22, 1865.
- Troxel, David, Co. A 8th, e. April 21, 1861; dis. July 13, 1864.
- Tomb, Benj. F., Co. D 86th, e. May 27, 1862; re-e. Co. A 164th, May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

- Town, Charles, Co. D 12th N. Y. V. C., e. Nov. 19, 1862; dis. after two years and nine months; had previously served three months in 7th Co. 79th N. Y. Militia.
- Turner, James, Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Trumbo, Marquis D., Co. E 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Taber, W. H., Co. G 164th, e. May 7, 1864; dis. Aug. 16, 1864.
- Teel, William A., Co. G 55th, e. Sept. 25, 1861; transferred to Co. G 4th O. Art. in 1862; dis. Nov. 11, 1864.
- Turner, E. J., Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Thomas, Jacob, Co. F 55th, e. Sept. 15, 1861; 1st lieut., Oct. 1, 1861; resigned, July, 1862.
- Thorn, John, Co. K 123d.
- Tindall, Elijah, Co. F 55th, e. 1864; dis. at Louisville, Ky.
- Taylor, Henry L., Co. G 101st, e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. May 17, 1864.
- Tittle, Ralph W., Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Thomas, C. J., Co. A 2d div., 3d brig., 4th army corps; e. Oct. 13, 1864; dis. Oct. 13, 1865.
- Thatcher, W. P., Co. G, 55th; e. in 1864, service 10 months.
- Tittle, Ralph W., Co. B, 164th; e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Toll, Edward R., Co. G, 3d O. V. C., lieutenant; e. Aug. 29, 1861; dis. April, 1864; died in Tiffin, May, 1864.
- Terwilliger, John M., Co. D 34th, e. July 21, 1861; dis. June 21, 1865.
- Tubbs, George, Co. I 141st N. Y. V. I., e. Sept. 10, 1862, promoted captain; dis. Aug. 5, 1865.
- Trott, Jacob, Co. M, 3d O. V. C.; e. Nov. 11, 1861; dis. Dec. 30, 1864.
- Tittle, S. W., Co. B, 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Tittle, J. Allen, Co. B, 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Troxler, A. J., Co. I, 101st, e. Aug., 1862; mustered out with regiment; died at Tiffin.
- Updegraff, William, Co. B 195th, e. Nov. 15, 1863; dis. Feb., 1865.
- Unser, Phil., Co. D 195th, e. Feb., 1865; dis. Jan., 1866.
- Valentine, T. G., 55th, e. Sept. 21, 1861; dis. fall of 1864.
- Valentine, James, Co. K, 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864; died in Bloom Township, Aug. 16, 1872.
- VanHorn, Wilson S., Co. I 3d O. V. C., e. Oct. 7, 1861; re-e. Jan. 4, 1864; Co. I, 3d O. V. C.; dis. Aug. 4, 1865.
- Viriden, James, Co. H 12th U. S. I., e. April 3, 1862; dis. at San Francisco, Cal., April 13, 1871.
- Vedder, Orlando H., 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Vannatta, James H., Co. B 49th, e. Aug. 16, 1861, died of wound in hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

- Vanfossen, J., Co. E 17th Penn. V. C., e. Sept. 10, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865.
- Valentine, Irvin, Co. E 31st. e. Aug. 26, 1862; dis. June 10, 1865.
- Voglesong, Jacob, Co. I, 164th. e. May 28, 1864; dis. Sept. 27, 1864
- VanNest, John, Co. B, 15th Ind. V. L., e. April 15, 1861; dis. June 24, 1864.
- VanNest, Joseph, Co. I 101st. e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. July 20, 1865.
- VanNest, W. H., Co. C. 130th. e. May 2, 1864; dis. Sept. 28, 1864.
- Woessner, George, Co. K 123d. e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Walter, Stephen, Co. A 1st Va. L. Art., e. Sept. 1, 1861; dis. Sept. 5, 1864.
- Werner, Charles H., Co. H 49th. e. Aug. 6, 1861; re-e. April 13, 1865; Co. H, 8th V. V. U. S. L.; dis. at Washington.
- Wentz, James H., Co. D 123d. e. Aug. 24, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Watcher, N.; served with 8th.
- Watcher, Lewis, Co. A. 8th. e. April 22, 1861; dis. July 13, 1864.
He served in 81 battles and skirmishes.
- Walker, C. K., Co. B 4th. e. April 16, 1861; re-e. Sept. 4, 1861, Co. E 20th; dis. Sept. 12, 1864.
- Warring, Silas H., Co. E, 1st Bat. O. L. Art., e. June 9, 1861, veterinary surgeon, re-e. Dec. 1, 1864. 6th O. V. C.; final dis. Sept. 1, 1865.
- Wilkison, John E., Co. C, 21st; e. April, 1861, dis. August, 1861.
- Winslow, A. H. Major 8th.
- Washnick, J., 8th; was killed at Petersburg.
- Wolfe, O. J. D., Co. G 22nd. e. May 11, 1861; re-e. Co. F 56th Sept. 11, 1861; 2d lieutenant, June 2, 1862; 1st lieutenant. Aug. 1864; dis. Nov. 4, 1864.
- Werner, Frederick, Co. H 21st. e. April 19, 1861; re-e. Co. H 49th, Aug. 14, 1861; dis. Aug. 12, 1863.
- Wilcox, Abner L., Co. G 178th e. Sept. 15, 1863; re-e. Co. B 2d U. S. L., Oct. 6, 1864; re-e. Oct. 6, 1867; re-e. Co. A 16th U. S. L., Oct. 6, 1870; dis. Sept 1, 1874.
- Watson, D. G., served full term with 8th
- Weaver, A., Co. H 49th. e. Sept. 9, 1861; re-e. same com., Feb. 1863; dis. Nov. 21, 1865.
- Wagner, Daniel, Co. D 21st. e. June 5, 1861; dis. July 18, 1865.
- Wolf, John, Co. F 91st N. Y. V. L., e. Sept. 8, 1864; dis. June 10, 1865.
- Wood, John, Co. E 49th. e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. Dec. 31, 1863; dis. Dec. 30, 1865.
- Whiteman, Herman, Co. H 101st Aug. 12, 1862; dis. July 15, 1865.
- White, G. W., 8th, dis. for disability.

- Wallace, R., Co. D 83d, e. Aug. 17, 1863; re-e. Co. A 182d, Aug. 1, 1864; dis. July 4, 1865.
- Weaver, Daniel, Co. B 195th, e. March 2, 1865; dis. June 21, 1865.
- Wesley, Julius, Co. E 189th, e. Jan. 23, 1865; dis. Sept. 19, 1865.
- Worman, John J., Co. E 6th U. S. C., e. Aug. 27, 1861; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Weaver, Daniel, Co., B 195th, e. March 2, 1865; dis. June 21, 1865.
- Wise, Levi, Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. June 25, 1865.
- Wall, Philip, Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 20, 1862; killed at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864.
- Woods, Alexander, Co. D 86th, e. Aug. 1, 1863, re-e. Co. A, 1st Bat., 16th U. S. I., March 26, 1864; dis. March 26, 1867.
- Wheeler, H. H., 4th Vt. V. I., e. Aug. 1861; dis. Aug. 1862.
- Williams, Richard R., Co. K 49th, e. Dec, 1863; dis. Dec. 30, 1865.
- Williams, W. H. H., Co. D 144th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Sept. 4, 1864.
- Worman, C. W., Co. H 21st, e. April 16, 1861; re-e. Co. B 55th, Oct. 16, 1861; dis. Nov., 1865.
- Watson, T. A., Co. D 96th, e. Aug. 6, 1862; transferred to Vet. Res. corps, Co. C, at Chicago, Oct. 26, 1864; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Walters, Michael, Co. I 72d, e. March 29, 1863; dis. Aug. 7, 1865.
- Williams, Daniel, Co. E 49th, e. Sept. 8, 1862; dis. June 13, 1865.
- Wickersham, Peter, Co. C 49th O. V. M., e. May 26, 1862 (164th); dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Walters, John W., Co. G 65th, e. Oct., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
- Wolf, Frederick, Co. K 49th, e. Sept. 21, 1861; dis. Sept. 19, 1864.
- Wymer, John F., Co. B 57th, e. Oct. 1, 1861; dis. March 23, 1863.
- Watson, Avery R., Co. A 6th Ohio Battery, e. Feb. 14, 1864; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 7, 1864.
- Wood, Lewis, Co. E 49th, e. Aug. 20, 1861; killed at Pittsburg Landing April 7, 1862.
- Weiker, Isaac, Co. F 32d, e. Sept., 1864; dis. Aug., 1865.
- West, A. D., Co. B 195th, e. Feb. 22, 1865; dis. fall of 1865.
- Wood, Lewis, Jr., Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864; died Jan. 12, 1883, at Mound City, Mo.
- Wagner, Frederick, Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 29, 1865.
- Woessner, Jacob, Co. G 74th, Ill. V. I., e. 1862; died in Andersonville prison. July 24, 1864.
- Walker, J. C., Co. C 16th U. S. I., May 27, 1862; dis. May 17, 1865.
- Wise, Daniel, Co. B 57th, e. Sept., 1861; dis. 1864.
- Whealan, P. S., Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Wiseman, A. T., Co. H 168th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Sept. 8, 1864.
- Werthmiller, J. H., Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Witter, Jonathan, Co. H 101st, e. Aug. 26, 1862; dis. May 7, 1863, after 9 months' service.

Wing, Edward, Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

Whealan, John, Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; wounded 1863; dis. 1864.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT DEDICATED.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument is upon the site of old Fort Ball, within the original village of Oakley, and the base stone of the monument was laid May 8, 1885. The monument is of Westerfield granite, weighting sixteen tons and three hundred pounds. The monument bears the inscriptions: On the east front, commencing at the top, "Shiloh, Vicksburg, Gettysburg (Die), Seneca County to her Loyal Soldiers." On the north front "Atlanta, Antietam, Appomattox (Die), Fort Ball 1812." On the west front "Nashville, Cedar Creek, Wilderness." On the south front "Resaca, Stone River, Mission Ridge."

The question of placing this monument in the court house square was seriously considered by many of the people, but the better sense of the majority prevailed, and now one of the historic spots of the continent is marked by an artistic pile of granite and marble, which groups, as it were, the recollections of 1812 and of 1865.

The unveiling and dedication of the monument took place July 3, 1885. Ex-governor Foster was president of the day; General W. H. Gibson, dedicator; Joseph P. Myers, marshal, and J. A. Thrapp, chaplain. At the close of the president's address, H. W. Yeager, the contractor, unveiled the monument, and the ceremony of dedication commenced.

Addressing General Gibson, the president said: "Commander of the G. A. R., I am authorized to ask you at this time to accept from the citizens of Seneca county, at the hands of its official representatives, this memorial, and to request that it may be dedicated by you to the noble purpose for which it has been erected."

General Gibson then responded in one of his happiest speeches, and called on the adjutant to detail a guard.

Adjutant Edward Lepper then read the following names, and each one reported present:

Schriner, of Leander Stem Post.

Blackwell, of Isaac P. Rule Post.

Carson, of W. T. Brown Post.

Turner, of W. T. Brown Post.

Day, of Powell Post.

Callihan, of Norris Post.

Grove, of Rice and Creglow Post.

Eckelberry, of Robinson Post.

He then responded: "Commander, the guard is present."

Commander Gibson—"Officer of the Day, you will direct the Officer of the Guard to station this detail about the memorial shaft."

After they had been placed about the monument he proceeded: "Holy Scripture saith: 'The Lord gave the word; great was the company of those that published it.' Ps. lxxviii, 11.

"'Declare ye among the nations, and publish and set up a standard.' Jer. L, 2.

"'In the name of our God we will set up our banners.' Ps. xx, 5.

"Officer of the Day, you will order the Guard of Honor to raise the flag."

Officer of the Day—"Officer of the Guard, let the flag be raised."

The flag was then drawn up the pole, and as it unfolded itself to the breeze the chorus of forty or fifty male voices broke forth in the inspiring strains of the "Star Spangled Banner."

Commander—"The forces of the nation are divided into two great arms; that of the navy and that of the army. Senior Vice Commander what words of Holy Scripture may apply to the navy?"

James Crawford, S. V. C., then responded as follows: "They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters, these see the works of the Lord and His wonders in the deep. For He commandeth and raiseth the stormy wind, which lifteth up the waves thereof * * * Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and He bringeth them out of their distresses. He maketh the storm a calm so that the waves thereof are still. Then are they glad because they be quiet, so He bringeth them into their desired haven. Oh that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men!" Ps. cvii, 23, 24, 25, 28-32.

Commander—"Officer of the Day, let the Guard of Honor set up the symbol of the navy and let a sailor be detailed to guard it."

A large anchor was then set up against the south side of the monument, and Captain C. P. Bragg, dressed as a United States sailor, with drawn cutlass, mounted the base and stood guard.

The commander then asked, "Junior Vice Commander, what Scripture may apply to the army?"

Oscar Chamberlain, J. V. C., responded; "'To your tents, O Israel. * * * So all Israel went to their tents.'—2. Chron. x 16. 'The children of Israel shall pitch their tents, every man by his own camp, and every man by his own standard, throughout their

hosts.'—Num. i. 52. 'Thou has given a banner to them that fear Thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth.'—Ps. lx. 4. 'The Lord shall utter His voice before His army; for His camp is very great; for He is strong that executeth His word; for the day of the Lord is great and very terrible; and who can abide it?'—Joel ii. 11. 'Some trust in chariots and some in horses; but we will remember the name of the Lord our God.'—Ps. xx. 7.

Commander—"Officer of the Day, let the Guard of Honor set up the symbol of the army, and let a soldier be detailed to guard it."

A musket with bayonet, canteen, haversack and knapsack were then placed against the north side of the shaft, and W. J. Daywalt, in full soldier uniform, armed with a musket with fixed bayonet, was placed on guard.

General Gibson then asked: "Officer of the Day, if the work of the navy and army be well done, what proclamation from Holy Scripture can you make?"

Frank Frederici, Officer of the Day, then responded: "A proclamation of peace. 'Lord thou wilt ordain peace for us; for Thou also hast wrought all our works in us.'—Isaiah xxvi. 12. 'How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that sayeth unto Zion, Thy God reigneth! * * * The Lord hath made bare his holy arm in the eyes of all the nations; and all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God.'"—Isaiah lii. 7. 10.

Commander—"The chaplain will now offer the prayer of dedication."

Rev. J. A. Thrapp, the chaplain, offered prayer.

General Gibson then said: "Attention! G. A. R.! In the name of the Grand Army of the Republic, I now dedicate this memorial shaft. I dedicate it to the memory of those who in the navy guarded our inland seas and ocean coasts, and fell in defense of the flag. I dedicate it to the memory of those who in the army fought for our hillsides and valleys and plains, and fell in defense of the flag. I dedicate it to the memory of those who on land and on sea fought for the Union, and fell in defense of the flag; who on land and sea fought for the authority of the Constitution, and fell in defense of the flag; who on land and on sea fought for their country, and fell in defense of the flag. Comrades, salute the dead!"

After a brief pause the commander called "Attention! At ease!" and then said: "Mr. President, our service of dedication is ended. In the name of my comrades I thank you and those you represent for your courtesy in permitting us, who are bound by special ties to them, to honor our dead."

"Attention! G. A. R! As we close these services the guard of honor is withdrawn, the symbols of army and navy are removed, the flag is lowered, but the memorial we have dedicated remains guarded by our dead. So long as it shall endure it shall speak to us and to all the loyalty and heroism in the army and the navy, and of that significant national authority of which our flag is the symbol to every true American heart."

"Officer of the Day, remove the symbols." (After a pause). "Lower the flag." (Another pause). "Dismiss the guard. Chaplain, pronounce the benediction."

The benediction was then pronounced, and one of the most beautiful ceremonies ever witnessed in the county concluded a fitting close to the military history of Seneca.

The citizens of Seneca county may well feel proud of having erected this beautiful monument to her soldier and sailor dead.

HISTORY OF THE GIBSON MONUMENT.

By A. J. Baughman.

Less than a fortnight after the death of General Gibson a citizens' movement of Tiffin undertook to erect a monument to the memory of the old hero, who was described by McKinley as the most sought-after speaker on the American continent for fifty years of public life. An organization was effected, composed of prominent business men, and it was thought by reason of the business personnel of those having the matter in charge, that the monument project would be carried forward speedily to success, but for some reason, after a little time, there was no further effort made, and for eight years the Gibson monument enterprise was only heard of as one and another would inquire concerning what had become of it. Nobody could tell and it was often said that the time had passed to accomplish anything in that direction, with the comment that it was too bad that it should be so.

In the meantime, one of General Gibson's warmest friends and most ardent admirers, David Dwight Bigger, had written a series of magazine articles on Gibson as an orator, citizen and soldier, which were so well received that Dr. Bigger was importuned by a host of Gibson's friends to elaborate the article and give to the state a book containing Gibson's life and speeches. In response to this urgent request, two years after the publication of the magazine series, a book by Dr. Bigger was published containing about six hundred pages of historical matter in which the author made General Gibson the central figure, and around the notable life of the grizzled old hero of a thousand battles, there crystalized

fifty years of most interesting political history. A large edition of the book was published and as might be expected revived interest in the great orator's career, one effect of which was the stimulation of the G. A. R. post which bears General Gibson's name, to make another effort to erect a monument to their beloved comrade's memory, who was known from the Atlantic to the Pacific amongst the old soldiers, as the idol of the Veteran Boys in Blue.

The project taken up, a resolution was passed and a committee was appointed by the William H. Gibson Post of Tiffin, to undertake the work which had been dropped by the citizen's committee eight years prior to this time. This committee was, viz.: A. A. Gibbs, Wm. M. Miller, Wm. Negele, Wm. F. Shuman, Abraham Sheidler, James A. Burger, George W. Kishler, W. S. Stoltzenbaugh, J. Q. Crippen, Ed. T. Naylor, M. L. Scannell, Elvero Persons, D. D., Arlington Dunn, Frederick Nicolai, T. J. West, M. D., C. C. Park, James Sawyer, N. D. Egbert, Joseph Van Nest, Captain Milton Cowgill and John M. Beckley.

Some time elapsed after the committee was appointed before anything more was accomplished than to simply discover the condition in which the original association had left the Gibson monument effort. It was found that the original committee had secured about \$500 in subscriptions, had collected \$200 expending \$153 of that amount in the necessary equipment for the effort they were to make. For some unaccountable reason, at this juncture, there came another spell in which there was no progress made, excepting the turning over of the \$47 remaining in the citizen committee's treasury to the treasurer, William Negele of the G. A. R. committee, at the instance of Edward T. Naylor who investigated the matter. Then came the determination to make another effort and Dr. Bigger was called into the work and made the president of the Gibson Monument Association, which consisted of the G. A. R. committee, a citizen's committee, appointed by Mayor Leister and all contributors to the monument fund. From this time for ward until the funds were secured, there was no let-up to the work. The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Ohio, was immediately asked to render its assistance and at their encampment at Lancaster, Ohio, five years, 1901, gave instructions to their new department commander, Comrade Walton Weber, to issue orders to that effect. General Walton Weber was a member of the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Gibson's regiment.

By the president of the association letters were dictated and written to the old hero's admirers all over the country. Senators and congressmen, governors of states, members of the president's cabinet, ministers and consuls from Ohio, representing the nation abroad, were given an opportunity to assist, and whilst these letters were bringing in a stream of returns in small contributions and the

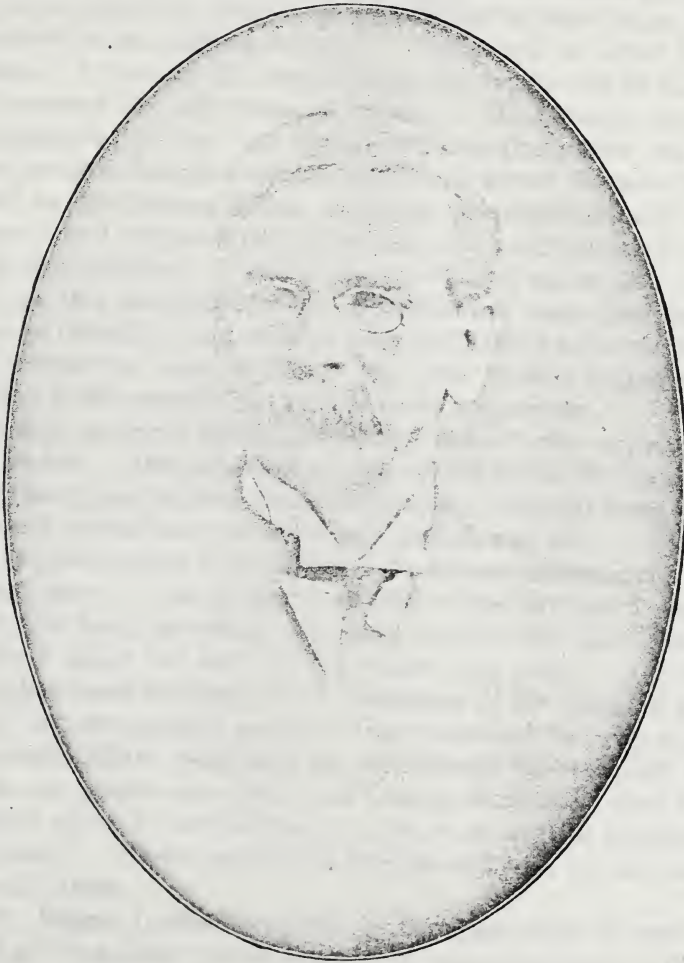
most tender and loving words of tribute to the memory of Ohio's great orator, the citizens of Seneca county and the children of the public schools were sending in their contributions.

The Ohio Society in Washington under the presidency of Hon. D. K. Watson and the Ohio Society of New York, General John J. McCook president, came to the help of the association; the Loyal Legion, Department of Ohio, of which General Gibson was an honored member, became deeply interested in the movement, contributing generously at their annual meeting and also supplementing this donation by sending in individual contributions from companions all over the globe.

Various fraternal orders were desirous to participate in honoring the name of the eloquent Ohioan, and gave substantial assistance, none of them large, but all giving a little help. All this had a tendency to quicken the thoughts of Gibson's legion of admirers and it was then that the members of the Gibson Memorial Association and a committee from the state G. A. R. appeared before the legislature of the state and presented the matter of the Gibson Memorial, and in a popular wave of enthusiastic admiration for Ohio's incomparable soldier-orator, an appropriation, by practically a unanimous vote, of \$10,000, was made to honor and perpetuate the memory of Gibson. One of the delightful features of this action of the legislature was the introduction of the bill in the house by the Hon. Roscoe Carle and in the senate by Hon. Elza Carter, both of the Democratic party, which in General Gibson's political career, he for a life time opposed. But "Bill" Gibson was loved and admired regardless of political affiliations, for he was a man of the masses and a patriot, and was everybody's friend. Governor Myron T. Herrick, Auditor of State Walter D. Guilbert, and Secretary of State Lewis C. Laylin, representing the state; and Dr. David Dwight Bigger, Col. Edward T. Naylor and F. A. Mabery, representing the G. A. R. and citizens of Tiffin, were made a commission to have the monument construction in charge. Subsequently Governor Pattison and Governor Harris, in turn, succeeded Governor Herrick.

Speaking of the work, Dr. Bigger, president of the Association, upon whom had devolved the main portion of the effort to secure the funds remarked that he had no idea concerning the work which was necessarily entailed by consenting to take up the Gibson monument business, but when once the burden was fairly shouldered, his love for Gibson would not permit the thought of a possible failure, and that which had been done could only be accomplished by catching moments from very crowded professional engagements. "This you will see," said Dr. Bigger, "when I tell you that more than ten thousand letters were dictated and sent out, and that there is scarcely a country on the planet that did not

have some one living in it who was interested in honoring the name of General Gibson. The fund was made up of small contributions. There were only three \$100 gifts from Tiffin, and one \$200 that came from the late Thomas Connor, the Missouri zinc king, of Joplin, who was a devoted friend of General Gibson. The largest gift from any G. A. R. post in the state was \$150 contrib-



REV. D. D. BIGGER, D. D.

uted by the General Wm. H. Gibson Post, of this city. The largest contribution from any fraternal order came from the Tiffin Junior Order amounting to \$205 and it was this same order that made the first contribution of \$25 to a Gibson monument. This was voted and paid in, in less than a fortnight after Gibson's death. The largest fund secured by any individual effort in any

town outside of Tiffin came from the citizens of Bowling Green, W. H. Frederick, of that city, having collected and sent in \$230. The next highest was from Youngstown, from J. T. Finch. The largest contribution outside of the state's appropriation came from G. Edward Bradfield, of Barnesville, son-in-law of General Gibson and that was \$1,000. But this was not all that Mr. Bradfield proposed to do, for when the limit of time came in which the money had to be raised, he came to me and offered to place in my hands his check for an additional \$2,000. This saved the effort from a failure. I thanked Mr. Bradfield for his kindly aid at the time and accepted the gift, but said to him: 'This money saves the appropriation, but you will understand that the greater the number of contributions to General Gibson's Memorial, the more fitting it will be, for General Gibson was loved by everybody, and at the proper time I will turn this check back into your hands,' and this was a true prophecy. More letters were sent out at once and in due time this declaration to Mr. Bradfield was made good, so that it can be truthfully said that the masses of Ohio's generous people, who revered the name of Grand Old 'Bill' Gibson united in the building of his magnificent monument to his memory."

Many touching letters were received as the contributions were sent in. One old soldier, lying on his cot in the hospital of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Sandusky, took out from an old well worn pocketbook two silver half dollars and said: "I want these two half dollars to be placed in the Gibson monument. They have a history. One of them I secured on the day that I cast my first ballot for a president, and that was for old 'Abe' Lincoln. This half dollar has been in my pocket ever since. The other half dollar bears the date of my enlistment in the army; it was a part of my first month's pay that I received from the government. These half dollars went with me all through the war and have been in my pocket ever since, and I know of no place that I can put them where I would rather have them to be than in Gibson's monument." These coins were melted and cast in the bronze statue of Gibson.

Dr. Bigger further reverting to the long seige of work required to bring about the building of the monument, said: "Honor is due to all who had participated, in any way, to the success of the undertaking. Even those who had said that it could not be done should not be deprived of a just meed of praise due them. Many have given positive assistance. Scarcely a movement has been projected that Edward T. Naylor has not been consulted. From the very first he proved a wise and loyal adviser. When plans and ways and means to secure funds were submitted to Mr. Naylor, his hearty approval was an invaluable source of encouragement. From the very first he was responsive to every call for

time and effort, and he gave them with the utmost good cheer. And Frank A. Mabery, having won a place on the commission by his splendid handling of the G. A. R. encampment in 1904, too, entered into the work with self sacrificing devotion, and there has been nothing that he could do, that he has not done in the calls made upon him for time and personal effort. Wise in counsel, faithful in effort, very much credit is due Mr. Mabery for his work in the completion of the splendid work of art that is to be the pride of Tiffin in all time to come.

"Captain Wm. M. Miller and William Negele, as secretary and treasurer of the Monument Association, performed faithfully the trusts committed to their care and we feel deeply grateful to the Gibson post, and the Grand Army and the Citizen's committees, and the G. A. R. department of the state, the Woman's Relief Corps of the state and all the fraternal orders for their hearty and enthusiastic co-operation. Mayor Leister and Superintendent Krout and the teachers of the public schools throughout the county, and hundreds of friends whose names we could not mention if we would try, did all in their power to assist along the good effort. One citizen deserves especial mention and that is the late Frederick William Grammes, whose ardent and persistent advocacy of a monument to General Gibson was one of the strongest forces which brought about the effort that has resulted in the success of the enterprise. After all it was the people who built Gibson's monument, and the work, as completed has sprung from the masses from which the great orator arose and to them the credit is due."

The monument, as produced by the architects is a massive pile of granite in graceful lines, stately and beautiful in contour. The base is twenty feet square, the entire structure being twenty-seven feet and eight inches high. The second stone is fourteen feet square and two feet in height, the largest stone known to have been placed in a statue monument in this country. The tablet stone on which is imbedded four large bronze tablets, is nine by nine and three feet in height. The pedestal, six feet eight inches by seven feet, six inches; cap seven feet, two by one foot, eight inches; plinth one foot, six inches; statue, ten feet, cast from United States standard bronze. The granite is the finest textured Barre. On the pedestal, in raised characters, there appears an illustration of McKinley's famous speech over the casket of General Gibson on the occasion of his obsequies, when the martyred president said: "General Gibson once said to me, 'I would place the flag of my country just beneath the cross. That,' he said, 'is high enough for it.'"

On the tablet die, beneath, appear McKinley's words in bronze. Sitting in graceful pose on the first base, there is a beautiful and strikingly suggestive bronze statue of an American

girl in meditation, thoughtfully reading this immortal sentiment. On the four corners of the first base of the monument appear royal mortars carved out of the solid granite base and on the four corners of the monument square, following the conforming to the lines of the monument are placed bronze candelabra, set in massive granite pillars. The walk about the monument and leading to the street is granitoid. Beneath the monument is a solid concrete foundation six feet in depth. The massivity and graceful lines of this structure are in perfect harmony and conformation, and present to the public one of the most beautiful and impressive works of art in the country. The total number of competitors was thirty-six and out of this number the Hughes' Granite and Marble Company of Clyde were successful in having the contract awarded



them. The design selected was the seventy-sixth considered, which evinces the care that the commission had taken to secure something that would meet the approval of all who might be interested.

James Brown King, who modeled the now famous bust of Robert Burns, Scotia's beloved bard, is the Gibson sculptor, modeling all the art pieces of bronze in connection with the monument. Two of these are exquisite specimens of the sculptor's art in bas relief. One represents Gibson speaking at the age of twenty-two at a Fourth of July celebration in 1843. An American Revolutionary soldier is on the platform, garbed in the continental uniform. Gibson, in impassioned eloquence, is represented placing Old Glory on the old patriot's brow, while he pays a tribute to him. The other represents Gibson's four homes in

which he had lived. In the center of the panel there is a bas-relief scene of the battle of Stone River on the 31st day of December, 1862.

On three sides of the die upon which appears the name of General Gibson, the following sentiments, culled from the expressions of a number of our great characters in history, are engraved:

"I have listened to the most eloquent orators in my day. General William H. Gibson has no equal as a master of mass assemblies."

James G. Blaine.

"Could I speak like that man, I would willingly forfeit my stars."

General Phil. Sheridan.

"I have heard many of the gifted orators of Europe and America, but have never listened to such eloquence as poured forth for two hours and a half, from the lips of William H. Gibson of Ohio."

Harriet Beecher Stowe.

"I have just finished the life of Patrick Henry. I closed the book and asked myself, 'Have we any man like him?' Only one figure rose before me and that was our own eloquent Gibson."

Rutherford B. Hayes.

"OUR UNKNOWN HEROES."

By Rev. E. J. Craft.

Standing in our national cemetery at Gettysburg, one can see around him the marble shafts and granite blocks which mark the resting place of the nation's illustrious dead. Here and there among them are grim cannon, keeping their sombre guard over the silent city. Down the slope which stretches away south and eastward, in the early morning I saw thousands, it seemed, of little marble slabs which the sun's rays kissed into glistening beauty. They bore the simple inscription "unknown." I knew that after the fearful battle hundreds, yes thousands, of dead men were carried hither and buried in these long trenches—unrecognized; no loving hand to fashion for them a last resting place; no one to preserve their memory and hand down to future generations their honored names. What part each took in the great struggle, what deeds of daring and high courage they performed, none but God can know; but here no less than there under the fluted marble on

which loving hands have caused to be engraved a fitting eulogy, sleep heroes of our nation, who toiled, suffered and died that their children might inherit the promise. Lost though their individuality may be, their personal efforts unknown, intermingled with the deeds of thousands, as their bones which lie crumbling there, yet no less to them we owe a nation's debt of gratitude.

How typical this is of the great movements of society which have brought the blessing of upliftment to the race of man. Here and there, in these great epochs of history some figures stand out clear and distinct among the multitudes, and around which all interest seems to be concentrated; but back, far back, in the past are souls who inflamed with holy zeal and love for eternal right, have set in motion a current of events which gathering force has burst forth from obscurity, and sweeping onward irresistibly has carried humanity on its tide farther up the height of progress.

In the pages of the ordinary historian their names are unwritten. Indeed such research from effect to primal cause is for him an impossibility. He can only gaze upon the super-structure and as it emerges from obscurity and forget those who toiled with bleeding hands upon the foundation far below. Yet no one can fully appreciate a great movement of society until, by tracing back through the centuries, he is able to be in affinity with the thought, conditions, feeling, spirit and the endeavors which gave it birth, and can count the cost by which the gift has been transmitted to him from the past. This grand work is supported by the people of Seneca county in aiding the efforts now being made to give them a local history—in bringing to life by patient research the early history of their county, telling to the generations of the present the splendid story of the past, tracing out the conditions which met the pioneers, their heroic struggle and their achievements, which have resulted in the founding and developing of one of the most splendid sections of country upon the face of the globe—bringing before the present generation that history of courage and fortitude, whose remembrance cannot but stimulate and intensify the spirit of true manhood—the love of home, whose every spot is sanctified by the toil and struggle of those whose bones make of all a hallowed ground.

It is a worthy task for worthy men, for spirit touches spirit into existence. A nation's strength is in its history. Generations are what generations have been. It is the knowledge and veneration for the past which wings loyalty to jump from one generation to another, as the sun leaps from mountain peak to mountain peak around the world. For there is that in this history of our unknown heroes, and in the development upon the foundations they have laid, which cannot but call forth admiration, which is the parent of emulation, and he who presents to mankind an ideal

which takes hold upon their thoughts and imagination has given to the world as great a gift as the Olympian Jove of Phidias or the Madonna of Raphael. And what a subject is here. Adventures which in interest and exhibition of courage and resource equal the fabled Ulysses, deeds which outrank a Hector's prowess, devotion and sacrifice beyond that of a Prometheus, heroism transcending a Thermopylae; for even I, unskilled in this county's early history, can imagine something of that which took place in the foundation building, in the long journey from distant states, the parting of friends, the long look into the perils of the way, the paths they blazed through the trackless forest, the danger from wild beasts, the weariness, the ambush of Indians, the battle from the wagons, the shrieks of tortured captives, the blazing cabins, the mutilated bodies in the embers, the anguish of bereavement, sickness, the wayside grave, the humble prayer, the battle with the forests, the clearing of the land, the plowing of the foreign soil, the failure of crops and the wasting of the famine. Every foot of soil was won by tears and blood. For us they suffered that we might inherit the promise. Here was enacted scenes at which a world might well have wondered, and which took as much true courage as when the Light Brigade charged at Balaklava.

The following Seneca county soldiers were on board the ill-fated "Sultana" at the time of its terrible disaster: J. M. Feseler, Company B, Forty-ninth Infantry; N. Gregory, Company C, Fifty-fifth Infantry, saved; B. Pease, Company E, Fifty-fifth Infantry; Jacob Rohr, Company H, One Hundred and First Infantry, saved; E. Sharp, Company E, Fifty-fifth Infantry; J. A. Shaffer, One Hundred and First Infantry; Lieut. E. J. Squire, One Hundred and First Infantry; S. E. Whyler, Company D, Fifty-fifth Infantry, saved; John Huffey, Forty-ninth Infantry, saved; James M. Phenceie, Forty-ninth Infantry, saved; Albert Miles, Fifty-fifth Infantry, saved; Capt. Taggart, saved.

The "Sultana" was a regular passenger packet, plying between New Orleans and St. Louis, and upon the trip when this disaster occurred was overloaded, having on board a hundred cabin passengers, two companies of infantry under arms and a crew of eighty men, in addition to the twenty-two hundred paroled prisoners, making about twenty-six hundred persons in all. This was a greater number than a Mississippi boat was expected to carry. The steamer was also heavily freighted with merchandise. The paroled prisoners were enroute to Camp Chase at Columbus, Ohio, for final discharge. They had been confined in rebel prison pens for many months, and were out of health from long confinement, exposure and want of proper food. The war was over and they were on their homeward journey, and expected soon to be in their beloved northland and in the home circle of their friends. After

repairing a boiler and taking on the paroled prisoners at Vicksburg, the Sultana resumed its trip up the river, and arrived safely at Memphis, where a stop of several hours was made to unload some freight and take on coal. Soon after the boat again proceeded up the river, and about two hours later—on the morning of April 27th, 1865, when about eight miles above Memphis, one of the boilers exploded and the vessel was soon aflame and in a short time was burned to the water's edge. Hundreds of men were thrown into the river by the explosion and others jumped into the water to escape steam and fire. The majority of those who remained on board perished in the flames. The cries of the injured and the groans of the dying could be heard above the roar of the conflagration.

This was the greatest steam boat disaster in the annals of history. It was an awful spectacle to behold, for

“Out on the river's rolling tide,
Out from the steamer's burning side,
Out where the circle was growing wide
Men battling with the waves;
And drowning they each other clasped,
And writhing in death's closing grasp
They struggle bravely, but at last
Sink to watery graves.”

The total loss of those on board the Sultana was between eighteen hundred and two thousand persons.

TRUMAN SMITH'S EXPERIENCES.

Mr. Truman Smith writes the following account of his experience in prison pens and upon the ill-fated Sultana; “I was born in New Castle, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1848, and enlisted in the service of the United States at Gun Plains, Allegan county, Michigan, August 4, 1864, in Company B, Eighth Regiment Michigan Cavalry. On the twenty-fourth of November we met the enemy near Henryville, Tennessee. There was but a handful of us against the army of Hood and Forrest. As the firing grew sharp, orders came for us to mount and retreat to the barricade, but my horse was gone.

“I made my escape into the woods with the rebel cavalry in close pursuit. Fortune favored me. There was a small marsh just ahead and I went through the mire and came out on the opposite side. The rebel cavalry tried to follow me, but the horses mired. I thought I would try and find my regiment. I stayed at the house of a Union man all night, and then started next morn-

ing for Columbia, Tennessee. On my way I came across a wagon train which I supposed was our own, but it proved to be a rebel train. I rode two miles, and under the pretense of joining a rebel army that was passing, got off. I then went to the house of a Union man who gave me a blanket and some provisions and conducted me to a cave, saying it would not be safe for me to stay at the house as there were so many rebels around.

"I remained there two days and then started for the woods, but was met, not ten feet away, by some rebels. Of course I had to surrender. They took my arms and robbed me of everything. Then I was taken to their camp. The night was very dark and I slipped past the guard and made my escape, but was soon captured again by a squad of rebel cavalry. They hurried us on until we reached Columbia, where they put us in Fort Misner. There were about 1,700 Union prisoners there. The rebels were on one side of the Duck river, and the Union forces on the other. We remained here several days, until Hood was defeated at Nashville.

"Our rations consisted of corn on the cob, from once to twice a day. We left in December for the Tennessee river. The ground was covered with ice and some of the boys had no shoes on—you could track them from the blood from their feet. We forded streams and camped where night overtook us. We crossed the Tennessee river and here about four hundred escaped.

"The rebels pricked us with bayonets and drove us like cattle to Corinth, Mississippi, where we stayed a day or two and then started for Meridian arriving there on the 25th of December. There were two stockades, one for Union prisoners and one for rebel deserters. A squad of us were put in the latter place. A day or two later we started for Cahaba, reaching there about the 1st of January. We were put in prison with about 3,000 others. Our rations here consisted of about a pint of meal, (ground cob and all) and that mouldy; once in ten days we would receive about two ounces of meat to the man. This we cut up in bits and made porridge with our meal.

"There was one attempt made to liberate the prisoners worthy of note. The author of the scheme was Captain Hanchett. His idea was to overpower the guards, take their guns and fight our way out. About 1 o'clock a. m., when everything was still and the guards had made their rounds, we heard a cry for help. They had succeeded in capturing the interior guard, but as they made for the door the bar was dropped in place and we were securely trapped. A long struggle ensued before the guards found out the leader of the revolt. They furnished neither rations nor allowed us to build a fire until our leader should be produced. For three

days we had nothing to eat and no fire, and then Captain Hanchett gave himself up, saying it was better that he should die than should hundreds, who would surely perish in their famished condition. They took him out, tried him by court martial and sentenced him to be shot. He never gave away those who were associated with him in the plot to liberate the prisoners.

"We remained at Meridian until March. One day an order came for 300 men to load a boat with wood. We went down the Alabama river about seven miles, when the boat went ashore and we were taken off to load wood. We carried steadily until we had some 200 cords aboard. This occupied the whole day and we then started back to Cahaba. We were permitted to stay on the boat that night. In the morning we were taken to Selma and put in stockade. We remained there but a few days, when the other prisoners from Cahaba were sent there. We crossed the river the same night and then took the train for Meridian, arriving there just at dark and found ourselves back in the old stockade once more. The following morning we took the train for Jackson, reaching there about night. Now we were nearing our lines, and learned that our troops were near the Black river, less than forty miles. We were several days making the march. What a glorious sight met our eyes when we got there! On the opposite side floated the stars and stripes. Orders were to go into camp for the night, but I stole away and swam across the river and was once more under the old flag.

"Everything was excitement here. News came of the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee. Everybody was wild with joy and the thought of a speedy return to our homes. Salutes were fired from all the forts. Our joy, however, was of short duration, for on the 14th of April, as we got up in the morning, we found the colors at half mast. It was sometime before we knew the cause, and then we learned that President Lincoln had been assassinated. All thought of home was banished for the time being, and every man swore revenge. Everything was gloomy until about the 24th of April, when word came to get ready to go home. Everybody was ready.

THE SULTANA HORROR, BY A PARTICIPANT.

"It was a short march to Vicksburg, where, lashed to the wharf was the ill-fated steamer 'Sultana' on which a still greater horror was in store for the boys. We numbered about 2,200 from Castle Morgan and Andersonville, the greater part from Castle Morgan. When we boarded the 'Sultana' every foot of her deck was covered with men who had fought starvation, vermin and filth. Memphis was reached without accident and we got off the boat and went to the 'Soldiers' Rest,' where I got something to eat.

"It was about midnight when the boat again got started up the river, and just after everybody had got settled down to sleep, except those in charge of the boat, there was a crash, and all at once confusion. Someone cried out that the rebels had fired onto us. I thought a shell had exploded near me, but found it was hot steam. I jumped up, threw off the blankets and found that the boat was wrecked. The boilers had exploded and the boat was on fire. I started around to see what the chances were for getting ashore. The fire was burning fast and furious, and men who were buried beneath the wreck were crying for help. When the fire lit up the water, men could be seen in every direction, and also pieces of the wreck.

"The first one of our company that I met after the explosion was Henry Norton. He had lost a bundle of clothes, and swore that he would shoot the man who stole them. I told him he had better let the clothes go, and make up his mind to swim ashore. He said not until he found his clothes. He was an excellent swimmer and thought he could swim ashore in a few minutes. I left him there and went to look around. I saw that the pilot house was gone and that one stack lay across the deck. The fire was making great head way and men were begging for 'God's sake' to have some one help them. It was getting so hot that I concluded to leave the boat. I looked around for something to hold me up in the water, but could find nothing as we were on the hurricane deck and had slept on the wheel house. The only thing that I could see was an empty pork barrel, and thinking, perhaps, that would hold me, threw it into the water and jumped in after it. At this time I had all my clothes on. My barrel was worthless and sank. I started to swim but found that some one had hold of me and I could not get loose. We had a struggle in the water and I freed myself by giving him my blouse. The night was dark and I could not see which way to go. I swam but a few feet when I found myself with four or five others. It seemed as though we all wanted to get hold of each other. I succeeded in getting the rest of my clothes off, and got rid of my company. It was only a few minutes before someone had hold of me again. This time I came near drowning. I kept getting away from the boat and about an hour after it blew up, I heard some one calling for help. I had a piece of four foot wood that would keep me up nicely.

"I swam towards the comrade and found it was Henry Norton. I gave him the piece of wood and swam away. He must have been chilled through for he was found clinging to the piece of wood. I swam on trying to make the shore. There was a large tree floating down the river and on the roots were three or four men. They were singing the 'Star Spangled Banner.'

"As I swam away I heard someone coughing and swam toward

him. As I came near, he kept swimming away. I called him and asked what regiment he belonged to. He asked what I wanted to know for. I told him that I would write to his people in case he drowned, and I should get out. He said I must not come any closer, and we made a bargain that if one should die, and the other get to shore the survivor should write the parents and let them know. We kept swimming until near daylight, when some one cried, 'Halt.'

"We swam toward the shore and as we came closer the command to 'Halt,' was repeated. I replied that we could not, as we were in the water. Finally we got to shore and we were told to get out, but my limbs were so benumbed that I could not. The man came to the water's edge, took me by the arm, and pulled me ashore, but I could not stand on my feet. He called his comrade who was in the tent, and they together picked me up and put me in their bed, and then went back and rescued my comrade. They built a fire and rubbed us and gave us some clothes. After a while we saw a boat coming up the river and we hailed it. It had started to pick up the survivors of the wreck. I was the first and my comrade the next.

"The first thing after we got on the boat they brought me a tin cup of whisky which I drank. I had got so that I could walk by this time. We kept going up the river, picking up men and making them as comfortable as possible. We picked up about one hundred and started for Memphis, reaching there about eight o'clock. The dock was covered with ladies belonging to the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, who gave us each a pair of drawers and a shirt. I started up town, but at the first block that I came to there was a great crowd and they wanted to know if I was on the boat.

"I said 'yes,' and they gave me a suit of clothes and thirteen dollars in money. From there I went to the 'Soldiers' Rest,' and was afterwards sent to the hospital. I called for paper and wrote a letter home, giving a detailed account of the disaster. Then I became sick and was unconscious. What became of the clothes and money I never knew.

"I was taken care of by Comrade White. My journey to Columbus must have been a tedious one. Here we met several of our regiment, and among them was Charles Seabury, he having his hands and face badly burned from the fire on the boat. We also met Ezra Spencer.

"The exciting events of April, 1865, perhaps account for the fact that the loss of the steamer 'Sultana' and over seventeen hundred passengers, mostly exchanged prisoners of war, finds little place in American history. The idea that the most appalling marine disaster that ever occurred in the history of the world

should pass by almost unnoticed, is strange, but such is the fact, and the majority of the American people today do not know that there ever was such an awful disaster as that of the 'Sultana.'

"On December 30, 1885, at a convention held at Fostoria, Seneca county, there was a committee appointed consisting of A. C. Brown, P. L. Horn, William Fies, A. W. King and G. N. Clinger, to prepare a suitable memorial and present the same to congress, praying for a pension for each survivor of the lost 'Sultana.' "

CHAPTER XII

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

EARLY PREACHERS OF SENECA COUNTY—PIONEER METHODIST SOCIETIES—FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES—UNITED BRETHREN AND EVANGELICAL ORGANIZATIONS—ST. MICHAEL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—REFORMED CHURCHES—ATTICA BAPTIST CHURCH—ATTICA SS. PETER AND PAUL CHURCH—OTHER RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS—EARLY SCHOOL LAWS—PRESENT SCHOOL LAW AND SYSTEM—FIRST SCHOOL IN OHIO—EARLY SCHOOLS IN SENECA—POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE.

The pioneer preacher's church was the log cabin or the log cabin school house. His pulpit was a rude table. His horse and saddle bags were his inseparable companions. In the early conferences it was customary for the bishop to admonish the preachers to "be kind to their beasts," and truly these itinerant horses shared with their riders in the arduous toil and struggle connected with planting the Gospel. The pioneer preacher's library was a portable affair, consisting of a Bible, hymn book and a few other books, carried in the saddle bags and read on horseback, or by the weird flicker of the pine knot, or tallow candle, in the cabin home of the pioneer.

Among the preachers of an early day who visited Seneca county were Russel Bigelow, L. B. Gurley and others, all earnest workers and forcible speakers. Rev. Russel Bigelow has been described as an orator of divine inspiration, and under his unequalled and soul stirring appeals, people would leave their seats and move as near the speaker as possible, apparently unaware of having changed their places. "Such vast impressions did his sermons make that he always kept his flock awake."

Rev. L. B. Gurley was eloquent and his sermons full of pathos, most convincing and often moving his hearers to tears. He was not only an orator, but he was an artist and poet and brilliant in prose.

The pioneer preacher, with a broad brimmed white hat and round breasted coat, well poised in his saddle, was easily recognized

as he drew near the log cabin, or the "meeting house," where the congregation was usually in waiting. With saddle bags on his arm, he pressed through the devout worshipers, who would strike up some familiar hymn, making melody in their hearts and melody in their voices. Kneeling and offering a silent prayer, the preacher would then draw from his saddle bags his Bible and hymn book and open services.

The first church in Seneca county was established by the Rev. James Montgomery, in 1819, when he came to the county as sub-agent of the Indians. It has been said that the government had a two-fold object in view in appointing a minister to fill that important position—that he would administer the affairs honestly, and at the same time teach them Christianity. In the first he was successful, but in the latter he failed, as the Indians would not receive his teachings nor profit by them.

The Methodist Society of Eden township was organized in about 1821. In 1828 they erected a log church building on section 28, in the Shock neighborhood. Among the early preachers were: James Wilson, W. Brock, Martin Welch, G. W. Breckinridge, J. R. Jewett, Thomas Thompson and William Runnels, all of whom preached in Eden township, prior to 1848. The first class at Melmore was organized by Rev. Thomas Thompson, in Levi Cunningham's shop, no church building being then in existence in the village. The members of this class were William Brown, Rachel Lucretia Arnold Brown, Nancy Cunningham, Maria Coleman, Harriet Hoyt, Martin Welch and Sarah Welch; Martin Welch was the first class leader.

The first Methodist Episcopal church in Melmore was built and dedicated in 1836, by Rev. L. B. Gurley. Thomas Thompson and Philip Wareham were the circuit preachers. Amroy Butterfield, of Melmore, was killed while engaged in assisting to raise this first Methodist church. Some of the early preachers were: Leonard Hill, 1848; Ralph Wilcox and C. Baylor, 1849; W. C. Huestis and N. B. Wilson, 1850; Henry Warner and George W. Collier, 1851; T. J. Monnett, 1852; L. S. Johnson and W. R. Kistler, 1853; W. M. Spafford, 1854; Uri Richards, 1855-56; Ralph Wilcox, 1855.

In 1830 the Rev. John Robinson preached to the Presbyterians of the county, and about this time the first Presbyterian church was founded at Melmore. When the Presbyterian church at Tiffin was organized, in 1831, a number of the members of the Melmore congregation withdrew to unite with the one at Tiffin, it being nearer their homes. During the same year a Presbyterian society was formed at Republic and the Melmore society lost more of its members by them uniting with the one at Republic.

Throughout the early history the preachers named in the

history of the Tiffin and Republic churches were also identified with this church at Melmore. Among them were: Rev. McCutchen followed Rev. Thompson; Revs. A. S. Dunton and John Whipple.

The United Brethern church at Melmore was the first organization of that denomination established in Seneca county. This was in 1834, at the home of Philip Bretz. There were present Samuel Hiestand, Jacob Bowlus, John Russell, John Eckert, Jacob Baer, Israel Herrington, D. Mechlin, Orange Strong, William Tracy, Nathan Smith, John Crum, John Alsap, Benjamin Moore, Henry Errett, John Smith, John Fry, Torence Esterly, Ludwick Cramer, James Track, H. Vreimberling, Jacob Crum, John Long and Philip Cramer.

The Evangelical Lutheran church, of Adams township, was reorganized under state law, October 16, 1856, with John Kistler, chairman, and John Bennehoff, secretary, Reuben Bennehoff, William Muhn and John Kistler were elected trustees.

The English Evangelical Lutheran church, of Adams township, was incorporated September 14, 1867. On the same day a resolution to build a church on a lot of land purchased from Joseph Neikirk was adopted. The trustees elected were Jacob Neikirk, Samuel Metzger and John Clay. The building committee comprised H. Whiteman, Joseph Neikirk and D. H. Neikirk. In November, 1868, John Clay, David Wyand and David Smith were elected trustees to represent other societies, to whom the new church was declared open for service.

The church of the Evangelical Association at Melmore is one of the oldest churches in Seneca county.

A United Brethern church at Flat Rock was founded some years later.

St. Michael's church dates its beginning back to 1833, when Rev. F. X. Tschenhens gathered a few Catholic families together and continued his visits for a few years, when Fathers Alig and Malhebouf were appointed his successors. A log building was at first erected for a house of worship. In 1844, the Rev. Sales Brunner came, and in 1848 another church building was erected to take the place of the log building. Among the first members were John Adam Perhard Stein, Ch. Krupp, John Host, Hein. Leopold Kuhn, John Westrich, A. Krupp, B. Ramschlag, William Glassner, John Glassner and Daniel Neis. Many, if not all, of those pioneer members donated lands for church, school and cemetery.

The Reformed church of Thompson township was organized in 1830, and in 1832 a house of worship was erected on a lot donated by John Heater.

The Zion Reformed church of Thompson township was organized in 1830, and was reorganized under state law in 1860.

St. Jacob's Reformed church of Adams township was founded

in 1834, by Rev. Conrad, as a Union Reformed and Lutheran church. During the administration of Rev. J. J. Beilhartz a house of worship was erected on land donated by Jacob Gruber.

Salem Reformed church of Adams township was organized by the Rev. F. Rehauser, and a house of worship was built in 1837, on land donated by John German. The original members were Eli Dought, Joseph Kunes, Jacob Britten, Eli Kaishner, John Hensinger and Andrew Mitower.

The Baptist church at Attica was organized in 1841, with the following members: Nathan Childs, Adam Philo, Russell Windruson, Leonard Gipson, Thomas Rundell, Eliza Childs, Electa Philo, Hannah Windruson, Huda Gipson and Nancy Rundell.

The early pastors were A. Abbott, E. Goodnow, V. R. Wall, Elder L. Mack, F. Freeman, A. C. Lockhart, E. W. Clark, J. Hawker, Reason Lockhart, Robert Lockhart, J. L. Wiley, Frank Lyon, A. Buell, T. Dyall, and E. W. Lyon.

The Methodist Episcopal church is one of the oldest in Adams township. The Rev. T. J. Card, one of the primitive preachers of the county, was the pastor of this church for some time.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Bascom was the oldest church in the Bettsville circuit, having been formed at the house of Abram Miller in 1831, and a meeting house was built some time after.

United Brethren Otterbein Chapel, of Bascom, was reorganized under state law, January 15, 1874, with Adam Miller, presiding. Andrew Powell, S. K. Ruse and Elias Kline were elected trustees, and John French, preacher.

Bascom Reformed church was organized by Rev. J. J. Beilherz, as a Union Lutheran and Reformed Society in 1852, and a church erected.

SS. Peter and Paul Church, of Attica, is modern in organization, but old in its membership. Previous to the year 1882, the few Catholics living in and around Attica, having no house of worship of their own, attended the nearest Catholic church for religious services. At a social meeting in the spring of 1882 the first steps toward the organization of the SS. Peter and Paul congregation were taken. The question of building a Catholic church at Attica was then eagerly discussed by John and Frederick Steigmeyer and Sebastian Senn, three of the oldest and most respected settlers of Attica; J. B. Blum, F. X. Snyder and Krupp Brothers. The result was a subscription of \$1,000 for buying a suitable place for the intended church. Soon the work commenced and October 29, 1882, the church was dedicated to divine service. July 17, 1882, Rev. A. Huthmacher was appointed first pastor of the newly organized congregation but no religious services was held before October 29, 1882, the day of dedication.

Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, originally consisted of German Lutheran and German Reformed members who settled here between 1830 and 1840. Rev. Conrad, Lutheran minister then residing at Tiffin, held the first services in Venice township in 1835-37 in private houses. In 1839 Rev. Krause also of Tiffin (Lutheran), was called and preached every four weeks for about six years. In 1842 during his stay here the first church was built, a log structure to the east of Caroline. In 1843 a complete organization was effected and a constitution adopted, and the church was known as the German Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Congregation. In 1857 a separation took place, both parties organizing separately. The Lutheran portion organized in the fall of the same year in accordance with the laws of the state as the "German Evangelical Lutheran Bethlehem Congregation of Caroline, Ohio," and adopted its own constitution. Its officers then were Conrad Lebold and Valentine Roehring, elders; Martin Smeltz and Jeremiah Smith, deacons; John Springer, Daniel Schaf and Jacob Faber, trustees.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Bettsville may be said to have been formed in May, 1851, when the quarterly conference of Port Clinton district, held at the Salem church near Wolf Creek, set off the territory including Swope's Corners, Bettsville and adjacent places as a mission. In July, 1851, Newel J. Close was appointed circuit preacher vice S. T. Lane and Thomas Ackerman the circuit preachers of the old district. In August, 1852, the name of the mission was changed to that of Fort Seneca, and Bettsville was attended from Fort Seneca for some years.

The United Brethren, Green Creek circuit of the United Brethren church, was established in 1848, with J. C. Bright, pastor. Prior to that year the pastor of the Honey Creek Circuit attended to this section. Rev. W. Herrington was preacher in 1849; R. Wicks, in 1850; J. Newman, in 1851; and M. Long in 1852.

Olive Chapel Reformed Society, Jackson township, was organized in 1852 by Rev. R. Good with F. Febles, C. Myers, George Stahl and Jacob Stahl, members. The latter donated the land on which a house of worship was erected in 1862. This society was organized under state law, April 27, 1867. W. J. Shupe presided, with Rev. George Rettig, secretary. H. Remer and William Boid were elected elders; W. A. Schmid and Z. Acker, deacons; and F. Falk, J. Shupe and D. Dissinger, trustees. The constitution of the former German Reformed society was adopted.

The Arch church (Methodist), was founded by Rev. H. L. Nickerson, and the present church completed during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Rodgers, of Seneca Mission, in 1864.

Mount Zion church, of the Evangelical Association, adopted

articles for the government of their new church, February 4, 1872, which was signed by S. E. Rife, pastor in charge.

St. John's church, of the Evangelical Association of North America, was organized under state law May 31, 1873. Rev. John Plantz presided. The trustees elected were William and Jacob Zimmerman, Jacob Nederhouse, J. H. McCauley and Matthias Lamnes.

The histories of the Methodist, Catholic, United Brethren and other churches of the township are given in the church sketches of Bettsville and Fostoria with which they are closely identified.

Zion United Brethren church was founded in 1846 in Seneca township in the cabin of Hiram Anderson, with George and Sarah Curts and Catherine Anderson, members. In 1854 a house of worship was erected on section 23, Tymochtee township.

Ebenezer Evangelical church was organized in October, 1835, at Jacob Corfman's house by Rev. Henry Downey. In 1845 a missionary society was formed in 1850 and 1860 revivals were held, and in 1867 a Sunday school was founded.

Methodist Episcopal church and Evangelical chapel, at Mexico, border on the south line of this county. The first was built in 1869 at a cost of \$5,000, and the latter in 1876 at a cost of \$2,300.

German Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed Protestant congregation of Seneca township was organized under state law, July 16, 1848, with Philip Nubergall, chairman; Casper Buchman, clerk; Lewis Staib, treasurer; Konrad Schmidt, A. Burgdoerfer and Lewis Staib, trustees.

German Reformed church.—The building, a frame structure, was erected in 1860, a few miles northeast of Berwick.

South Bend Bethel Church Society was incorporated as a branch of the Evangelical Association of North America, March 17, 1875. Aaron Yambert was chairman and Z. W. Roseer, secretary. They, with D. Foght, William Yambert and Thomas Brundage were elected trustees.

Salem Reformed church (Seneca township) was founded November 12, 1853, by Rev. E. N. Gerhart, with Casper Buchman, Isaac Miller, Ludwig Emich, Lambert Martin, John Houck, Jacob Schaub, A. Burgdoerfer, W. Rex and F. Baker, members. This was a reorganization of the Lutheran and Reformed Society organized one mile and a half east of New Riegel in 1834, where a house of worship was built in 1837. Immediately after reorganization in 1853 this building was replaced by a frame structure. The early pastors were E. N. Gerhart, M. Mueller, J. J. Escher, F. Strassner, Jacob Kuhn, W. H. Fenneman, L. Richter, J. H. Good. A church was established at Berwick in 1850, by Rev. F. Wahl, the members and pastors of which are identified with the Salem church.

Deutsche Vereinigte Evangeliste Seneca Jerusalem Kirche was erected in 1861, and dedicated December 15, same year. This is a brick church, erected within the church cemetery.

Seneca United Brethren church was built in 1881, near Isaac Wannemaker's house. Rev. Mr. Sargent, of Melmore, was the pastor.

EARLY SCHOOL LAWS.

When the survey of the Northwest Territory was ordered by congress, March 20, 1785, it was decreed that every sixteenth section of land should be reserved for the "maintenance of public schools within each township." The ordinance of 1787—thanks to the New England Associates—proclaimed that, "religion, morality and knowledge being essential to good government, schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged." The state constitution of 1802 declared that "schools and the means of instruction should be encouraged by legislative provision, not inconsistent with the rights of conscience." In 1825, through the persevering efforts of Nathan Guilford, senator from Hamilton county, Ephraim Cutler, representative from Washington county, and other friends of education, a bill was passed, "laying the foundation for a general system of common schools." This bill provided a tax of one-half mill, to be levied by the county commissioners for school purposes; provided for school examiners, and made township clerks and county auditors school officers. In 1829, this county tax was raised to three-fourths of a mill; in 1834 to one mill, and, in 1836, to one and a half mills.

In March, 1837, Samuel Lewis, of Hamilton county, was appointed state superintendent of common schools. He was a very energetic worker, traveling on horseback all over the state, delivering addresses and encouraging school officers and teachers. Through his efforts much good was done, and many important features engrafted on the school system. He resigned in 1839, when the office was abolished, and its duties imposed on the secretary of state.

The most important adjunct in early education in the state was the college of teachers organized in Cincinnati in 1831. Albert Pickett, Dr. Joseph Ray, William H. McGuffey—so largely known by his Readers—and Milo G. Williams, were at its head. Leading men in all parts of the west attended its meetings. Their published deliberations did much for the advancement of education among the people. Through the efforts of the college, the first convention held in Ohio for educational purposes was called at Columbus, January 13, 1836. Two years after, in December, the

first convention in which the different sections of the state were represented, was held. At both these conventions, all the needs of the schools, both common and higher, were ably and fully discussed, and appeals made to the people for a more cordial support of the law. No successful attempts were made to organize a permanent educational society until December, 1847, when the Ohio State Teachers' Association was formed at Akron, Summit county, with Samuel Galloway as president; T. W. Harvey, recording secretary; M. D. Leggett, corresponding secretary; William Bowen, treasurer, and M. F. Cowdrey, chairman of the executive committee. This association entered upon its work with commendable earnestness.

The old state constitution adopted by a convention in 1802, was supplemented in 1851 by another under which the general assembly elected under it met in 1852. Harvey Rice, a senator from Cuyahoga county, chairman of the senate committee, on "Common Schools and School Lands," reported a bill on the 29th of March, to provide "for the reorganization, supervision and maintenance of common schools." This bill, amended in a few particulars, became a law March 14, 1853. The prominent features of the new law were: The substitution of a state school tax instead of a county tax; the creation of the office of state school commissioner; the creation of a township board of education, consisting of representatives from the subdistricts; the abolition of rate bills, making education free to all the youths of the state; the raising of a fund by a tax of one-tenth of a mill yearly, "for the purpose of furnishing school libraries and apparatus to all the common schools." This "library tax" was abolished in 1860, otherwise the law remained practically unchanged.

The school system of the state may be briefly explained as follows: Cities and incorporated villages are independent of township and county control, in the management of schools having boards of education and examiners of their own. Some of them are organized for school purposes, under special acts. Each township has a board of education, composed of one member from each sub-district. The township clerk is clerk of this board, but has no vote. Each subdistrict has a local board of trustees, which manages its school affairs, subject to the advice and control of the township board. These officers are elected on the first Monday in April, and hold their offices three years. An enumeration of all the youth between the ages of five and twenty-one is made yearly. All public schools are required to be in session at least twenty-four weeks each year. The township clerk reports annually such facts concerning school affairs as the law requires, to the county auditor, who in turn reports to the state commissioner, who collects these reports in a general report to the legislature each year.

A board of examiners is appointed in each county by the pro-

bate judge. This board has power to grant certificates for a term not exceeding two years, and good only in the county in which they are executed; they may be revoked on sufficient cause. In 1864, a state board of examiners was created, with power to issue life certificates, valid in all parts of the state.

The first school taught in Ohio or in the Northwestern territory, was in 1791. The first teacher was Major Austin Tupper, eldest son of General Benjamin Tupper, both Revolutionary officers. The room occupied was the same as that in which the first court was held, and was situated in the northwest block-house of the garrison, called the stockade, at Marietta. During the Indian war school was also taught at Fort Harmar, Point Marietta and at other settlements.

The beginning of the city schools in Fostoria was made in the winter of 1833-34. When a union school building was dedicated there some years ago, the late Charles Foster read a paper on the early system of teaching, and coupled with it an interesting history of school houses, teachers and pupils. From this paper the following paragraphs are taken:

"The first teacher in the old log house, in the winter of 1833-34, was Freeman Luce, who contracted to teach three months, of twenty-six days, for \$10 per month, he 'boarding 'round,' as was the custom in those days. One of the customs of that day was to bar the schoolmaster out of the house, and keep him out until he yielded to the demands of the scholars to treat them to apples, candies, raisins, or such luxuries as could then be had. Sometimes their demands included whisky, but that was never the case in Rome, though at that time we were considered by the Risdonites as being quite ungodly. Among the teachers that followed Mr. Luce were Dr. Lockwood, afterward a distinguished member of congress from this district, and now one of the leading lawyers of this county, and James Pillars, who subsequently graced the bench for ten years as common pleas judge of this judicial district. My friend Nestlerode informs me he has, among the papers of his father, a written contract made with Mr. Pillars, to teach the Island School for \$10 per month, of twenty-six days; one-half to be paid in cash, and the other half in provisions.

"In those days the great feature of our schools was the attention given to spelling. I seriously doubt whether the schools of the present day can produce so much excellence in spelling as did those of that day. One-fourth of the time, probably, was devoted to spelling exercises, and in addition, at least one night of each week was devoted to what was known as spelling matches. These were attended by the best spellers from the neighboring schools. Our highest ambition was to be the best speller in school. I remember one three months' term, I think the one taught by Mr.

Noble, that C. C. Nestlerode was one of the scholars. Mr. Nestlerode happened to take position in the class, on the first day, just above my sister Emily. They maintained this position, neither of them missing a word, until the last day, when Nestlerode missed, and Emily went above him. Of course she was greatly delighted, and Nestlerode was correspondingly discomfited. I think I am safe in saying that I attended spelling school three nights out of a week, during the three months of school, for several years, visiting alternately the old red schoolhouse in Perry, the Tom Kelley schoolhouse on the ridge, and the Kiser schoolhouse south of town. The old red schoolhouse, perhaps, had the highest reputation, yet all the rest were sharp and close competitors for the first honors. I believe my sister Emily was the best speller of them all, and she was under twelve years of age. The larger scholars used to carry her on their backs as they went to the different schools, for be it remembered that in those days we went on foot. I remember of going one night, to the Kiser schoolhouse, through the woods the most of the way, and alone, to attend a spelling match. I broke through the ice, and was wet up to my knees when I reached the place; yet I do not think I ever felt better repaid for a day's work than I did over my success on that occasion, for I spelled down the entire school. Tom Kerning, whom our older citizens will remember, was the teacher, and had been for three or four winters. His school, though having in it a number of good spellers, was not equal to the other three. To save the reputation of his school he adopted the plan of having one scholar of his school spell at a time. He then divided the spelling book, assigning to each of his scholars certain tables which they were to learn perfectly. When, in the course of the exercises, one of his scholars had finished his part, he complained of being tired, and some other one, who had been assigned the next table, would take the place thus vacated. On this occasion one of the Newcomb girls (and, by the way, they were all good spellers) missed a word in her table. No one else knowing the table, I was enabled to spell down his whole school before that table was finished. He tried hard to skip, but I knew it so well as to be able to detect him, and held him to the table.

"What havoc time has made with the list that met so often in friendly rivalry in those good old days! I say good old days deliberately, for I seriously doubt whether any one of us has experienced more pleasure in any equal number of days since. We were few in number, our wants were few, and these were bountifully supplied. We knew nothing of grades in schools. Our seats had no backs, yet we did not complain, because we knew of nothing better. Ventilation was perfect, and that is something with which our schoolrooms of the present are not plentifully supplied; this, however, can't be said of this magnificent house."

In May, 1910, County Auditor Lennartz completed the abstract showing the population of those from six to twenty-one years of age, which indicated a total of 11,385. The division by school districts, township, and sexes is as follows:

TOWNSHIP	MALE	FEMALE
Adams	129	98
Big Spring	214	191
Bloom	137	130
Clinton	269	225
Eden	134	129
Hopewell	207	185
Jackson	157	132
Liberty	205	174
Loudon	117	109
Pleasant	161	146
Reed	204	177
Scipio	121	118
Seneca	171	164
Thompson	185	186
Venice	156	117
Totals	2567	2281

SCHOOL DISTRICTS	MALE	FEMALE
Adrian	31	22
Attica	82	74
Bloomville	90	86
Bettsville	58	54
Carrothers	18	12
Fostoria	1250	1265
Green Spring	50	52
New Riegel	45	70
Old Fort	32	18
Republic	62	60
Separate District No. 1	48	41
Tiffin	1414	1603
Totals	3180	3357
Grand Totals	5747	5638

The number of youth entitled to interest or rent on section 16, or other school lands—in other words, the school population—is as follows:

TOWNSHIPS

Adams	227
Big Spring	405
Bloom	267
Clinton	494
Eden	263
Hopewell	392
Jackson	289
Liberty	379
Loudon	226
Pleasant	307
Reed	381
Scipio	239
Seneca	335
Thompson	371
Venice	273
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Total	4848

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Adrian	53
Attica	156
Bloomville	176
Bettsville	112
Carrothers	30
Fostoria	2515
Green Spring	102
New Riegel	115
Old Fort	50
Republic	122
No. 1	89
Tiffin	3017
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Total	6537

CHAPTER XIII

POLITICAL RECORD

FIRST ELECTIONS—COUNTY OFFICERS, 1821-31—DAWN OF POLITICAL ENTHUSIASM—ELECTIONS 1832-40—OFFICIALS 1840-50—LAST ASSOCIATE JUDGE—ELECTIONS 1850-60—POLITICS AND ELECTIONS 1860-80—VOTE ON PIKE ROADS—COUNTY OFFICERS, 1881-6—COMMON PLEAS JUDGES 1888-1910—PROBATE JUDGES 1886-1910—COUNTY OFFICERS 1891-1910—STATE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES 1902-10.

From 1824 to 1832 county elections were held according to law in Seneca county, but political party lines were not drawn, and but small interest was taken in political affairs, the elections being carried out somewhat on the principle of sport and frivolity. Election precincts were far apart, and men had to travel considerable distances to reach the polls, and there, after they had voted, they had their "fun;" many drank whiskey, smoked, swore, wrestled and fought, and that usually wound up the sport of the day. In 1832 this free and easy method began to disappear, and the campaign of that year called forth all the energies of the people and their standard bearers, and gave to political life a stimulus which won for it an important place in the minds of the people. Since that time party interests have been carried out.

The first elections held in the county (Thompson and Seneca townships) were in October, 1820, when twenty votes were polled for the offices of Sandusky county. In September, 1821, nominating caucuses were held at Lower Sandusky, and in October of that year the following were elected in what is now Seneca county: Commissioner, David Smith; senator, Eben Merry; representative, Lyman Farrel; auditor, Josiah Rumery.

The Sandusky county candidates of 1822 and 1823 received a full vote from the settlers of Seneca; but beyond the total number of votes polled there is no record.

A special election for officers of Seneca county was held in April, 1824, when Agreen Ingraham received nineteen votes for sheriff and was elected; Leverett Bradley, two hundred and six votes for coroner, and was elected; and William Clark, Jesse O.

Olmstead and Benjamin Whitmore were elected county commissioners.

The elections of 1825 show a severe fight for member of the legislature, Josiah Hedges being elected. The contest for county commissioner was carried on between Thomas Boyd and William Clark; the other officers of the county were re-elected, held over or re-appointed.

In 1826 Abel Rawson was appointed prosecutor; Timothy P. Roberts and James Gordon elected county commissioners, and all the other officers re-elected. Eber Baker was elected representative in the state legislature.

There were no less than seven candidates for the legislature before the people in 1827. Josiah Hedges was elected. The others, however, received many votes in the representative district, which then comprised Crawford, Marion, Sandusky and Seneca counties. The annual election of 1827 resulted in the choice of Samuel M. Lockwood. Case Brown was elected commissioner, Agreen Ingraham, treasurer, and David Risdon, county assessor; senator, David Campbell. Abel Rawson was elected recorder; William Patterson, sheriff; Jacob Plane, treasurer; David Smith, auditor; James Gordon, commissioner; and William Toll, coroner.

In 1829 Timothy P. Roberts was elected commissioner, the other officers holding over.

The elections of 1830 resulted in the election of Sam M. Lockwood, state senator; Josiah Hedges, representative; David Bishop, sheriff; Abel Rawson, recorder and prosecutor, and Case Brown, commissioner. Joseph Howard was appointed clerk.

The elections of 1831 may be considered the dawn of political enthusiasm in Seneca county. Whigs and Democrats made regular nominations, and swore by their party platforms. Harvey J. Harmon was elected representative; David Risdon, commissioner; John Wright, county assessor; Benjamin Pittinger, Selden Graves and Agreen Ingraham, associate judges. David E. Owen, elected auditor, was proposed by Daniel Dildine, Sr., as fully qualified to fill that office. He was the first Democrat ever elected in Seneca county.

Senator, Daniel Tilden; Representatives, Jeremiah Everett and Thomas McMullen; sheriff, William Toll; auditor, George W. Gist; commissioner, Enoch Umsted; coroner, Francis Bernard were elected in 1832.

Jeremiah Everett was elected representative; John Goodin, treasurer; Sidney Smith (Sea), prosecutor; John Crum, Marcus Y. Graff and John Seitz, commissioners; Reuben Williams, assessor, and David Owen, auditor. Mr. Owen was appointed receiver of the Ohio Canal Land Office, at Tiffin, August 27, 1833. In

June, 1838, President Van Buren appointed him receiver of the Wyandot Indian Land Office. In May, 1840, he was succeeded by John Goodin.

In March, 1833, the auditor was appointed clerk of the commissioner's board by nature of his office.

The elections of 1834 resulted in the choice of Joseph Howard, state senator; Jacques Hulburt, representative; Luther A. Hall, clerk; David E. Owen, auditor; Joel Stone, sheriff; Lorenzo Abbott and Benjamin Whitmore, commissioners; and Eli Norris, coroner.

In 1835, W. B. Craighill was elected representative; Luther A. Hall clerk; John Goodin, treasurer; Seelah Chapin, prosecutor; Benjamin Whitmore, commissioner, and John Webb, assessor.

Elected in 1836: Senator Joseph Howard; representative, William B. Craighill; sheriff, Elam Lock; auditor, Levi Davis; recorder, Daniel Dildine; commissioner, Lewis Seitz; assessor, John W. Eastman; surveyors, George W. Gist, David Risdon; coroner, Levi Keller.

This was the first time a county recorder was elected, previously he was appointed.

In 1837, Senator, William B. Craighill; representative, John Welch; sheriff, Levi Keller; auditor, Levi Davis; commissioner, John Terry; assessor, Samuel S. Martin; coroner, Henry McCartney.

The first regularly organized temperance meeting, held at Tiffin, was that of July 4, 1838, after the great celebration of that day.

Henry C. Brish was elected associate judge, and David E. Owen state librarian, in January, 1839. Other officials-elect: Representative, W. H. Kessler; commissioner, Andrew Moore; surveyor, Jonas Hershberger. Joshua Seney defeated Levi Davis and John Park for treasurer of the county.

1840, Senator, John Goodin; representatives, McAnelly and Wood; sheriff, Levi Keller; commissioner, George Stoner; auditor, Gabriel J. Keen; assessor, Benjamin Carpenter; coroner, Daniel Brown; clerk, C. F. Dresbach.

The office of county assessor expired about 1840, when a law was passed creating the office of township assessors. The county assessors in early days had no more work to perform than the township assessors now have. The land that was bought at the government land offices was exempt from taxation for five years from the date of sale.

1841: Representatives, Geo. W. Baird and Amos E. Wood; commissioner, John Terry; treasurer, Joseph Seney.

1842: Senator, Moses McAnelly; commissioner, James McClelland; auditor, G. J. Keen; recorder, W. H. Kessler; sheriff,

U. P. Coonrad; representatives, H. C. Brish and Geo. W. Baird; coroner, Geo. H. Show; prosecuting attorney, J. W. Wilson; surveyor, Thomas Heming. Richard Williams was commissioner of the bankrupt court for Seneca county in May, 1842.

1843: Representatives, Samuel Waggoner and W. B. Craig-hill; treasurer, Richard Williams; commissioner, Norris P. Skinner; coroner, Geo. H. Show; prosecuting attorney, J. W. Wilson; surveyor, Thos. Heming.

1844: Representative, Henry Cronise; senator, Amos E. Wood; sheriff, Uriah P. Coonrad; auditor, Fred W. Green; coroner, George H. Show; prosecuting attorney, Wm. Lang; commissioner, Jacob Decker.

1845: Representative, Daniel Brown; commissioner, Joseph McClellan; treasurer, Richard Williams; recorder, W. H. Kessler; surveyor, Thomas Heming.

1846: Senator, Henry Cronise; representative, Warren P. Noble; commissioner, Morris P. Skinner; auditor, Fred W. Green; sheriff, Eden Lease; coroner, Sam Herrin; prosecuting attorney, William Lang.

1847: Representative, Warren P. Noble; treasurer, George Knupp; recorder, R. M. C. Martin; commissioner, Jacob Decker.

1848: Senator, Joel W. Wilson; representative, John G. Breslin; commissioner, Samuel Saul; auditor, Fred W. Green; sheriff, Eden Lease; coroner, Sam Herrin; surveyor, George H. Heming; prosecuting attorney, Warren P. Noble.

1849: Representative, John G. Breslin; treasurer, George Knupp; commissioner, Barney Zimmerman.

1850: Poor house vote. For, 1031; against, 1315.

The office of associate judge was abolished by the legislature this year. Thomas Lloyd, chosen to fill vacancy, was the last associate judge elected in Seneca county.

1850: Representative, Jacob Decker; sheriff, Stephen M. Ogden; auditor, Richard Williams; recorder, R. M. C. Martin; senator, Michael Brackley; prosecuting attorney, W. P. Noble; commissioner, David Burns; coroner, George Ransburg.

1851: Judge of common pleas, Lawrence W. Hall; senator, Joel W. Wilson; representative, Jacob Decker; probate judge, William Lang; clerk of courts, Philip Spielman; treasurer, Thomas Heming; commissioner, Samuel Saul; prosecuting attorney, William M. Johnson; surveyor, Geo. H. Heming.

1852: Auditor, John J. Steiner; sheriff, Stephen M. Ogden; commissioner, Calvin Clark; coroner, George Ransburg; senator, Robert Lee.

1853: Representative, John D. Paine; treasurer, Thomas Heming; commissioner, David Burns; prosecutor, Wm. M. John-

son; recorder, Wm. Kline. They all received the full party vote of the county.

1854: Congress, C. K. Watson; auditor, Wm. Stevens; probate judge, J. K. Hord; auditor, Wm. Stevens; treasurer, Thomas Heming; clerk of courts, Philip Spielman; sheriff, Ephraim C. Wells; commissioner, Isaac Stillwell; coroner, Alvison Flumerfelt.

1855: Senator, James Lewis; representative, Joseph Boyer; commissioner, James Boyd; prosecuting attorney, L. A. Hall.

1856: Judge of common pleas, D. W. Swigart; auditor, James M. Stevens; treasurer, Geo. H. Heming; sheriff, Jesse Weirick; recorder, Wm. Kline; commissioner, Enoch Trumbo; coroner, Henry Stone; infirmiry director, Andrew Lugenbeel.

1857: Judge of common pleas, Geo. E. Seney; senator, Robert McKelley; representative, John W. Paine; probate judge, Truman H. Bagby; clerk of courts, Geo. S. Christlip; prosecuting attorney, Robert L. Griffith; commissioner, Henry Opt; infirmiry director, Jonas Hampshire; surveyor, Thomas Burnsides.

1858: Auditor, Erastus Bowe; treasurer, Samuel Herrin; sheriff, Jesse Weirick; judge of common pleas, Josiah S. Plants; commissioner, Robert Byrne; infirmiry director, T. Swander; coroner, J. W. Lawhead; land appraisers, Edwin Pennington, John Gersbert, John Seitz, David Burns, D. Rickenbaugh, Wm. Fleet, Rezen Rickets, Gideon Jones, Dan Lynch, Nicholas Rosenberger, Ira Allerton, S. Bemenderfer, R. R. Titus, A. C. Baker, S. J. Recher, T. P. Roberts and John Bunn.

1859: Senator, Thos. J. Orr; representative, M. P. Skinner; prosecuting attorney, Robert L. Griffith; recorder, Albert Beilharz; infirmiry director, Andrew Lugenbeel; commissioner, Michael Beard; surveyor, Dennis Malloy.

1860: Congress, Warren P. Noble; probate judge, Truman H. Bagby; clerk of court, Geo. Christlip; auditor, Isaac Kagey; treasurer, Samuel Herrin; sheriff, Levi Weirick; commissioner, Henry Opt; infirmiry director, Barney Zimmerman; coroner, Paul Bolinger.

Political life in 1860 may be summed up as one continued round of excitement and uncertainty. The shadow of the Civil war was visible.

Stephen A. Douglas visited Tiffin, September 24, 1860, and addressed the largest Democratic meeting ever held in northwest Ohio, at that time.

1861: Representative, R. R. Titus; prosecuting attorney, Alfred Landon; commissioner, Robert Byrne; infirmiry director, Thomas Swander.

1862: Auditor, Isaac Kagey; treasurer, Silas W. Shaw; sheriff, Edward Childs; recorder, Albert Beilharz; commissioner,

Peter Ebersole; infirmiry director, Andrew Lugenbeel; surveyor, Dennis Malloy; coroner, Paul Bolinger.

1863: Senator, William Lang; representative, R. R. Titus; clerk of courts, Wm. M. Johnson; prosecuting attorney, Alfred Landon; commissioners, Thomas W. Watson and (short term) Samuel Grelle; infirmiry director, Barney Zimmerman.

The county officers elected in 1864 were: Edward Childs, sheriff; John F. Heilman, auditor; Silas W. Shaw, treasurer; Samuel Grelle, commissioner; Thomas Swander and George S. Christlip, infirmiry directors; and Jonas M. Hersherberger, coroner.

1865: Senator, Curtis Berry; representative, Isaac Kagey; treasurer, J. H. Zahm; recorder, J. T. Martin; prosecuting attorney, John McCauley; commissioner, Peter Ebersole; surveyor, Dennis Malloy; infirmiry director, H. Noble.

1866: Judge of common pleas, Chester R. Mott; county clerk, W. M. Dildine; probate judge, W. M. Johnson; sheriff, P. P. Myers; auditor, J. F. Heilman; commissioner, T. W. Watson; infirmiry director, Eden Lease; coroner, James Paine.

1867: Senator, Curtis Berry; representative, Horace Hall; treasurer, Jacob M. Zahm; commissioner, H. B. Rakestraw; prosecuting attorney, John McCauley; infirmiry director, Uriah P. Coonrad.

1868: Congress, Ed. F. Dickenson; auditor, Walter S. Burns; sheriff, Peter P. Myers; recorder, James T. Martin; commissioner, Joseph E. Magers; surveyor, Dennis Malloy; infirmiry director, Harrison Noble; coroner, Sylvester B. Clark. James Pillars was elected judge of common pleas.

1869: Probate judge, W. M. Johnson; treasurer, Wm. Lang; clerk, J. C. Milhelm; representatives, E. T. Stickney and John Seitz; prosecuting attorney, Frank Baker; commissioner, Stephen M. Ogden; infirmiry director, Eden Lease.

1870: Congress, E. F. Dickenson; sheriff, John Werley; auditor, G. A. Allen; commissioner, H. B. Rakestraw; coroner, James Van Fleet; infirmiry director, U. P. Coonrad.

1871: Senator, A. E. Jenner; representative, John Seitz; judge of common pleas, A. M. Jackson; prosecuting attorney, Frank Baker; treasurer, William Lang; recorder, Wm. DeWitt; commissioner, Joseph E. Magers; surveyor, P. H. Ryan; infirmiry director, Jesse Weirick.

1872: Judge of common pleas, James Pillar; clerk of court, Jacob C. Milhelm; probate judge, Upton F. Cramer; sheriff, John Werley; auditor, Levi D. Kagey; commissioner, Stephen V. Ogden; coroner, James Van Fleet; infirmiry directors, G. W. Bachman and Peter Haefling.

1873: Representative, Jas. A. Norton; senator, J. Seitz; prosecuting attorney, Geo. W. Bachman; treasurer, Francis

Wagner; commissioner, Robert McClellan; infirmary director, John Britt; coroner, George W. Willo.

1874: Judge of common pleas, Thomas Beer; sheriff, G. Acker; auditor, L. D. Kagey; recorder, William DeWitt; commissioner, Solomon Gambia; surveyor, Dennis Malloy; infirmary director, Peter Haeffling.

1875: Senator, E. T. Stickney; representative, James A. Norton; clerk, Jeremiah Rex; probate judge, Upton F. Cramer; prosecuting attorney, George W. Bachman; treasurer, Francis Wagner; recorder, Thos. J. Kintz; commissioner, N. G. Hayward; infirmary director, Charles Mutschler; coroner, George W. Willow.

1876: Judge of common pleas, Thomas Beer; auditor, V. J. Zahm; sheriff, Geo. D. Acker; infirmary director, John Britt.

1877: Senator, John Seitz; representative, James A. Norton; treasurer, John W. Barrick; prosecuting attorney, G. B. Keppell; commissioner, S. Gambia; surveyor, Samuel Nighswander; common pleas judge, Henry H. Dodge; infirmary director, Lewis Spitler; coroner, Wm. Smith; probate judge, Jacob F. Bunn; clerk, Jeremiah Rex; auditor, Victor J. Zahm; sheriff, Lloyd N. Lease; recorder, Thos. J. Kentz; commissioner, W. T. Histe; infirmary director, George Heplar.

1879: Representative, Amos Decker; treasurer, J. W. Barrick; prosecuting attorney, G. B. Keppell; commissioner, James H. Fry; infirmary director, Joseph E. Magers; coroner, William Smith.

1880: Congress, Morgan D. Shafer; sheriff, L. N. Lease; surveyor, Samuel Nighswander; commissioner, Edward Childs; infirmary director, Lewis Spitler.

In April, 1880, the question of building pike roads was submitted to the people of the county; 1,578 votes were recorded in favor of this enterprise, while 5,156 opposed the project. Tiffin alone gave the majority in favor of such roads.

1881: Senator, Moses H. Kirby; representative, A. Decker, probate judge, J. F. Bunn; prosecuting attorney, P. M. Adams; clerk of courts, James V. Magers; treasurer, John Heabler; auditor, F. E. Stoner; commissioner, W. T. Histe; recorder, J. H. Bennehoff; infirmary director, George Heplar; coroner, E. Lepper.

1882: Common pleas judge, Henry H. Dodge; sheriff, Thomas F. Whalen; commissioner, Daniel P. Lynch; infirmary director, William Kline.

1883: Judge of common pleas, Geo. F. Pendleton; senator, J. W. Williston; representative, David J. Statler; treasurer, John Heabler; commissioner, Edward Childs; surveyor, Samuel Nighswander; infirmary director, Daniel Metzger; coroner, Edward Lepper.

1884: Probate judge, Harrison Noble; prosecuting attorney, Perry M. Adams; county clerk, James V. Magers; auditor, Francis E. Stoner; sheriff, Thos. F. Whalen; commissioner, T. H. Bagby; recorder, John H. Bennehoff; infirmary director, James Sanders.

1885: Senator, John Hopley; representative, E. B. Hubbard; auditor, J. A. Norton; treasurer, B. F. Myers; commissioner, Levi Haines; infirmary director, William Kline; coroner, Edward Lepper.

Dr. Isaac Kagey was appointed treasurer July 2, 1885, vice John Heabler, deceased.

J. A. Norton was appointed auditor in August, 1885, vice F. E. Stoner, who died August 10, 1885.

1886: Auditor, James A. Norton; treasurer, B. F. Myers; surveyor, George McGormley; recorder, J. H. Benninghoff; probate judge, Harrison Noble; clerk, James Magers; sheriff, George Homan; prosecuting attorney, Perry M. Adams; coroner, Edward Lepper; commissioners, T. H. Bagley, Levi Haines and Henry F. Hedden; (incoming) James Saunders, William Cline and Daniel Metzger; common pleas judges, George F. Pendleton and Henry H. Dodge.

1888: Common pleas judges, Henry H. Dodge and John Ridgely; probate judge, John C. Royer.

1890-1903: Common pleas judges, John H. Ridgely, Artemas B. Johnson, J. W. Schaufelberger, Allen Smalley, Charles M. Melhorn, Frank Taylor and Charles C. Lemert. The judicial district is composed of the counties of Hardin, Hancock, Seneca and Wood.

1904-10: Common pleas judges, Hon. George E. Schroth, E. M. Fries, William Duncan, Frank A. Baldwin and William P. Henderson.

Probate judges from 1886 to 1910: Harrison Noble, J. C. Royer, A. Kisskadden, W. S. Wagner and Hal. W. Michaels.

Auditor, 1891-96, W. H. Glosser; probate judge, 1892-96, A. Kisskadden; treasurer, Henry Mansfield; recorder (two terms), Thomas H. Drohen; clerk, 1895-96, G. A. Gribble; prosecuting attorney, G. E. Schroth; sheriff, 1895-96, Joseph Van Nest; commissioners—N. Burtsch, Truman Zeist and John A. Bain; (incoming)—John Roller, William King and Elmer E. Fisher. The incoming probate judge was Harrison Noble, and the incoming clerk, James Magers.

County clerk, I. N. Rex, 1897-99; sheriff, W. M. Shaffer, 1895-98; auditor, W. H. Glosser, 1895-98; probate judge, W. S. Wagner; commissioners—L. J. Nighswander (1898-1901), J. H. Knapp, (1895-98), Julius Keissling (1896-1900), J. P. Warnement (1897-1900) and Henry Eissler (1898-1901); common pleas judge, J. W. Schaufelberger, 1893-1903.

1900-01: Auditor, Lee Nighswander; clerk, Irvin N. Rex; commissioners, John P. Warnement, Henry Eissler, Julius Kiessling; coroner, Edward Lepper; infirmory directors, John L. Gahris, John Krupp, James L. Bowser; judges court of common pleas, J. W. Schaufleberger, Charles M. Melhorn, Frank Taylor; probate judge, W. S. Wagner; recorder, Thomas H. Drohen; sheriff, W. M. Shaffer; surveyor, C. J. Peters; treasurer, James D. McDonel.

1902-3: Auditor, Lee Nighswander; clerk, Irvin N. Rex; commissioners—John P. Warnement, Burtis W. Finch, Julius Kiessling; coroner, Edward Lepper; infirmory directors—John L. Gahris, John J. Krupp, James M. Bowser; judges of court of common pleas—J. W. Schaufleberger, Charles M. Melhorn, Frank Taylor; probate judge, W. S. Wagner; recorder, Louis Wagner; sheriff, A. J. Henzy; surveyor, C. J. Peters; treasurer, James D. McDonel.

1903-4: Auditor, Lee Nighswander; clerk, Irvin N. Rex; commissioners—John P. Warnement, Herbert G. Ogden, Frank J. Fry; coroner, Edward Lepper; infirmory directors—John Krupp, Frank P. Sherman, Jas. T. Williams; judges court of common pleas—George E. Schroth, E. M. Fries, Charles C. Lemert; probate judge, H. W. Michaels; recorder, Louis Wagner; sheriff, Henry Brohl; surveyor, C. J. Peters; treasurer, Charles Ash.

1906-7: Auditor, Romanus R. Bour; clerk, Francis R. Mann; commissioners—Jacob M. Schatzel, Herbert G. Ogden, Frank J. Fry; coroner, Edward Lepper; infirmory directors—James T. Williams, Lewis Hufford, Daniel B. Crissel; judges court of common pleas—George E. Schroth, E. M. Fries, Wm. F. Duncan; probate judge, Hal. W. Michaels; recorder, Harry Taggart; sheriff, Charles Nepper; surveyor, C. J. Peters; treasurer, Charles Ash.

1908-9: Auditor, Romanus Bour; clerk, F. R. Mann; commissioners—Frank Fry, G. N. Young, Nicholas Wall, Herbert G. Ogden; incoming, N. Wall, John M. Fry, C. D. Holtz, John W. Cook; recorder, Harry Taggart; probate judge, Hal. Michaels; treasurer, Chas. Ash; surveyor, C. J. Peters, H. B. Puffenberger; sheriff, Chas. Nepper, P. H. Reif; judges common pleas court, 1908—William F. Duncan, Edward M. Fries, Geo. E. Schroth. 1909, William F. Duncan, Frank A. Baldwin, Wm. P. Henderson.

1910: Auditor, J. H. Lennartz; clerk, Geo. N. Young; treasurer, Wm. M. Shaffer; incoming, W. D. Heckert; surveyor, Henry B. Puffenberger; coroner, Ed. Lepper; sheriff, Philip H. Reif; probate judge, Geo. M. Hoke; prosecuting attorney, Harry P. Black; present county commissioners—John W. Cook, Nicholas Wall, John M. Fry.

New board of county commissioners coming in are John W. Cook, John M. Fry and Christian Miller.

Present board of infirmory directors D. H. Good, Samuel

Dreitzler and Jacob Staib. Edward L. Yale is superintendent at infirmary.

New board will be Samuel Dreitzler, David Auble and John R. Jewett.

In 1902 the representative in the legislature was Roscoe L. Carle; senator from the 31st district, John C. Royer.

In 1903, the state senator was Elza Carter, and the representative, Roscoe Carle.

In 1900 John C. Royer was senator from the 31st district, and Henri Melber was representative. 1901, the same.

In 1904, state senator, Elza Carter; representative, Roscoe Carle.

1905, state senator, Elza Carter; representative, Rudolph Keller. The same in 1907.

1901, John Royer, senator, and Henri Melber, representative.

1907, Elza Carter was senator, and Rudolph Keller representative.

Present representative, Charles Ash, of Fostoria; representative-elect, R. R. Bour, of Tiffin.

Present senator, O. J. Cory; senator-elect, Frank Dore.

Seneca county is not only in the Thirty-first Senatorial district, but in the first sub-division of the Tenth judicial district, common pleas court, composed of the counties of Seneca, Hancock, Hardin and Wood.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGAL AND MEDICAL PROFESSIONS

OBJECTS OF LAW AND LAWYERS—COUNTY'S EARLY BENCH AND BAR—FIRST LAW CASE—PIONEER CASES, LAWYERS AND JUDGES—ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF SENECA COUNTY—HON. JAMES PURDY'S REMINISCENCES—THE TIFFIN BAR IN POETRY—LAWYERS WHO TRAVELED THE CIRCUIT—EARLY PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTY—FOSTORIA MEDICAL SOCIETY—SENECA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Of the antiquity of law we make the following quotation: "Law has lived, not as a mummy, embalmed in gum and spices, buried in crypts and catacombs and pyramids, but alive and in active contact with the life and thought of each succeeding generation, through centuries of war and conquest, through cycles of revolution and reform, until it has become, in modern thought and civilization, like an invisible combatant, the spirit of the law, which Coleridge once described when he said of it: 'No space contains it, time promises no control over it, it has no ear for my threat, it has no substance my hands can grasp, or my weapons find vulnerable. All but the most abandoned men acknowledge its authority, and the whole strength and majesty of the country have pledged to support it.' "

The object of the law is to secure for us life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—to measure, to define and to protect our rights and afford redress for wrongs. It reaches and pervades every part of our social organization. It is over us and around us; while living it protects us, and dying it settles our estate. It recognizes no distinction among men; whether high or low, famous or obscure, all are alike amenable to its provisions and are bound to obey it. The present perfection of the law is the combined wisdom of the ages; is said to be the perfection of human reason, and has been handed down to us by the sages of the past.

It has been said that lawyers are not needed; that they are useless, as well as expensive members of our body politic. This is a mistake. As our laws now stand, with their necessarily wide range, it takes the life-work of an exclusive class of men, specially

trained for that purpose, to understand and administer the laws in our courts, so that right and justice may be meted out to all.

In every age of the world's history, the lawyers have been the defenders of civil liberty against tyranny and oppression. All movements for equality and reform have been carried by lawyers as leaders. It has ever been their mission to promote and maintain right and justice among men. No higher earthly object can animate the patriot and philanthropist. Intimately connected with the law, stands the legal profession as its guardian.

The bar of Seneca county ranks well with that of other counties in Ohio. Mention is herewith given of a number of the members of the Seneca county bar, more especially of those of the earlier history of the county, as personal sketches of the Tiffin lawyers of today will largely be found in Volume II of this work.

The probate court was established under the new constitution in 1850, and William Lang was the first probate judge. The first president judge of Seneca county was Ebenezer Lane, of Norwalk.

The first robbery and the first law case which occurred in Seneca county, was in 1821, when the Indian captive, William Spicer, was robbed of several thousand dollars. This Spicer had his cabin and stock farm on top of the plateau, on the west side, opposite the north end of the island in the Sandusky, and four miles south of the old military post. While alone in the cabin a carpenter from Fort Ball, named William Rollins, entered, told Spicer to give up his gold and silver, and then struck him to the floor. While in a semi-conscious state, he heard Rollins laugh and address other men who joined him; but, on recovering, the robbers were gone and with them several thousand dollars in gold and silver. Louis Papineau was then constable, and he, assisted by Benjamin Barney and Caleb Rice, arrested Rollins. Butler, Case and Downing, brought those of them who did not escape to trial, and succeeded in having Rollins sentenced to eleven years in the penitentiary.

The history of the courts and bar of Seneca county may be said to begin with the settlement of Rudolphus Dickenson, at Fort Ball, in 1824, and the opening of the circuit court in Hedges' building on Virgin Alley, April 12, the same year. During the short period which elapsed between the date of his settlement at Fort Ball and the opening of the circuit court, the celebrated case of Spencer vs. Hedges, known to Judge Lane as the "Dam" case, was prepared by him. Judge Ebenezer Lane, Associate Judges William Cornell, Matthew Clark and Jacques Hulburt opened court on April 12th; when Neal McGaffey was appointed clerk. Agreen Ingraham, who was elected sheriff a few days prior to April 12th, opened court in regular form. The case of Spencer vs.

Hedges was begun in September, 1824, the particulars of which are given in Vol. I, court records, now deposited at Tiffin.

The first case on record was that of Josiah Hedges vs Jesse Spencer, tried in chancery before Judge Ebenezer Lane, September 21, 1824, on a bill filed May 3, 1824, in the clerk's office. R. Dickenson, for the defendant, filed his demurrer, denying the sufficiency of the plaintiff's case as well as the authority of the court. In April, 1825, the plaintiff withdrew the suit and the defendant was empowered to recover costs.

The first case in common pleas was that of Jesse Spencer vs. Josiah Hedges, petition for the issue of a summons. This was heard September 22, 1824.

The first bill filed for naturalization or citizenship was that by William Doyle, of Ireland. September, 1824.

Francis D. Parish, of Sandusky, attended the first court at Tiffin.

Josiah Scott, of Bucyrus, practiced in the courts of Seneca county, and later became a judge of the supreme court.

John C. Spink was a Wooster lawyer who frequently practiced in the Tiffin courts.

Lawrence W. Hall became the successor of Judge Bowen in 1852.

Josiah S. Plants, who was elected judge of the common pleas court, was wounded while on a hunting trip to Indiana and died shortly after.

Charles L. Boalt, brother-in-law of Judge Lane, practiced here until about 1843, and then went into railroad work. His name is connected with the first law cases heard in this county.

Judge Ozias Bowen, whose district comprised Seneca, Sandusky, Erie, Marion and Crawford, succeeded Judge Higgins. He opened the spring term (April 2, 1838), at Tiffin, and was president judge of the district until November, 1851, when he retired after fourteen years' service.

Andrew Coffinberry, favorably and generally known as Count Coffinberry, was one of the leading lawyers of the first circuit court of northern Ohio. He never resided in Seneca county.

Rudolphus Dickenson, born in Massachusetts, December 28, 1797, was admitted to the bar of Columbus, settled at Fort Ball early in 1824, and was appointed prosecutor that year. He moved to Lower Sandusky in May, 1826.

Abel Rawson, born at Warwick, Mass., May 11, 1798, studied law at New Salem and Northfield, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in August, 1823, was admitted to the supreme court of Ohio, in August, 1825. He settled in Tiffin in June, 1825, was prosecutor from May, 1826, to October, 1833, and died August 24, 1871.

Robert G. Pennington, born in Delaware county, Penn., in 1816, came with his parents to Tiffin, May 24, 1834; entered the office of Abel Rawson in 1839; was admitted to the bar in 1842; was presidential elector in 1856, and in 1861, with Colonel Lee and Major De Walt, organized the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and joined that command with rank of quartermaster. In 1862 he was commissioned adjutant general on General McLean's staff.

William H. Gibson, born in Ohio, May 16, 1822; read law in the office of Rawson & Pennington; admitted to the bar in 1845; elected state treasurer in 1855; was commissioned colonel of the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861; commanded in forty-two battles, and was commissioned brigadier general for distinguished service. He retired from the practice of law in 1872, and was commissioned adjutant of state in 1880.

Warren P. Noble, born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1820, came with his parents to Jackson township, Seneca county, in 1836; studied law in the office of Rawson & Pennington from 1842 to 1844, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He was elected state representative in 1846, and re-elected in 1847; elected prosecuting attorney in 1848, re-elected in 1850, and in 1860 and 1862 was elected member of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth congresses.

Jesse Stem was admitted to the bar at Columbus, in 1842; moved to Texas and was killed by the Indians.

John L. Lamareaux, a resident of Attica, was a member of the Seneca county bar.

R. P. Buckland, a prominent lawyer and politician, may be named among the members of the Seneca county bar.

William Lang, a native of Pennsylvania, was admitted to the bar in 1842. He filled many public positions, and wrote an historical work of the county.

Luther A. Hall, arrived at Tiffin in 1833; read law with Abel Rawson, graduated from the Cincinnati law school in 1841, was admitted to the bar the same year and practiced until his death in 1880.

Frederick Lord was one of the early lawyers who studied at Tiffin.

Edson Goit studied law under Abel Rawson and became one of the well known circuit lawyers of this district.

John H. Pittenger came to Tiffin with his parents in 1830, read law and was admitted to the bar in 1850. In 1877 he was elected mayor of Tiffin. He was one of the organizers of the fire department, of old No. 1 company, of which General W. H. Gibson was foreman.

Eleutheros Cooke, an attorney of 1829-30, was the solemn man of the pioneer law circle, and one of the good pleaders of the old

bar. He was the father of the great Civil war financier, Jay Cooke.

H. J. Harmon and M. M. May were lawyers here in 1836.

Smith & Chaffin were solicitors here in 1836.

Joseph M. Root, Charles Olcott, and one Parker, practiced in the early courts.

Asa Way, an old lawyer of Republic, and W. V. Way, of Perrysburg, were on the pioneer circuit.

Philomon Beecher, an old resident of Sandusky City, practiced in the early courts of the county.

Ezra M. Stone, of Norwalk, practiced here in the early courts.

Brice J. Bartlett, of Fremont, was an early lawyer.

Joseph Howard was one of the pioneer lawyers of Tiffin. In 1830 he was appointed clerk of the court.

Oliver Cowderly was a Tiffin lawyer who became a Mormon leader and removed west.

George W. Bachman was a member of the Tiffin bar from 1867 until his death in 1879. He was mayor of Tiffin and also prosecuting attorney of Seneca county.

Joseph Tyler was a pioneer lawyer. In 1830, he was appointed clerk of the court.

Nelson L. Brewer was born in Washington county, Maryland, September 17, 1832; graduated from Heidelberg in 1855; was admitted to the bar in 1858, and located in Tiffin, where he is still in the practice of the law.

John McCauley was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, December 10, 1834. He was educated in the university at Delaware, where he finished his course in 1859. He was admitted to the bar in 1860; located in Tiffin and was elected prosecuting attorney in 1865, which office he held for four years. He was elected a member of the late constitutional convention to fill the vacancy created by the death of Dr. O'Conner. In October, 1879, he was elected a judge of the court of common pleas, and upon his retirement from the bench he resumed the practice of the law, in which he is still actively engaged, being one of the most prominent attorneys of the county.

Harrison Noble was born in Wayne county, Ohio, January 28, 1826, and was admitted to the bar in 1849, when he located in Tiffin. He was city solicitor for four years, and was also mayor of Tiffin.

James A. Norton was admitted to the practice of law in 1879, but being a born politician, it was difficult for him to confine himself to professional pursuits. He served his county for a number of terms in the legislature of the state, and his district in congress for six years. Further political honors no doubt yet await him.

The first court held in Tiffin was on the 12th day of April, 1824.

The first session of the supreme court here began on July 28, 1826, before Jacob Burnett and Charles R. Sherman, supreme judges.

R. Dickinson was the first lawyer here. He settled in Fort Ball at a very early date. A. Rawson was the second resident lawyer. Mr. Rawson remained in Tiffin, but Mr. Dickinson removed shortly after to Lower Sandusky—Fremont.

These early judges and lawyers generally traveled their circuits on horseback, carrying their books, briefs and other documents in saddlebags, and had to ford streams, as there were no bridges in the first settlement.

Joshua Seney was one of the pioneer lawyers of Tiffin. He was clerk of the supreme court and one of the early treasurers of Seneca county. He was the father of the late George E. Seney, and had two other sons, lawyers.

George E. Seney read law in the office of L. A. Hall, and was admitted to practice in 1852.

In 1857 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas. In 1858 the office of district attorney of the United States was tendered him, which he declined. He was the quartermaster of the One Hundred and First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after serving two years returned to his profession. He was a member of congress, the author of "Seney Code" and was an able advocate and successful practitioner.

Lafayette L. Lang, son of William Lang, a native of Seneca county, was admitted to the bar in 1877.

H. J. Weller, a native of Seneca county, was admitted to the bar in 1880.

Gerald E. Sullivan, a native of Tiffin, was admitted to the bar in 1878. Upton F. Cramer, who was born in Seneca county, was admitted an attorney in 1878.

Miss Nettie Cronise was admitted to the practice of law in 1873. She married N. B. Lutes, who had been admitted to the bar on the same day.

Miss Florence Cronise graduated from Heidelberg college in 1876, was later admitted to the bar and is now in practice in Tiffin.

Miss Edith Sams read law and was admitted to the bar. She later married Lawyer Seiders.

J. M. Belver, a native of Seneca county, was admitted an attorney at law in 1878.

Warren F. Noble, son of Warren P. Noble, studied law in his father's office; he was educated in the state university and admitted to the bar, at Columbus.

Lester Sutton, Attica, born in 1836, in Steuben county, New York, was admitted to the bar in 1867.

John P. Cornell went to Cincinnati; studied under Abel Rawson; died at Cincinnati.

Alexander Brown, a native of Perry county, Ohio, born in 1832, was admitted to the bar in 1864, and settled at Fostoria in 1872.

James R. Wilson, born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1825, settled with his parents in Bloom township, in April, 1834; he was admitted an attorney at law in 1866.

John W. Schaufelberger, born at Fostoria, January 29, 1853, studied at Heidelberg College; continued law readings in Judge Seney's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1877.

Rush Abbott, born in Seneca county, was admitted to the bar April 12, 1877.

Guilford B. Keppell, born in Seneca county, May 8, 1845, graduated from Heidelberg College in 1869, admitted an attorney at law in 1871, and was elected prosecutor in 1879.

H. C. Keppell, born in Seneca county, March 20, 1847, studied at Heidelberg College, and was admitted to the bar in 1872.

Jacob F. Bunn, born in Seneca county, June 6, 1847, graduated from Heidelberg College in 1870, was admitted to the bar in 1871 and elected probate judge in 1878.

Jacob K. Hottal, born in Seneca county, October 8, 1846, was admitted to the bar in 1871, and two years later became editor of the *Tiffin Star*.

William M. Johnson was elected and re-elected probate judge.

Frank Dildine, born at Tiffin, October 15, 1849, graduated from Heidelberg College in 1869, and was admitted to the bar in 1872.

John K. Rohn, now a lawyer of Tiffin, is a native of Clinton township.

The following were the associate judges of Seneca county under the old constitution.

Jacques Hulburt, one of the pioneers of Fort Seneca, and who taught the first grammar school in the county, was elected associate judge of Seneca county in 1824.

Mathew Clark, elected associated judge in 1824, was an old settler of Eden township.

William Cornell, one of the pioneers of the county, was elected associate judge in 1824.

Agreen Ingraham, the first sheriff, was subsequently elected treasurer, and filled a large space in the pioneer official life of the county. He was elected associate judge in 1831.

Selden Graves, who was elected associate judge in 1831, was

a pioneer physician, a man, in word and deed, of the old, old school. He settled in Eden township, March 6, 1822. He served from 1831 to the close of his term on the bench.

Benjamin Pittinger, born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1798, came to Tiffin in September, 1825, with his brother John, and opened a store there, which they carried on until 1834. In 1832 they established the Perry street tannery. Benjamin Pittinger, was elected associate judge in 1831 on the Whig ticket, and served on the bench with Judge Higgins for many years. In 1860 he moved to his farm in Eden township.

Henry Colgate Brish, elected associate judge in 1838, was a native of Frederick county, Maryland, born in 1799, died near Tiffin, in February, 1866. In 1809 he was clerk in the recorder's office of that county, and remained until 1824, when he married Mrs. Eleanor S. Carey. In July, 1828, they came to Seneca county, making the trip in a small covered phaeton, and arriving July 6th, that year. Mrs. Brish, noticed among the pioneers, died recently. General Brish succeeded Montgomery as agent for the Senecas.

Andrew Lugenbeel, born in Maryland, in 1806, moved to Seneca county in 1832, was elected associate judge in 1838, and re-elected in 1845. He died December 10, 1863, thirteen years after his judicial term ended.

Lowell Robinson settled in Bloom township, section 8, in 1823, was elected associate judge in 1838, was one of the pioneers of Tiffin. At the beginning of his public career in the county he was deputy sheriff. He was elected coroner in 1830, and associate judge in 1845.

Henry Ebbert was one of the hatters of Tiffin in early days, and always one of the city's working politicians. He was elected associate judge in 1845, and was one of the leaders of the American or Know-nothing party of this county in 1852-55.

Thomas Lloyd was elected associate judge to fill vacancy, and served until the office was abolished.

The associate judges were elected by the legislature for terms of seven years. They were not lawyers, but were selected from the business men of the county, generally from the party having the majority in the legislature. The constitution of 1850 abolished the office.

Andrew Lugenbeel, William Toll and Henry Ebert were elected in 1845.

Thomas Lloyd was also elected to fill a vacancy.

HON. JAMES PURDY'S REMINISCENCES.

Hon. James Purdy, who was one of the pioneer lawyers of Richland county, and who founded the first Whig paper in Mansfield, attended the early sittings of the first courts in Seneca county. gave the late Mr. Lang the following descriptions of scenes and incidents in connection with the practice in those early days:

"At the age of eighty-seven I retain vividly in my memory amusing anecdotes of the bar in those early days, a few specimens of which I give, that you may, if you desire, incorporate in proper language in your history of Seneca county. In those days each circuit had a president judge—a lawyer—and in each county there were three associate judges—country gentlemen. The lawyers called this the 'Demarara team.' A sailor was fined, and as he stepped up to the clerk to pay, said he hoped the Demarara team was now satisfied. He was asked to explain, when he said: 'In the Island of Demarara a team is composed of three mules and a jackass.'

"Some of the members of the bar traveled the circuit with the judge. This, the second circuit, was composed of the counties of Richland, Huron, Sandusky, Seneca, Crawford, Marion and Wood, the latter being organized in the winter of 1823-4. The members of the bar that traveled with Judge Lane were: Parish, of Columbus, Purdy, Parker, May and Coffinberry, of Mansfield, and Bolt, of Norwalk. All these practiced in Seneca county. The two first named handled the whole circuit, except Wood county, which was then inaccessible on horseback a great portion of the year. That county was reached by the members of the bar of Norwalk by sail boats from Sandusky City. These circuitizers were called 'Judge Lane's gang.' They traveled on horseback, and in the spring term had muddy roads and deep streams to ford, sometimes nearly covering their horses, often affording amusing incidents. Coffinberry, May, Parker and myself left Tiffin for New Haven one day on the then traveled road. Two well-to-do farmers on that road had a suit tried at that term, Purdy for plaintiff and Coffinberry for the defendant. Contrary to his usual practice, Coffinberry abused the plaintiff personally. Six miles out they found a branch of Rocky creek more than mid-side deep to their horses and overflowing its banks. Coffinberry, having been a sailor in his day, deemed it prudent to head up stream, and making allowance for lee-way, got out of the road and ran his horse against a tussle which was covered with water; his horse, 'Old Tom,' fell, the girth broke, rider, saddle and saddle bags went over his head into the water. He got out as best he could and the journey was resumed. We reached the main stream, which was considered too deep to venture across that day. Here the plaintiff resided. In sight on

the other side was the residence of the defendant. The gang determined to ask the hospitality of the plaintiff, but Coffinberry vehemently protested. Judge Clark, the plaintiff, most cheerfully received us, took Coffinberry into a room and gave him a suit of dry clothes, treating him more kindly than the rest of us, and would not permit him to apologize.

"They left Tiffin for Norwalk on Sunday morning with Judge Lane, and reached 'Strong's ridge' and 'Strong's tavern,' tired, hungry and thirsty. The family was absent, and the house closed. They went to the barn, where they found oats and fed their horses. Then they got into the house and into Aunt Molly's cupboard, where they found plenty of good, fresh-baked bread, biscuits, pies and all necessary accompaniments for a good dinner, of which they heartily partook. The bar was locked also, but the contents of a bottle that had the appearance of brandy attracted their attention. With the tongs, through a hole in the window, they caught the decanter by the nozzle and pulled it to the opening, where the thirsty customers were accommodated. It was emptied. Leaving in the bar double the amount of the usual charge, they closed the house, mounted and left. They soon met Mr. Strong and lady coming from church with quite a number of friends to partake of Aunt Molly's nice dinner, which they had just consumed. They left the judge to apologize as best he could and went on their way.

"Fort Ball, on the west side of the river, had been an applicant for the county seat and failed; consequently there were frequent controversies between citizens of the two places. Mr. Hedges bought Fort Ball and combined their interests. A log jail was built in Tiffin, in which was left a very heavy piece of timber, hewed. The proprietor of Fort Ball was a tall, handsome man, and full of mettle. Parish had been his attorney. One day during a term of court, Parish commenced a suit against him for fees, and had him imprisoned. He raised the heavy timber, smashed the door to pieces, and made his way down street. Parish saw him and asked him how he got out of prison. He answered, 'I took myself out on a writ of habeas corpus.' Parish, learning the facts, dismissed the suit and forgave the debt.

"Members of the bar played cards at night for small sums of money, and sometimes were indicted for the same. One morning in court a jury was sworn to try a case in which Parish was of counsel. The prosecuting attorney, Mr. Sea, interrupted business and asked leave to arraign a person then in court, against whom an indictment had just been found. Leave was granted. He called Mr. Parish to stand up, and read to him an indictment containing two counts for gambling with cards. Parish promptly responded to one count, which he said was a gentleman's game, and plead guilty. To the other he plead 'not guilty,' and said,

'that d—d shoemaker's game, I never play.' (Sea formerly was a shoemaker by trade.)

"J. Boyd, a farmer and early pioneer on Honey creek, boxed a young fellow's ears at a log rolling, for which he was indicted. William Clark, also an early pioneer and a farmer, had an old fashioned fisticuff with a neighbor, for which he was indicted also. Their trials came on at the same term: each determined to defend himself. Mr. Boyd's case was first heard. The witnesses were examined and the prosecuting attorney addressed the jury. Uncle Jimmy, although a very intelligent man, found himself very much embarrassed in examining the witnesses, and his speech in defense was a failure. He sat down discomfited. O. Parish volunteered to reply on behalf of the state, and scored him severely. He was found guilty and fined five dollars, the ordinary charge in such cases at that time.

"Uncle Billy was intelligent and had practiced in justice's courts, besides he was naturally shrewd. His case came on. In examining the witnesses he did well. The prosecuting attorney made a short speech intending to give Parish full space to reply to Uncle Billy. The judge said, 'Mr. Clark, do you wish to address the jury?' Having the fear of Parish before his eyes, he answered: 'No, your Honor, that little speech is not worthy of an answer.' Parish was disappointed, being cut off in this manner.

"A large portion of the early pioneers of Seneca county emigrated from New York. In that state grand jurors receive no pay. The sheriff selected them from the most independent free-holders, who could afford to spend their time and money. They organized and adopted certain rules for their government. For absence at roll call they were fined a bottle of brandy. The Seneca county grand jury adopted the same rule, and the full bottle was always on the table. Judge Lane was notified of the rule, gave the grand jury a blowing up, ordered its repeal, and the practice discontinued.

"Now these things were quite amusing to us, but whether the present generation will take any interest in them is for you to judge."

THE TIFFIN BAR IN POETRY.

It was a custom in Seneca county fifty years and more ago for the Seneca County Bar Association to hold annual banquets. The third of these gatherings was held on the evening of November 30, 1855, at the "Shawhan." In response to the toast "The Tiffin Bar." Judge William Lang responded with the following poem:

When vulgar minds with epithets have done,
And spent on us their last of common fun;
When poets, statesmen, warriors, one and all,
Have run their course on this terrestrial ball.
The fame of Tiffin's green bag knights shall stand,
Comparing well with any in the land.
There's John J. Steiner, and our brother Scott.
The former now enjoys a farmer's lot,
The latter, charmed by Kate and Cupid's tune,
Has left the earth and moved to honeymoon.
Because for law he never cared a feather,
So off he went with love, shoes, boots and leather.
Whenever ye in business counsel need,
Or need another in your cause to plead,
And ye in custody, and charged with crime,
And ye whose creditors no prose or rhyme
Can soothe;—and ye whose debtors stubborn be.
(Provided you always come with a fee.)
Here Rawson lives, and Watson, Pillars, too,
Johnson and Stem, Hall, Seney, Lamareaux;
Noble, Cronise, Dildine, Griffith, Ike,
Say nothing of the self-made lawyer Pike;
Here's Wilson, who once prosecutor, late,
Was chosen our own senator of state;
And he who much abounds in worlds and fun,
Of ready action, T. C. Tunison;
Here's Johnny Payne, the man who, by-the-by—
Was representative—near six feet high;
And Landon, Lee, who always for a song
Will make wrong right, and change right into wrong;
Omnipotent John Smith, and Stickney, Way,
Pittenger, Martin, Hedges, who, they say,
Has left the law—the higher, nobler rank,
And gone astray, with money—into bank.
Patterson, Birnside, at last, not least,
There's no such man as Welch, from west to east!
While on the bench of people's probate court,
Sits our esteemed and worthy John K. Hord;
Robert G. Pennington, poor fellow, gone
To see the railroad matters all alone;
And Gibson—so agreed among the gods,
Is treasurer of state by many odds.

Let satire scoff, and wicked critics frown,
There's no such galaxy from congress down!
Represented well in every station,
Look first to the counsel of the nation,
Then to the officers of state—then see
The senate's chairman—one of us was he;
And in the lower house, our Noble sat,
While we at home supplied the bench at that;
Made school directors, and encouraged science.
Turned stumbers and set statesmen at defiance;
Practiced philanthropy in christian meekness,
Made money, too, from other people's weakness,

Attended fairs and studied agriculture,
In short, watched everything from pink to vulture.

So, onward, brethren, let us stand together.
In fortune's rays; in adverse, stormy weather;
Now push about the social flowing bowl,
Drink lusty draughts, fraternal flow of soul,
And may he now, and ever be a beast,
Who feels no joy in this fraternal feast.
And one and all, take counsel, be advised,
By no temptation let us be enticed
To lose the secret of this earthly life,
So full of blessings, full of peace and strife;
May each and every noble, honest heart
Be truly man, and bravely act his part;
And when we've finished every case below,
When nature's law shall bid us hence to go,
To meet the Judge of nations at the bar
Of His tribunal in the world afar;
May each in peace, prepared to close the race,
Make out himself a good, conclusive case.

The name of every lawyer then in Seneca county is here given except the writer's.

LAWYERS WHO TRAVELED THE CIRCUIT.

Judge Burnett, in his reminiscences of the pioneer courts, wrote: "The journeys of the court and bar to the remote places through the country in its primitive state, were unavoidably attended with fatigue and exposure. They generally traveled with five or six in company, and with a pack horse to transport such necessities as their own horses could not conveniently carry, because no dependence could be placed on obtaining supplies on the route; although they frequently passed through Indian camps and villages, it was not safe to rely on them for assistance. Occasionally small quantities of corn could be purchased for horse feed, but even that relief was precarious and not to be relied on. In consequence of the unimproved condition of the country, the routes followed by travelers were necessarily circuitous and their progress slow. In passing from one county seat to another they were generally from six to eight, and sometimes ten days in the wilderness, and at all seasons of the year were compelled to swim every water course in their way which was too deep to be forded; the country being wholly destitute of bridges and ferries, travelers had, therefore, to rely on their horses as the only substitute for those conveniences. That fact made it common, when purchasing a horse, to ask if he were a good swimmer, which was considered one of the most valuable qualities of a saddle horse."

Twenty years after Samuel Waggoner describes the travels of

a band of lawyers in this very district of Ohio. He says: "On Thursday morning, February 5, 1846, the day after the Whig State Convention which nominated William Bebb for governor, a stage coach of the Concord pattern, owned by Neil, Moore & Co., left Columbus for Toledo with a full load of passengers, including Morrison R. Waite, Samuel M. Young, Henry Reed, Jr., and Abner L. Backus, of Maumee City; Ralph P. Buckland and Rutherford B. Hayes, of Lower Sandusky (now Fremont); and Alfred P. Edgerton, of Williams county. There were others not remembered.

"The route of the stage was by the old 'Mud Pike,' through Delaware, Marion, Upper Sandusky, Tiffin, Lower Sandusky and Maumee City. The January thaw had been followed by heavy rains, and the mud was very deep; consequently, the stage made slow progress from the start. The male passengers often found it desirable to get out and walk for miles at a time, and frequently a long distance in advance of their conveyance. Near Worthington three or four of them went about half a mile to a sugar camp, and there enjoyed a 'taffy pull.' The company reached Delaware (twenty-four miles) at midnight. After a capital supper at the 'Old Griswold Tavern,' they passed on. The night was dark, and before they had gone a mile the stage upset. This caused a delay of two hours for repair of damages to the stage, and to procure a surgeon to sew up the scalp of a passenger. Marion was reached about midnight of the second day out. Proceeding at about the same rate the stage arrived at Lower Sandusky Sunday morning, having made the distance (105 miles) in seventy-two hours. It reached Toledo (forty miles) on Monday morning, at the end of the fourth day. The more rapid movement of the last day is accounted for the fact that between Lower Sandusky and Perrysburg the road had been macadamized, leaving only the distance from Maumee City to Toledo to be traversed in mud. Not less interesting than these details of the trip is the fact that each of the passengers named has been permitted to make the passage over substantially the same route by the Columbus & Toledo Railroad in about as many hours as was then required in days."

On such trips one of the party would sing such quaint old songs as "Lord Lovell," and "Rosin the Bow," while all would join in the chorus.

Even as the first circuit court was preceded by Dickinson's settlement at Fort Ball, the coming of Abel Rawson, in June, 1825, was premonitory of the advent of the supreme court. July 28, 1826, Judges Charles R. Sherman and Jacob Burnett, accompanied by almost the whole bar of northwestern Ohio, appeared at Tiffin, a few of whom were present here May 5th of the same year, at the second term of the common pleas court.

EARLY PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTY.

Dr. Ely Dresbach was the first resident physician of Tiffin. He first settled in Fort Ball in 1822, when there were only a few hundred white settlers in the county. He then crossed the river to Tiffin, the seat of justice of the then newly organized county of Seneca. He was a prominent and popular physician, but died at the age of 52 years. Dr. Dresbach was fond of books, and was well posted in current literature. He was an agreeable companion, having good conversational powers.

Dr. Henry Kuhn was one of the pioneer physicians of Tiffin, and took a very active part in the development of the town and county. The exact time when the doctor came to Tiffin is not known, but as near as can be ascertained it must have been about 1830. He helped to cut the first tree that was cut in the clearing of Market street, between Washington and Monroe. He came here into the woods, and at once became a favorite with the scattered families for miles around. He was often called to visit the Wyandotte Indians on the Sandusky plains, and became highly esteemed among them.

Seldon Graves was the first resident physician in Seneca county. He settled in Eden township in March, 1822. In 1831 he was elected associate judge.

Robert C. J. Carey settled in Fort Ball in 1823, and was a partner with Dr. Dresbach. He died in 1836, and was buried in the old cemetery at Tiffin.

James Fisher was one of the pioneer physicians of the county, and settled in Tiffin in 1832. He was appointed postmaster of Tiffin shortly after his settling here.

J. A. McFarland settled in Tiffin in 1837. He was the first president of the old Seneca county medical society.

J. N. Heckerman, after completing his medical course in Washington, D. C., came to Tiffin in 1849.

Dr. Rufus Norton settled in Tiffin in 1835, coming from New York state. He was an eminent physician and had an extensive practice in Seneca county. He was the father of the Hon. J. A. Norton.

After James A. Norton returned from his four years' service as a Union soldier in the Civil war, he studied medicine, and after completing a thorough course, he entered the practice with his father. Dr. Norton early displayed ability as a politician, and gave up the practice of medicine for official positions, of which further mention is made in another chapter.

Miss Julia Rumsey, a female physician, was lost in the wreck of the *Pewabic*.

Ariel B. Hovey, born in Orleans county, Vermont, February

9, 1829, entered Oberlin College in 1843, where he studied until 1849 and also read medicine in Dr. Johnson's office there. In 1850 he continued his medical studies under Prof. Ackley, of Cleveland, graduated in March, 1852, and the same year settled in Tiffin. His death occurred October 2, 1884.

Maurice Leahy, born in county Kerry, Ireland, March 14, 1853, graduated from Wooster University, in February, 1878, and entered on the practice of his profession at Tiffin, in July, that year; he studied under Dr. McCollum.

John D. O'Conner was born at Woodsfield, Ohio, September 24, 1822; studied medicine under Dr. Dillon; graduated from Miami Medical College in 1858; was elected senator in 1861, re-elected in 1863; settled at Tiffin in 1866, and died while attending an adjourned session of the constitutional convention, at Cincinnati, February 21, 1874.

C. A. Henry, Born in Wood county, Ohio, January 5, 1844, located at Fostoria in 1871, as a partner of Dr. A. S. Williams.

Park L. Myers, born at Fostoria, May 28, 1860, graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati in 1879, and began the practice of medicine in Fostoria in 1880.

F. J. Schaufelberger graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1884, and commenced practice in Fostoria the same year. From 1873 to 1882 he was engaged in the drug trade here.

John H. Norris practiced medicine at Fostoria; previous to this time he was a physician of Wood county.

Amos S. Williams practiced at Fostoria.

John H. Williams a graduate of Wooster, commenced a practice at Fostoria in 1877.

Dr. William C. Cole moved to Republic in 1841, thence to Tiffin. Dr. Pennington who died January 23, 1862, studied medicine at Tiffin under Dr. Kuhn. He practiced some years at Delphos, Allen county, Ohio.

Dr. Williams born January, 1812, in Genessee county, New York, settled at Reedtown in 1835, as a physician; dead.

Dr. Henry Wertz was a physician in Hopewell township in 1852.

Dr. Minard Obermiller, an old resident of Tiffin died at Toledo, September 28, 1884.

Dr. I. T. Gilbert, who died at Bryan, Ohio, was one of the early physicians of Reed township.

Dr. Robert R. McMeens, born in Pennsylvania, 1820, settled at Tiffin in 1841, married Miss Ann C. Pettinger, in 1843; moved to Sandusky in 1846; died at Perryville, Kentucky, October 30, 1862.

Dr. W. H. Heckerman, who graduated from Heidelberg Col-

lege in 1878, studied medicine and practiced in this county; he died January, 1885.

Dr. George W. Beigh, who was engaged in practice at Plymouth, Maryland, died April 14, 1882, and his remains were brought to Republic for interment.

Dr. A. S. Uberroth, of New Riegel, met his death at Stoner Wood, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, now a branch of the "Big Four" system, February 16, 1883. On the evening of February 16th he sent a dispatch to his wife stating that he would be at Berwick on the night express, and requesting her to send his hired man to meet him. The hired man was at the depot and as Dr. Uberroth did not arrive he made inquiry of the conductor, who informed him that a man answering the description of the doctor was put off the train just south of Tiffin because he refused to pay his fare, and claimed that he had bought a ticket and lost it. The hired man returned to New Riegel, and Mrs. Uberroth immediately sent friends in search of her husband. They followed the railroad track from Berwick toward Tiffin, and found the body at the place above stated.

Dr. Usher Parsons joined General Harrison's army at Camp Seneca, and subsequently was with Perry on the lakes. In later years he made his home at Cincinnati.

Dr. A. H. Christy died September 19, 1884.

Dr. J. F. E. Fanning, a son of one of the pioneers of the county born in Tiffin in 1844, was later president of the Medical Association of Seneca county.

Dr. John Montgomery died at Adrian, January 29, 1885, aged sixty-three years. He was for many years a resident of that part of the county.

Dr. Joseph Boehler located at Tiffin prior to 1845.

Dr. G. W. Sampson was one of the witnesses to the treaty of McCutcheonville, January 19, 1832, and was an old physician of the district.

Dr. John Kerr, a Thompsonian practitioner, resided at Rome in 1847.

Dr. E. B. Hubbard, born at Chester, Mass., December 28, 1840, came to Tiffin in January, 1874, and, with Dr. Hershisier, established the Hubbard drug store, southwest corner of Market and Washington streets. He never practiced in this county.

Dr. Husdon, who practiced in specialties in his day, died in 1869.

Dr. Simmon Bricker, one of the pioneer physicians of the western part of Seneca county and an old resident of Fostoria, died in 1856. His was the first burial in the Fostoria City cemetery.

Dr. T. S. Lang located at Springville, in May, 1836.

Dr. Isaac Young, a resident of this county for a number of years, was sent to the Seneca County Infirmary in August, 1885. He was at one time a prominent citizen. He was freight and express agent of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad at Berwick in the sixties, and was also a very successful physician. He moved from Berwick to Melmore, and thence to Fostoria.

Dr. F. Jaeck died April 16, 1856, aged thirty-nine years.

Dr. A. Metz, of Fostoria, was a practicing physician and druggist there prior to 1849.

Dr. Asa Brayton, born in Wyandot county in 1831, studied under Dr. Metz of Fostoria, in 1849, and entered on practice at McCutcheonville.

Dr. E. W. Dubios, son-in-law of Mrs. Ditto, died July 2, 1873.

Dr. A. A. Freyman, born August 16, 1833, died October 6, 1874.

Dr. F. W. Entriken, of Findlay, also practiced in Seneca county before the war.

Dr. J. Snyder was proprietor of the Tiffin Eye Infirmary in April, 1860.

Dr. J. R. Buckingham an old resident physician practiced at Attica for years prior to 1864, when he moved to Bloomville, returning in 1872.

Dr. H. G. Blaine, a member of the faculty of the Toledo Medical College; a member of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association, and of the Board of Censors of the Indiana Medical College, was a member of the Northwestern Ohio Eclectic Medical College Association, and came to Attica in 1861.

William J. Culver, noticed among the pioneers of Scipio, was the first physician at Republic. Drs. H. K. Spooner, J. A. Maguire, J. Roop and Dr. Storer were for years identified with the profession in this division of the county.

Henry Kegg Hershiser, born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1831, graduated from Columbus Medical College. Was in professional capacity during the war, and subsequently engaged in the drug business for nine years, then resumed practice of medicine.

Charles Sandmeister, born in Germany, in 1831, came to Thompson township in 1853, where he commenced the practice of his profession. He graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, in 1864.

Dr. S. D. Jones opened an office at Attica in 1847.

Dr. Stephen Fowler, the pioneer physician of the territory, also practiced throughout Seneca county. He came to the Sandusky Plains in 1827, died at Upper Sandusky, December 26, 1847.

Dr. M. H. Mills, a resident of Attica, has practiced in the county.

Dr. Pagin was a visiting hydropathic doctor in 1860-61.

Dr. Gibson, of Bloom township, was commissioned surgeon of the Seneca County Militia in 1835.

Dr. Spicer was a pioneer physician as well as a pioneer preacher.

Dr. A. W. Knight settled in Attica in 1884.

Dr. Seymour came to Attica station in July or August, 1885.

Dr. George Rubard, a native of Thompson township, born in 1847; graduated from Cincinnati Eclectic College in 1871 and commenced practice at Flat Rock.

Other physicians past and present, referred to in the history of the townships, are named as follows:

Drs. D. Peters and G. H. Scoles, Springville (in 1847); George Sprague and Hon. J. A. Norton, Tiffin; S. T. Finch and Thomas Cochran, Green Spring; Alonzo Lockwood, Simon Bricker and George Patterson, Rome; A. Metz, R. C. Caples and Marcus Dana, Risdon; Robert P. Frazer, Reed; Bellville and Peter J. Smyth, Bloom; F. M. Bell, Fort Seneca; Daniel M. Bate, Melmore; I. Briedinger, W. G. and G. P. Williard, Tiffin; Pierce, William L. Hamilton, F. S. Kendall, J. S. Sparks and John Ball, Republic; Joseph Myers and Henry L. Harris, Thompson; William Crawford, Tiffin; Charles Beilhartz, dentist (1842), J. R. Huss and Wells, Tiffin; Barber and J. C. Myers, Venice, (the former gone to Iowa; the latter died January 18, 1884); F. H. Lang, Tiffin; A. M. Magers, Alvada; H. C. Wells and Leon McCollum, Tiffin; J. W. Hoy, Bloomville; M. Nighswander and Chancellor Martin, Fort Seneca; F. M. White, New Riegel; H. Ladd, J. W. Holmes and Steele, Melmore; A. M. Martin, Bloomville; Marshall Brothers, C. R. Walker, Skeggs; L. H. Sprague, I. W. Molieré, F. W. Entrikin, A. R. McKellar, David P. Campbell, L. E. Robinson, J. L. Brown and Thomas Cochran, Green Spring; W. P. Buckingham, Bettsville; C. L. Jones, A. Force, C. A. Force, Attica; D. E. Bowman, Kansas; Watson, I. H. Norris, Myers, W. M. Cake, John Bricker and P. E. Ballou, Fostoria; Charles T. Benner, Homer J. Bricker, S. W. Bricker, A. M. Campbell, Levi Corfman, Fred Scheil and Henry C. Wells, T. J. West and T. E. Wells, Tiffin; C. A. Henry, L. G. Williams, Fostoria; A. D. Orwig, Reed; M. H. Mills, D. J. Deck, Venice; R. M. Sproul, Adams; W. H. Focht, Big Spring; O. B. Whittecar and C. M. Comer, Hopewell.

The physicians of this county, who served as army surgeons or assistant surgeons during the war of the Rebellion, are named as follows: Drs. Leopold Zander, Robert W. Thrift, W. H. Park, H. B. Lung, S. A. Smith, S. H. Spencer, J. Kling, Joseph Hebble, Henry K. Spooner, J. L. Morris, James C. Myers, Thomas M. Cook, Geo. S. Yingling, Walter Caswell, Henry F. Lacey, H. H. Russel, O. Ferris, W. B. Hyatt, J. H. Williams, N. B. Brisbani, R. R. Me-

Meens, George Weeks and Gibson, of Bloom (latter surgeon of Seneca Militia, during Toledo war).

The practicing physicians on the southern borders of the county, residents of Wyandot county, previous to 1845 were: Joseph Mason and David Watson, of Crane; Noah Wilson, of Ridge; David Adams of Richland; William Cope, of Jackson; Westbrook (1835). Hall, Chisney and Ferris, of Marseilles; Clark and Foster, of Crawford; Bingham, Free, Letson, Ranger, G. W. Sampson (1828) and Dunn, of Tymochtee; A. W. Munson, of Antrim; J. H. Drumm, of Pitt, and Stephen Fowler (1827) and J. B. McGill, of the same township; McConnell, of Upper Sandusky. Dr. Fowler was well known to the first settlers of Seneca, while Dr. Sampson settled in this county before taking his residence south of the county line. Dr. E. J. McCollum settled at McCutcheonville in 1849, and practiced there for two years.

The Fostoria Medical Society was organized April 18, 1876, with J. W. Bricker, F. J. Bricker (removed), R. W. Hale, R. C. Caples, G. L. Hoege, W. M. Cake (in Michigan), A. S. Williams, C. A. Henry, L. Williams, A. J. Longfellow, G. M. Lewis (Michigan), A. G. Owen, E. D. Powers (druggist, removed), and A. E. Watson. Shortly after the organization of the County Medical Society, the senior members of the profession at Fostoria joined the new association.

On September 13, 1878, a number of physicians met at Dr. McFarland's office at Tiffin, and issued an invitation to the physicians of the county to meet on September 25th for the purpose of organizing a society. On the day named there were present: Drs. J. A. McFarland, A. B. Hovey, E. J. McCollum, J. F. E. Fanning, G. P. Willard, B. F. Hittle, Maurice Leahy, E. W. Sullivan, A. L. Waugaman, H. B. Martin, Simon Bricker, J. W. Heckerman, J. T. Livers, of Tiffin; T. J. West, of Melmore; Barber, of Attica; Nighswander, of Fort Seneca; A. S. Martin, of Bettsville; Whitaker, of Bascom; G. L. Hoege, of Fostoria; W. H. Paul, of Adrian; A. S. Uberroth, of New Riegel, and H. B. Gibbon, of Kansas. A resolution to organize a medical society was carried, when A. B. Hovey was elected president, J. A. McFarland, vice president, A. L. Waugaman, secretary, and H. K. Spooner, treasurer. Drs. Martin, of Bettsville; Nighswander, of Fort Seneca, and Waugaman, presented a form of constitution, which was adopted.

J. B. Bland of Benton; Henderson, of Green Spring, and Patterson, of McCutcheonville, were admitted to membership October 23, 1878; Dr. Benner admitted prior to this date.

On February 26, 1879: F. W. Schwan, of Benton; Wert, of Mexico; Ray R. Mitchell, Bellevue; Hoy, of Bloomville; B. S. Stover, of Republic; W. R. Martin of Melmore; and Chancellor Martin, of Fort Seneca.

On June 25, 1879; G. W. Sampson, of McCutcheonville; L. G. Williams, R. W. Hale, A. S. Williams, R. C. Caples, A. J. Longfellow, W. M. Cake, John Bricker and C. A. Henry, of the Fostoria Medical Association.

Dr. Martin, of Bloomville, was admitted January 28, 1880, and L. E. Robison, April 28th, that year. Drs. Wenner, Foucht, Keller, McKellar, J. P. Kinnaman, J. S. Yingling and W. H. Hershiser joined the society later.

CHAPTER XV

PROMINENT PEOPLE OF THE COUNTY

HON. WILLIAM H. GIBSON—C. W. BUTTERFIELD, THE HISTORIAN—DR. D. D. BIGGER, FAMOUS DIVINE—JUDGE WILLIAM LANG—HON. J. A. NORTON, VERSATILE AND SOLID—AN AMERICAN GOLD-SMITH—HALF-BROTHER OF NASBY—TOM CORWIN IN SENECA COUNTY—GENERAL SIDNEY SEA—GOOD ADVERTISER—NAME CHANGED FROM SMITH TO SEA—THE “OSCEOLAS,” A FIREBRAND—EATING GINGERBREAD IN THE RANKS—TRIED TO OUST GENERAL BELL—WHY HE WENT TO JAIL—A LOSS TO GOOD SOCIETY—JOHN GOODIN—DAVID EVAN OWEN—ANDREW LUGENBEEL—THE PITTENGER BROTHERS—LAST AND FIRST INDIAN AGENT—COLONEL BALL—JUDGE HUGH WELCH—GEORGE E. SENEY—MRS. SAMUEL B. SNEATH—MRS. SNEATH ON CONSERVATION—OTHER PROMINENT WOMEN—CORONER LEPPER AS AN ARTIST—ANDREW COFFINBERRY POET—“FOREST RANGERS,” BY JUDGE COFFINBERRY—PIONEER POET AND PREACHER.

An attempt is made in the following pages to present the personalities of some of the leading citizens of Seneca county who have specially honored themselves and in so doing, shed a luster on the history of this section of the Buckeye state. This chapter might be expanded into a volume and its comparative brevity, when measured by the richness of the subject, is explained by reference to the many personal sketches of leading men and women found in other pages of this work.

Among the prominent persons of Seneca county past and present, without disparagement to others, we place the Hon. William H. Gibson at the head of the list. Mr. Gibson was an able lawyer and one of the greatest orators the country ever produced. He was also distinguished as a military man, served through the Civil war and became a brigadier general ere its close. After his death a magnificent monument was erected to his memory upon the court house square, Tiffin, a sketch of which is given in another chapter in this work.

General William Harvey Gibson was born May 16, 1821, in Jefferson county, Ohio, of Scotch-Irish parentage. In October

of the same year his parents moved to the region about Honey creek, Seneca county, same state.

In 1826 he attended the first school opened in Eden township. Later he attended Craw's school and about 1838 the grammar school of Dominic Brinkerhoff. In 1841 he left home for Ashland to attend the academy. In 1842 he came to Tiffin, Ohio, and commenced the study of law in the offices of Rawson & Pennington. After passing the examinations he commenced the practice of his profession in Tiffin, and was especially successful as a trial lawyer. In 1847 he was married to Miss Martha Creeger. In 1856, as a delegate, he took an active part in the organization of the Republican party and on January 17, 1856, was installed as treasurer of Ohio, which office he resigned June 13, 1857, because of heavy deficit left by his predecessor.

On July 25th, 1861, he issued posters calling for volunteers; was commissioned colonel of the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, July 31, 1861. The Forty-ninth left for the front September 10. At the battle of Shiloh, so skillfully did he handle his regiment as to win the special praises of General Sherman who, on the next day, complimented Colonel Gibson and Lieutenant Colonel Blackman for "Performing the most difficult but finest movement he ever witnessed on a field of battle."

During the summer of 1864 General Gibson commanded his brigade and division the greater part of the time and was repeatedly recommended by his superiors for promotion, but one man at Washington kept from Gibson his major general's stars.

At the close of the Gibson returned to the practice of law, which he continued until 1872. In 1871 he laid out the town of Gibsonburg, Sandusky county, Ohio. He aided in the development of Bairdstown, Melotsville and Melrose. His time was now largely given up to public speaking, either for his party or the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1879 Governor Foster appointed him adjutant general of Ohio, in which office he saved or secured to the state from the national government war loans and interest to the amount of \$900,000. In 1887 Governor Foraker appointed him one of the Ohio Canal Commissioners, where he again distinguished himself. In 1891 he was appointed postmaster of the city of Tiffin, which office he held at the time of his death. This occurred November 22, 1894, at his home at Fort Ball, Tiffin.

Consul Wilshire Butterfield, the famous historian, was born near the village of Colosse, Oswego county, New York, July 28, 1824. In 1834 his father's family removed to Melmore, Seneca county, Ohio, of which he published a history in 1848. The year previous he had been elected superintendent of the Seneca county schools. After quitting the practice of law, he devoted his time

to literary pursuits; having previously written "An Historical Account of the Expedition Against Sandusky, under Colonel William Crawford, in 1782." The work gave the story of one of the most thrilling expeditions of the Revolutionary war, the death of Colonel Crawford at the stake being perhaps the most tragic of all the narratives of border warfare during the struggle for American independence.

Mr. Butterfield was the author of numerous works, principally of an historical nature. In 1875 he removed to Wisconsin, and later to Nebraska, where he died at his home in South Omaha, September 25, 1899.

A sister of Consul W. Butterfield married Pere Hyacinthe, of Paris. Father Hyacinthe was a Catholic priest of great distinction, and who, while he was a priest at Notre Dame preached and wrote against the celibacy of the priesthood, and proved the sincerity of his teachings by marrying Miss Butterfield. Miss Butterfield was then in Paris as the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, and was noted for her great beauty, gracefulness and intelligence.

Another distinguished citizen of Seneca county was the Hon. Anson Burlingame, who after having served as a New England representative in congress, became the American ambassador to China.

The Hon. William Armstrong was for many years the editor of the *Tiffin Advertiser*. He creditably filled the office of secretary of state, was a Democratic politician of note and was one of the prominent country editors in Ohio. He later became the owner of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, which, under his management, became one of the leading newspapers in Ohio.

The Rev. David Dwight Bigger, D. D., is the most prominent minister in Seneca county. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Tiffin for eighteen years. He is still engaged in the general ministry of that denomination. Dr. Bigger was very influential in raising funds to erect a monument to General Gibson, as it stated elsewhere in this work. He is also quite prominent in the literary field, having written and published a number of valuable books. From Dr. Bigger the author received his first encouragement to write the history of Seneca county. The doctor was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1849. His father, the Rev. Mathew Bigger, was also a doctor of divinity. In history, the Biggers are known as prominent Presbyterians. On the rostrum the Rev. D. D. Bigger is a deep reasoner, an eloquent speaker and a forcible debater.

William Lang, who published a history of Seneca county in 1880, was born on the 14th of December, 1815, in the town of Sipperfeld, Germany. The family came to America, and arrived in

Tiffin in 1833. In the spring of 1840, he commenced the study of law with Joshua Seney. As Mr. Seney gave little attention to practice, Mr. Lang, at Mr. Seney's request, entered the office of Mr. Cowdery, where he completed the course and was admitted to the bar on July 25, 1842. In the fall of 1844 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Seneca county, and was re-elected in 1846. In 1851 he was elected probate judge of Seneca county. In 1861 he was elected to the state senate, and was re-elected in 1863. In 1865, he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, on the ticket with General G. W. Morgan. In 1869, he was elected treasurer of Seneca county, and was re-elected in 1871. He was the first mayor of the city of Tiffin and the first member of its school board. At the Democratic state convention held in Cleveland, in July, 1880, Judge Lang was nominated for secretary of state.

Judge Lang's history of Seneca county filled a long-felt want, and is much appreciated by the people there today.

And speaking of newspaper men, there is the Hon. J. A. Norton, who notwithstanding the numerous high and responsible positions he has held, is yet in the prime of matured manhood. Mr. Norton is a lawyer, a physician and a politician. He has served his county several terms in the Ohio legislature, and under Governor Campbell's administration was commissioner of railroads and telegraphs of Ohio. He served his district three terms in the house of representatives in the congress of the United States. He now holds a commission with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. When questions of knotty cases are involved, Dr. Norton is always called into consultation. But over and above all, Dr. Norton is a gentleman, and the author of this work is indebted to him for many favors, for which he is grateful and here takes pleasure in making public mention of the courtesies he has received from him. The doctor is a man of much versatility, a charming orator, and a fearless defender of what he considers right.

Alfred H. Welch was born at Fostoria, in 1850, and died in 1888 when professor of English Literature in the Ohio State University, after a short but bright and useful career as teacher and author. Besides a series of school books, he published "The Conflict of the Ages," "The Development of English Literature and Language," and "Man and his Relations." He started as a youth of humble means in the employ of Hon. Charles Foster, who, observing his faithfulness and capacity, assisted him to obtain a college education. He has been said in many respects to resemble Goldsmith. He was fond of flowers and children, and it was his delight to organize parties to hunt flowers in the wild woods or gather pond lilies.

O. T. Locke, postmaster at Tiffin, is well known in business

and newspaper circles. Mr. Locke is a half-brother of the late D. R. Locke, known in newspaper fame as "Petroleum V. Nasby." Upon his appointment as postmaster, O. T. Locke gave the management of his newspaper to his son, J. P. Locke, who is conducting the same very successfully.

The Myers Brothers have owned and conducted the *Tiffin Advertiser* for many years. It is the Democratic organ of Seneca county. E. S. Myers is the present manager, and an affable gentleman. The Myers family is prominent in Tiffin socially and stands well financially.

Hon. Thomas Corwin, the great Ohio orator who served Ohio as United States senator and governor, was familiarly called "Tom, the Wagon Boy." The sketch explains how he got that sobriquet: Mathias Corwin, in 1798, settled in what is now Warren county, and which was then as complete a wilderness as Seneca in 1820; and the school houses and opportunities for education were also of a like character. He had a son by the name of Thomas, who, in 1812, when the war broke out, was about fifteen years of age. Our unnatural enemies were stimulating the savages all along our northern frontier to kill, burn and destroy. General Hull had made his disastrous surrender at Detroit. All plans of the war department in the northwest were thus deranged. Our soldiers, unsupplied with food, were in danger of starvation.

In this emergency, Judge Corwin determined to send a team to the extreme frontier, loaded with supplies for the suffering troops. His son Thomas drove the team. He came by the Delaware army road to Fort Seneca, with the load, while General Harrison was there. This trip attached to him the name of "Tom, the wagon boy," for life. He became highly popular with the people of Ohio in after years, and won honors at the bar, in the legislature of the state and in the national senate. He was governor of Ohio, and secretary of the treasury under the administration of Mr. Fillmore. In 1861, President Lincoln appointed Mr. Corwin minister to Mexico. He died in the city of Washington, on the 18th day of December, 1865.

Mr. Corwin was a fine specimen of a self-made man. He was recognized by friend and foe as a man of strict notions of honor, an able lawyer, a great statesman, and an orator of the first order. He could hold a crowd as by magic, and his anecdotes, accompanied with his unsurpassable grimaces and applications, were irresistible in their effect.

The subject of this sketch was the most remarkable character that was ever associated with the Tiffin bar. He was unlike other lawyers in almost everything, and seemed to avoid assimilation on purpose. In 1883 he had his office in the frame building on the south side of Market street, on in-lot No. 71, now occupied as a

saloon. At first he was known by the name of Sidney Smith. It is said that he was a graduate of the New Haven Law school, and that formerly he was a shoemaker by trade. He was married when he moved from Portage county to Tiffin, in 1832, and very soon secured a very good practice. He bought a farm in Scipio township, and laid out the larger portion of Republic. In June, 1836, he published a notice in the *Tiffin Gazette* that he would sell his lots in Republic, a valuable farm close by, another farm six miles from Tiffin, and one and one-half lots between the court house and the free bridge, because he wanted to go to some southern latitude.

Two years thereafter he gave notice that he had left his property in the hands of Mr. Chapin to sell for him, and moved to Cincinnati, where he opened a law office. It is said that he there wore his pants in his boots. The boots had large red tops, on which was painted in gilt letters, "Sidney Smith, attorney-at-law."

About the latter part of 1840 he came back to Republic and opened a law office again in the name of Smith. He took a very active part in the presidential campaign, and made the first speech when the Whigs' raised their log cabin on the lot where the Commercial Bank now stands. In his political harangue on that day he was exceedingly personal and bitter. This was on the 3rd of June, 1840. He made many more speeches throughout Seneca county that summer and fall, but became so boisterous and abusive that the Whig central committee finally refused to make any further appointments for him.

The Whigs carried the day, as is well known, and whatever may have been the moving cause, other than that expressed in the petition itself when the legislature met in Columbus, the following December, Mr. Smith sent a petition to that body, praying for the passage of a law to change his name from Sidney Smith to Sidney Sea. The petition was all poetry of his own manufacture and being so utterly void of all reason, it was defeated in the senate. On the 15th of January, 1841, on motion of Senator Haslestine, it was reconsidered, laid on the table, and finally passed on the 16th day of March, 1841.

The reason assigned in this poetic petition by Mr. Smith was: "That when Adam stood up in Paradise in obedience with the command of the Creator, to name all things, and all the living things had passed before him receiving names in order, it got to be late in the afternoon, and poor Adam's vocabulary failed to hold out. Then Adam held his hands up to shade his eyes, and saw in a corner of the garden an infamously looking mob of humanity. He called them up, looked at them awhile and being half angry and half provoked, called them all Smith." He wanted to get away from that crowd, he said, and the general assembly let him out.

About this time an independent company, called Osceolas, had been organized in Tiffin, and by the kindness of General Nighswander, quartermaster general of Ohio, had procured flint lock rifles, with which they appeared on parade from time to time. It seems that General Sea and others had made efforts to procure arms for the several militia companies in this county and failed. Now to see these Osceolas parade the streets in Tiffin with their clean guns, and General Sea's men attend muster without arms, was too much for the general, and his poetic genius again took possession of him. One morning a lot of posters were stuck up all over Tiffin and copies sent all over the county calling a meeting of the "Grand Militaire" of the county at Tiffin, as follows:

ATTENTION

MILITARY MEN OF SENECA COUNTY!

INJUSTICE IN THE CAMP!

EVERY MAN TO HIS POST!

Blow ye the trumpet, blow, and sound the drum,
 Send round the hand bills, let the freeman come;
 For equal rights the standard let us raise,
 And let the Tiffin Junto foam and gaze.
 Eight companies have we, old, faithful and true,
 Whose rights are trampled on to bless the new.
 Your old and patient prayers thrown in your face,
 And Osceolas born to partial grace.
 The quartermaster deals you pelting storms,
 But takes the Osceolas to his arms;
 He gives them guns, the brightest and the best.
 Let your old beards petition and be cursed,
 Here, you can see, the Tiffin Junto reigns,
 While you submit to penalties and pains.
 Shall Osceolas flaunt their glittering steel,
 And can the older brothers fail to feel?
 Behold their sheen displaying to the sun,
 And trudge your sober face and wooden gun.
 Hear ye, brave spirits of our fathers gone,
 And let your children put their reason on.
 High soars the eagle out of mortal sight,
 But why should justice tower a greater height?
 The eagles sometimes stoops to mortal kin,
 Then why not justice sometimes dwell with man.

If you arise and meet in Tiffin, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock precisely, and peaceably, with united voice, proclaim your wrongs to the legislature, I think you may procure your rights, and arms enough of different description to make our brigade respectable, and I promise my feeble aid on the side of impartial justice. Why should a miserable faction rule the whole country? I hope and trust that our well-beloved brethren, the Osceolas, when

they find that their older brothers are men, too, will be more anxious to give justice than to take wrong.

You've set me as a watchman on the wall. I see the poison hissing in the camp. I blow the horn. Let's peaceably extract the venomous teeth and let the reptiles live.

SIDNEY SEA,
Brigadier General.

Let us all come up to the meeting and investigate the whole affair.

ASA WAY, Colonel.

G. M. OGDEN, Lieutenant Colonel.

HENRY METZGER, Adjutant.

JOSIAH ROOP, Quartermaster.

E. T. STICKNEY, Captain.

D. METZGER, Captain.

J. S. SPARKS, Captain.

PAUL DEWITT, First Lieutenant,

W. BURROWS, Second Lieutenant.

REPUBLIC, January 3, 1843.

These indorsers all lived in Republic, or near by, and were easily induced to sign anything against Tiffin. After the burning of the court house, great efforts were made to remove the county seat to Republic, and build a new court house there, but they failed, and the grudge had not died away yet. The Tiffin Junto was nothing but the little independent military company, the most of whom lived in the country. These "reptiles" wronged nobody when they secured guns for themselves.

The meeting came off in the little old school house on Market street. The Osceolas were there in full force, and but few of the militia. General Sea came in, and taking the chair, called the meeting to order and administered one of his usual reprimands to the Osceolas for not taking their turbans off. Colonel Gibson, who was invited to attend by Captain Poorman, of the Osceolas, being present, and the writer, who procured the guns, having explained to the meeting the manner of our organization, and the mode of procuring our guns, the meeting adjourned and

"The Duke of Brunswick, with his mighty men,
Marched up the hill—and then marched down again."

It is probable that the quartermaster general of Ohio demanded security for arms that were distributed among the militia.

On one of the September muster-days, the "grand army" was drawn up in line from the river to Madison street, on Washington street, facing the east. General Sea was on his horse, in full uniform, and in his glory. George W. Black had a bakery and small beer shop, nearly opposite the National hall. While the general

was up street, a man slipped out of the ranks into Black's, and, securing a section of a ginger cake stepped into line again. Now came the general in full gallop, with his feathers flying in air and the yellow cuffs of his gloves up to his elbow, and noticing the man with the big ginger cake, stopped short, wheeled his horse facing the men, and shouted, "Attention! Great God! Look at this! A free born American citizen soldier, in the service of his country, eating gingerbread in the ranks!" The man wilted.

About the year 1843 General Sea left Republic and moved to Tiffin again, when he and L. A. Hall became partners in the law firm of Hall & Sea. They soon had a large practice, and while Sea was the better advocate, Hall was the better pleader. Mr. Sea's striking appearance and forceable address gave him great influence with a jury. He was quick and ready to catch a point, and unsparing in pressing it. This partnership lasted only about two years, and both continued in the practice in Tiffin.

General Sea was ambitious and used all the means at his command to get General John Bell, of Lower Sandusky, who was major general of the Seventeenth division Ohio Militia out of office, with a view of filling it himself. General Bell was a most estimable gentleman and highly esteemed citizen, but he sometimes appeared on parade with a straw hat on his head, put on no style, and in 1838, while the Canadian or patriot war was raging a lot of arms were stolen out of his warehouse, in Lower Sandusky. These two circumstances served General Sea's purpose, and he drew up charges against General Bell for the purpose of having him tried and court-martialed. He had his law partner, Mr. Hall, copy the charges, and they were sent to Governor Shannon. Governor Shannon thereupon caused the following order to be issued, which convened the most distinguished, august and talented military men that ever formed a court-martial in Ohio:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
Columbus, Ohio, February 3, 1844

A court-martial, to consist of seven persons, will assemble at the city of Columbus, state of Ohio, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the hearing and determining of charges preferred against Major General John Bell, of the Seventeenth division of Ohio militia. The court will consist of:

Major General John Snider, of the First division, president.

Major General C. B. Goddard, of the Fifteenth division, judge advocate.

Major General George Rowe, of the Thirteenth division.

Brigadier General M. S. Wade, of the Third brigade First division.

Brigadier General George Gephart, of the Seventh division.

Brigadier General Thomas Stockton, of the Second brigade,

Seventh division.

Brigadier General Sidney Sea, of the Seventeenth division.

General W. F. Sanderson, provost marshal.

William Lang, Esq., assistant marshal.

By order of

WILSON SHANNON,
Commander-in-chief Ohio Militia.

E. GALE, Adjutant General.

At the trial, which was held in the old United States court-room, Hon. Gustavus Swan, as counsel for General Bell, objected to General Sea, and alleged that Sea himself had drawn up the charges and was therefore disqualified to sit and try the case. Witnesses were examined and the facts clearly established. L. A. Hall testified that General Sea had drawn the charges, and he (Hall) had copied them. The court, upon deliberation without Sea, decided that he could not sit. On the meeting of the court after dinner, this fact was made known to General Sea by the president and he was politely requested to withdraw, but there he sat and allowed himself to be invited to leave the second time. He still refused to go, when General Goddard ordered the writer to take General Sea out of the room instantler. The order was obeyed, slowly and reluctantly by both of us.

No matter what became of the case. It is referred to here only to show the shrewdness and head-strong, stubborn character of General Sea.

Suffice it to say that General Bell had to pay a fine for allowing the arms to be stolen from him.

Now General Sea was alone in the practice, and Jeremiah Carpenter, of Venice township, having an estate coming to him in Kentucky, employed the general to collect it for him. The general went to Kentucky, and after an absence of several months returned with a beautiful horse he called Mazeppa. Mr. Carpenter claimed that he did not get all the estate that was coming to him, and brought suit against General Sea. A long sad, costly and angry litigation followed. Carpenter obtained judgment against Sea, and for want of goods and chattels, a writ of ne exeat was sued out, under which General Sea refused to give security, simply saying that he would not leave the county, and preferred to go to jail. Whether the proceedings were right or wrong will not be discussed; but the case excited general notice and was the theme of gossip a long time.

While here in jail, General Sea, who always was a very voluminous pleader, prepared a petition against Judge Bowen and the associate judges for false imprisonment. It covered about two reams of paper, written on both sides. Judge Bowen offered \$100 to any person that would make for him a copy of it. The case was never tried.

After the general had lain in the stone jail some three months or more, Messrs. R. G. Pennington and Oliver Cowdery, as the attorneys of General Sea, applied to Judge Reuben Wood, of the supreme court, for a writ of habeas corpus to get him out. The writ was issued and Judge Wood came from Cleveland to Tiffin to hear the case on the 5th day of February, 1847. General Sea was discharged. This was the official act of Judge Wood, for his term expired on the next day. The court house was crowded to overflowing during the trial and on the following night the brass band, with a large crowd of citizens, gave General Sea a serenade. Much sympathy was enlisted in his favor by this time.

In 1848 General Sea, with his family, moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, since which time the writer has heard but little of him. He was a most wonderful combination of mental force; shrewd, cunning, able, reckless, daring, crouching, vindictive, ambitious; an able orator, a forcible advocate, but unsocial and cold. He was reckless in his adventures, as well as in the abandonment of a good purpose.

“Pity he loved an adventurous life’s variety,
He was so great a loss to good society.”

Among the many distinguished pioneers of Seneca county was John Goodwin. He came to Tiffin in 1828. He was married shortly before coming to the county and reared a family of six children. Two of his sons became eminent in politics in Kansas. John Goodin took an active part in the development of Tiffin, and in the early time built a brick hotel on Washington street. He was treasurer of Seneca county two years, and later was elected to the state senate. Both of these official positions he filled with credit.

Frederick Shawhan was a native of Kent county, Maryland, but came to Seneca county in the twenties. He was the father of Rezin W. Shawhan, who in his day erected a number of buildings in Tiffin, prominent among which is the Shawhan hotel.

Christopher Snyder learned the trade of a shoemaker in his native town in Germany, prior to coming to the United States. He and his brother came to Tiffin in 1832, and Christopher found employment at the hotel of Richard Sneath, opposite the court house on Washington street. In 1836 he and Mr. Sneath opened a dry goods store in Tiffin.

David Evan Owen was not only a pioneer in Seneca county, but was a man of moral and public worth. He was born in 1775. He graduated at a Philadelphia college and entered the newspaper business in his native state of Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1829, he moved with his family to Tiffin and settled on Rocky creek, on what was later called the Huber farm. He put up a

cabin and cleared a few acres for corn that spring. Here Mr. Owen lived with his family in the dense forest in a very obscure way, known only to a few of his Pennsylvania relatives and friends. But it became known that he was a very smart man and a great Democrat, and in the fall of 1831 that party nominated him for auditor and elected him. He was the first Democrat elected to any office in Seneca county, and he was the second auditor of the county. In 1836 Mr. Owen was elected state senator from his district. In 1838, President Van Buren appointed him receiver of the public money for the district of lands subject to sale by the treaty with the Wyandotte Indians to serve for four years. In conformity with this treaty a certain per cent of the proceeds of these sales was to be paid to the Wyandottes, and his receipts for these dividends had the names of the following chiefs attached: Ron-ton-dee or Warpole; Dou-wan-tout; Tay-on-dot-to-hach, Punch; Hon-don-yon-wan or Mathias; Day-on-quot or Half King; Manoncue or Thomas; Tay-arron-tooyea, or Between the Logs; Widow Harrahaat; Widow Big Sinew; Tay-qua-way; Hays; Black Sheep; Charloe; Summondewat; Tsooshia; Droosrousch; Coon Hawk; Gray Eyes; Bearskin; Tourōmee; Squeendehtee; Monture; Old Shawnee; Big Spoon; Cross the Lake; Ronuneay; Big River; Ground Squirrel; Young Cherokee; Tahautohs; Septemess; Gaya-mee; Little Chief; Fighter; Tall Charles; Solomon; Taress; Big Arms; Nooshutoomohs; Shreaeohhs; Tauranyehtee; Peacock; Cur-reesaquoh; Porcupine; Bob Cherokee; Satrahass; Kay-roo-hoo; White Wing; Half John; St. Peter; Ree-wan-dee-nun-toohk; His-son; Snakehead; Split-the-logs; Daenundee; John Hicks; Mundeatōe; Soocuhquess; Wasp; Tondee; Yandeenoo; Summenturoo; John Baptiste; Soorontooroo; Racer; Big Kittle Child; White Crow, and many others. One pay roll shows, paid to these and others, \$22,212.

Mr. Owen was a great reader and was very interesting in conversation, and he was acquainted with nearly all the political leaders of his time.

Andrew Lugenbeel came from Frederick county, Maryland, to Seneca county shortly after his marriage in 1832. He entered the mercantile business in Tiffin with Jacob Stern. About 1834 he bought the land of Joseph Janay, where in 1836 he built a grist mill on the river bank, a short distance south of town, which was for many years known as the "Lugenbeel Mill." After his appointment as one of the associate judges of Seneca county, he took a very active part in public affairs and was one of the most eminent men in Seneca county. He held a number of township offices, was one of the originators of the county infirmary and one of its first directors. He was a man of clear views and polished manners. He died in 1863, at the age of fifty-eight years.

John and Benjamin Pittenger were natives of Frederick county, Maryland, but removed to Ohio, and to Seneca county in 1829. They entered the dry goods business in Tiffin under the firm name of J. & B. Pittenger. In 1832 the two brothers started a tannery on Perry street, which they conducted until 1839, when they sold it to Fleming & Shook. Benjamin Pittenger was one of the first associate judges of Seneca county, holding that position two terms—fourteen years, and was thereafter known as "Judge Pittenger." He was one of the early leaders of the Whig party in Seneca county. He later moved to his farm on the Melmore road.

Christian Mueller and Valentine Schmidt were brewers and coopers by trade. They came to Tiffin in 1847 from Bavaria. They produced lager beer in 1848, which is thought to have been the first in Ohio. In 1854 they erected a new brewery on River street, and conducted the business together until 1860, when Mr. Mueller bought Schmidt's interest and turned the brewery into a malt house.

The Norton family in the long ago were natives of the north of England. Dr. Rufus Norton came from Utica, New York, to Seneca county in 1835, and had an extensive medical practice for more than thirty years. He was the father of the Hon. James A. Norton, who is a physician, a lawyer and a politician of favorable and wide repute.

Samuel B. Sneath was born in Seneca county in 1828. His father was a native of Connecticut and his mother of Pennsylvania and they came to Seneca county in 1827. Mr. S. B. Sneath has applied his ability to the furtherance of the commercial interests of the county, in which he is a prominent character. He is a supporter of measures tending to the city's growth and development, and has contributed in no small degree to its social and industrial institutions.

John Fiege came to Seneca county from Germany in 1834, a cabinet maker by trade. He was a good mechanic, and a man who was strictly honest in his dealings. He was drowned in a mill race in 1869, leaving a family.

Edward Cooley was one of the early settlers of Bloom township, but the exact date of his coming is not known. He erected the first house on the present site of Bloomville.

Charles Kelly, who, in 1821, assisted in building Drennon's cabin on the site of Tiffin, was born in Pennsylvania in 1798. His daughter married Dr. Samuel W. Bricker, of Tiffin.

Henry C. Brish came to Seneca county in 1828 and succeeded James Montgomery as Indian agent, and was the last agent of the Senecas in Ohio. His home near Tiffin was called "Rosewood," and there he died in February, 1866. Mr. Brish was a man of medium size and weighed about 165 pounds. He was of fair

complexion, had regular, manly features, was well proportioned and good looking, more so in citizen's clothes than in uniform. He had deeply set, large hazel eyes. He shaved smooth, except small side whiskers. He had a well balanced nature, a high forehead, and turned bald at middle age. General Brish was a polished gentleman and his home was the gathering place for many of the elite in the then rustic society. He had a kind word for everybody, and soon became popular with all classes of people. The Senecas made Rosewood a stopping place whenever they came up the river. Dr. Cary was a brother to Mrs. Brish. He and Dr. Dresbach made the general's house their home. Whenever they could not be found about town, you would almost be sure to find them at Brish's. His relation with the business of the county has been mentioned so often that it is only necessary to say that he was one of the associate judges of the court of common pleas here, and was elected a member of the house of representatives, besides filling many other local offices.

When, on the 28th day of February, 1831, at the treaty of Washington, the Senecas sold their reservation to the United States, General Brish, who had taken care of the chief to Washington and back to Seneca, was kindly remembered by them. At their own request a section was put into the treaty giving to General Brish a quarter section of land in the reservation.

Mr. Montgomery, the first agent of the Senecas, was about five feet six inches high, strong and compactly built, without being corpulent. His carriage was straight and erect. He had black hair and eyebrows, dark eyes, prominent nose, smooth forehead, rather heavy lower jaw, clenched lips, a frank and open countenance, which together, would mark him, not only as a man of great decision, but also as a leader in any capacity. He had a clear strong voice, fine control of language, and was altogether practical in his orthodoxy. His conversation was cheerful, humorous and instructive. He was the kind neighbor, affectionate husband and father, an honest officer, and a blessing to all around him. Shortly after his removal to Fort Seneca, he was ordained by Bishop Asbury, as a Methodist minister.

Colonel Ball, after whom the fort and Spencer's town were named, was present at the great Whig celebration, at Fort Meigs, in 1840, where he was seen for the last time. He was six feet high, well proportioned; his hair was gray and bushy; he had a florid complexion and wore side whiskers; he had gray eyes, thin lips, heavy jaw, a loud, clear voice, talked scholarly and lived with his family in Richland county at that time. He was a powerful man and walked very erect. Before his hair turned gray it was of auburn color. His entire make-up exhibited great force of character and energy.

Hugh Welch was the first postmaster in Eden township, and he held the office at his opening, which was afterwards known as the Olmstead and Richardson place. This was the first postoffice in Seneca county east of the river. Mr. Welch was appointed by President Jackson. John McLean was postmaster general at that time and signed the commission as such. It is dated August 4, 1825. Mr. Welch sold the Olmsted farm and the Richardson place and moved into Wyandot county, where he was appointed one of the associate judges of Crawford county. Wyandot was then a part of Crawford. This commission is dated September 22, 1834, and is signed by Robert Lucas, governor, and M. H. Kirby, secretary of state. He was re-elected associate judge, and his second commission bears date of February 4, 1842, and is signed by Thomas Corwin, governor, and Samuel Galloway, secretary of state. The Judge sold his Wyandot farm and again moved into Seneca county. He laid out the town of Mexico soon after he moved into Wyandot; helped to build the Methodist Episcopal church there; donated the lot upon which it was built, and for a long time and until he sold his property near Mexico, was one of its most influential members.

Among the noted women of Seneca county, Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath, of Tiffin, deserves a prominent place. She takes a commendable interest in the civic betterment of Tiffin and Seneca county, and is foremost in projects and efforts for a higher standard of civilization and culture. She is chairman of the committee on conservation, of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, and was also a delegate from the Ohio Federation to the National Conservation Congress held at St. Paul in September. She is prominent in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is a member of Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, of Tiffin. She was also the designer of the landscape adornments of beautiful Meadowbrook park.

Mrs. Sneath has a charming personality and the rare gift of being gracious and entertaining, and although she is prominent in church, club and other literary and religious work, she finds time for an ideal home life.

In the field of literature no one, in Seneca county at the present time, occupies so prominent a place as Mrs. Sneath. One of the most interesting, instructive and practical meetings of the 1890 Club was that held recently at the club rooms in the Auditorium, when the subject of "Conservation" was under consideration. The club feels doubly honored in that she, as one of its members, has been so highly honored by being put forward as a leader in the great reform of conserving the natural resources.

It is to Mrs. Sneath that the club was indebted for a most delightful afternoon. She gave a very comprehensive report of

the congress which, as she stated, brought together in the Minnesota capital—the president and ex-president of the United States, the secretary of agriculture, the veteran secretary of the interior in Harrison's cabinet, senators, representatives, governors, ex-governors and other officials of state and nation; scientific experts, representing the leading technical and scientific institutions of the country, politicians and representatives of special interest, and corporations.

Many of the above named were among the speakers from whom Mrs. Sneath quoted and whom she described as having "well thought out messages which were good to hear." In summing up, Mrs. Sneath said:

"Conservation has taken hold of the nation, or perhaps more exactly, the nation has taken hold of conservation. The people understand more clearly than ever before both the object sought and the measures by which they can best be accomplished. It is not likely that the enemies of the movement will again be able to cloud the issue which has been placed so clearly before the country, or to fool more than some of the people part of the time. • Furthermore, the congress marked the transition to the third stage of the movement by laying down practical lines along which future action should proceed."

At the close of the report, Mrs. Sneath dwelt at length upon the natural resources of our own state. That we have no mountain ranges, practically, no arid or unwatered lands, no swamps nor everglades, that we stand unique in having the greatest per cent. of tillable acres of any state in the Union; but what was once a vast forest area has been denuded, and as forests are necessary for soil and waterways—a treeless country is but little better than a desert.

The water-way problems within our own state were next presented. Mrs. Sneath pointed out the need of our state in giving attention to its smaller streams and canals, and cited as example the energy of the State of Illinois which has taxed itself fifty millions for widening and deepening its canals in order to have an unimpeded transportation from the lakes to the gulf.

The three most important conservation problems in Ohio relate to Forestry, Waterways and Minerals, and Mrs. Sneath, with her state committee, is laboring to the end that Ohio may have a Conservation and Waterways Commission that will take up these problems and help solve them scientifically.

At the conclusion of this most interesting talk, the club discussed the water-way problem in our own city—not its use for navigation, however,—but with respect to the public health of citizens living on its banks. We are hourly contaminating the waters of the Sandusky, thus threatening health and life. The state com-

mittee recommends the establishment of reduction plants and garbage crematories with a view of protecting rivers and streams from pollution.

The following resolutions relative to the Advancement of Forestry Interests in Ohio, were presented by the Conservation committee, to the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs and were adopted by that body:

"Recognizing the importance of the forests to the welfare and prosperity of a state, we must insist that this resource shall be developed, used and conserved in ways consistent both with the current welfare and with the perpetuity of the people.

"We approve of the work being done by the Agricultural Experiment station to promote the growth of the forestry interests in the state, and we urge that the annual appropriation for forestry work be increased so as to be adequate in meeting the growing demands made upon the service.

"Recognizing the need of forest experimentation and demonstration, and the preservation of stream flow and natural scenery, we earnestly recommend to the General Assembly, convening in January, 1911, that the Experiment Station be authorized to acquire lands for reservation purposes.

"We believe forest reserves established in certain sections of Ohio could be done with small outlay for land and would be of untold value as an example, and would encourage many land owners to undertake forestry operations.

"We recommend that the General Assembly convening in January, 1911, enact legislation permitting towns and cities to acquire lands for forest parks; the planning and management of which are to be in co-operation with the State Forestry Department.

"We urge that provision be made for more adequate and efficient protection against forest fires in certain portions of the state.

"We believe that in order to secure more beautiful, uniform and long-lived trees along our city streets, that street trees should be under municipal, instead of private control of parties against whose property the trees may abut.

"We favor the passing of more efficient shade tree laws."

Besides Mrs. Sneath, we also take pleasure in making complimentary mention of Mrs. Watson, Mrs. William Harmon, Mrs. G. P. Williard and others as prominent members and workers in the Dolly Todd Madison Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Tiffin.

Of the prominent women of Seneca county, Miss Florence Cronise, an attorney-at-law should be mentioned. The Cronise sisters—Florence and Nettie—graduated from Heidelberg, read law and were admitted to the bar—probably the first ladies to enter the legal profession in Ohio.

George E. Seney was a distinguished citizen of Tiffin, was a Union soldier in the War of the Rebellion, was in the front rank of the Seneca county bar, represented his district in the congress of the United States, was a judge of the court of Seneca county, and was also noted in the literary field, especially as the author of "Seney's Ohio Code," a work that is highly valued by the legal profession.

In writing of the literature and art of Seneca county, the historical paintings of Coroner Edward Lepper deserves prominent mention in the line of art. The seven pictures hanging upon the walls of the commissioners' room from Mr. Lepper's brush attest his natural artistic ability.

The largest of these paintings and the one which would no doubt otherwise attract the most attention, is the burning of Colonel Crawford at the stake by the Indians, an account of which is given in another chapter of this work. The size of the picture is six and one-half by five feet. It portrays, perhaps as fully as canvas can, the extreme torture of Colonel Crawford and the inhuman joy of the savages as they dance around their burning captive.

To the left of this painting is one smaller in size, of the execution of Seneca John, an account of which is also given elsewhere. To the right of the large picture, is one of Seneca's second court house, erected in 1843.

Upon the south side of the room, to the left as you enter from the auditor's office, are the pictures of Fort Seneca and Fort Ball. but as a description of each of these forts is given in another part of the work, further mention is not necessary here, save to say that they correctly represent the old forts, and are deserving of proper mention in history.

Another is a picture of the first house built in Tiffin, November 18, 1817, by Erastus Bowe. It was a log cabin and stood within the limits of the Camp (Fort Ball). Later Mr. Bowe built a double log cabin near the present Washington St. bridge, and in which he kept the first tavern in the place.

And last, but not least, in local interest is a drawing of the flood of 1882, when the water rose twenty-five inches higher than in the flood of 1847. The loss of property caused by this last flood was estimated at \$50,000. Ten bridges in the county were damaged or destroyed by the high waters.

These pictures are handsomely framed in gilt molding and are of great historical value.

Andrew Coffinberry was a pioneer lawyer and poet of Ohio and was a resident of Tiffin for many years. Mr. Coffinberry was familiarly called "Count" Coffinberry. He shaved smooth and his face carried a smile mixed with sarcasm. He was learned and witty, a good historian and exceedingly entertaining in con-

versation. He was clerk of Richland county from 1813 to 1815, and practiced law in Seneca county in the twenties. He was a born poet and published one of his poems called "The Forest Rangers" in book form.

The following condensation of the story of "The Forest Rangers" with extracts from the same, is taken from the writings of the author's friend, the Hon. N. B. C. Love, the historian of the Maumee Valley. The older practitioners of the Tiffin bar yet pleasantly recall "Count" Coffinberry.

Mr. Coffinberry was born in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Virginia, August 20, 1788. His parents were German. They moved to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1806, and to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1807, where he studied law, and to Perrysburg in 1836, when he acted as the legal advisor of Governor Lucas in the "Michigan and Ohio Boundary War." Here, this year he was associated with Leonard B. Gurley, the pioneer poet preacher, who was the presiding elder of the Maumee district, Michigan conference.

As a lawyer Mr. Coffinberry ranked with his coadjutors such as Thos. Ewing, C. J. Sherman, William and Henry Stanbery, G. B. Way, John C. Spink, S. H. Commager, M. R. Waite, and others. He had a grace and stateliness in court that secured to him the title of "Count." Judge James M. Coffinberry, Cleveland, Ohio, was his son, sometime deceased.

"FOREST RANGERS," BY JUDGE COFFINBERRY.

But it is not the purpose here to write a memoir, nor give incidents of his pioneer life in the practice of law in northern and western Ohio, but to review his pioneer poem, "The Forest Rangers." In some parts it has real merit; but is quaint in its plot and arrangement. Incidents, too, are introduced that clog, instead of beautifying the poem.

When it was written in 1842, northwestern Ohio was largely a wilderness. The Wyandotte Indians were yet in their Sandusky reservation in Seneca county, and the various Indian tribes along the Maumee had emigrated only four or five years before.

The poem is flavored with the aroma of the rivers, forests, the wild, the free, life of the early northwest, rather than with the halls of learning and the environment of the culture of an older civilization. It is divided into seven cantoes: The Capture, The Narration, The March, The Hazard, The Rescue, The Preparation, The Conclusion.

In the Prelude, the primeval forests are described, and a prayer offered to

"The sweet genius of the forest shade,
Where nature's treasures bloom,
And Flora decorates the glade."

* * * * *

Deign thy enchantment to impart,
To fan the latent flame
That swells and animates his heart,
A Bard without a name,
Who fain would sign of wildwood fare
The redman's vast retreat,
And paint its ills and terrors where
Its varied evils meet.

The first scene is on the Auglaize River, where the

"Woodland warblers woke their lays,
Till the extended forest sun
With joyous notes of Sylvan song."

Here we are introduced to a lone white man:

"A wildered stranger in the land,
All drenched with dewdrops reached her strand."

"He cautious trod the brushwood o'er,
Until he reached the river's shore.
Then bended low, his brows to lave
Beneath her cool and limpid wave,
To soothe and calm his fevered blood;
Then slaked his thirst upon her pure flood—
Arising then, erect he stood,
And seemed the genius of the wood."

And as the poet scans him he exclaims:

"The man was six feet high in stature;
Genius and beauty marked each feature,
And whomsoever glanced on him,
Discerned Herculean strength of limb."

His age seemed to be twenty four years; he was dressed in dark green homespun, soiled with traces of blood. He seemed intent on some important mission:

"The stranger here surveyed each pass—
Each inlet, copse and soft morass,
Observant still of every sound
That woke the solitude around;
And every impress of the sand
His restless eyes with caution scanned."

He then unpacked his sack and ate a hasty meal of hardened meat, then passed northward along the river's bank. There is no mistaking here the ranger of the northwest territory of a hundred years ago. And this stranger figures in the poem to the end. Caution was necessary, for the Indians were on the alert, and were congregating to meet Mad Anthony Wayne. At the mouth of the Auglaize were:

"Mustering strong the Kaskaskies,
Wyandots and Miamies,
Also the Potawatames,
The Delaware and the Chippewas.
The Kickapoos and Ottawas,
Shawnoes and many strays
From almost every Indian nation."

These and other Indians had almost full occupancy of the northwest, and even after St. Clair's defeat up to the victory of Wayne. Many backwoodsmen and forest rangers, captives had been burned at the stake, or butchered in the presence of wife and children.

"And thus the ruthless savage legion,
All the trackless western region,
Save when the Band of gallant Wayne,
Lay further westward in campaign"

had full control. General Wayne's army at this time, May, 1794, was being augmented at Fort Wayne, where the City of Fort Wayne now stands. At evening time the "Stranger" found himself in the vicinity of an Indian village, Ockenoxo. It was afterward known as Sharloe, and was the old "seat of Justice" for Paulding county, Ohio.

A hungry panther followed the stranger as night drew on. He was in a dilemma: A fire would protect him from wild beasts but would expose him to Indians. Just then looking up a deep ravine,

"A hunter's fire he discried,
Then peering through with doubt and care,
He saw the hunter on his lair
Of broken bough all fresh and green,
Just wrenched from an adjacent linn."

The American "panther's eye behind glared" and before him the camp fire blazed. Then he resolved

"To rush on the human foe,
And life or death the truth to know."
And rushing up,

"By the night's fire flickering light
He saw the hunter's skin was white."

They were glad to meet each other and this second person, the hunter said, in the backwoodmen's vernacular:

"Stranger you're welcome to my fire,--
Unloose your pack and set up nigher,
I tuck you for some Ingin welp
A sneaking round to get my skelp,
But then I thought it curious quite,
That my dog, Tray, should show no fight;
Well now set down and dry your feet
While I get suthin' good to eat."

A conversation between the two followed, and the story in smoothly flowing rhyme is given. The hunter's story was in brief:

"I used to live on the Kenewas
Till burnt out by the devilish 'Tawas,'
They killed my wife, the poor, dear critter,
I never, never can forget her."

His wife was killed and burned in his cabin as he supposed, but was in captivity.

The supper prepared by the "hunter" for the "stranger" friend was:

"Wild turkey reeking from the coals,
And venison dried on the slender poles,
Wild honeycomb as clear as air,
And water from the brook as fair,
Now furnished him a simple feast,
Most grateful to his hungering taste."

These together agreed to range the forest and hunt "Injins." They found an open small prairie, and hid in some bushes that they might see any one passing near.

They concluded however, that it was better to find and join the army of Wayne, for

"Watch as you may that sooner or late,
You will fall a victim to their hate."

The stranger tells his friend his story:

"I go to seek a captive maid
And trust in heaven to give her aid
With belief that General Wayne
In this dire straight, may lend some train
I now pursue this toilsome route
To range the wood and find him out.

* * * * *

“The maid and I were seized together,
As thoughtlessly we trod the heather,
Between the River and the Bayou,
Along the margin of the Ohio.”

He tells how he killed his captors and escaped, all of which is sensational, yet no doubt true to life. He had thought himself lost in the great forest, and was happy to know nearly where he was.

The hunter's sympathy was aroused, and he said to the stranger:

“And so I will go with you through,
And help you hunt for General Wayne,
And if so be he gives you men,
To hunt your gal the wildwood through,
Then, stranger, I'll hunt with you too.”

This hunter's name was Thomas Gibbs. As the two men and Tray slowly crawled through the tangled woods, the dog silently indicated the nearness of Indians. The hunter put his ear hard on the ground, and said he heard three men walking, and peering closely he saw the three about a hundred yards distant. Picking their men, with two balls, they did their work, and two Indians fell. The third escaped.

Rushing up they found one dead, but the other only stunned. He proved to be a white man in Indian costume, and was notorious Simon Girty. They were happy and continued toward Wayne's army, but were waylaid, and in turn were taken prisoners and Girty taunted them with the horrid execution they would receive.

The poet leaves the rangers in captivity and takes the reader to Girty's point or island, six miles above Napoleon, Ohio. When the writer visited this historic scene thirty years ago, the place belonged to Elijah Gunn. The island then was clothed in great luxuriance of native timber, such as walnut, elm, poplar, sycamore and linn, also a smaller growth of willows and ironwood. I have heard the early pioneers tell many interesting stories of this location in the pioneer days, which I will not repeat here.

At this place in 1794, was Girty's headquarters and to this point was “Julia” brought, “a maiden of seventeen years,” and the married woman known as “Nancy.” This woman was evidently of Scotch-Irish origin and was a fair specimen of the uncultured pioneer young wife, loyal, brave and kind.

“The matron's age seemed to be
Tween twenty-one and twenty-three;
Her constitution firm and sound,

Her stature, graceful, tall and round,
Her visage through much weather tanned,
Was open, generous and bland,
Her eye with kind effection beamed,
And time had been when she was deemed
A rural belle, and did obtain,
The praise of many a rustic swain.”
And the young lady captive is described:

“The nymph was beautiful as light,
Her skin was almost alabaster white,
Save to her cheeks was lent
The damask roses richest tint,
Her lips when parted did disclose,
Two fair and perfect pearly rows,
Her silky ringlets, jetty hue
O’er her fair neck their contrast threw;
Her raven brow in arch surprise,
Lent grace and lustre to her eyes;
Those sparkling orbs of purest blue,
Evinced a kindly heart and true;
Proportions of the fairest mould.”

Oft repeated efforts at winning the hand and heart of this beautiful captive were made by Girty, and by intimidation and the persuasive powers of the matron were, as Girty thought in the same direction, but without avail.

The matron was claimed by a high and honorable-minded chief who saw only in her redemption money. The maiden had a history. We give it briefly, epitomizing the poem.

“Her father’s name was Henry Gray
And dwelt on Chesapeake Bay.”

She was sent to college and just a short time before her graduation her parents died, her uncle being executor and he dying his son came into possession of the estate and business. This cousin became infatuated with her. She had, however, fallen in love with George Vernon, a fellow student. Her cousin, by intercepting letters and interpolating, secured an estrangement between the young lady and George.

Her cousin selling out all the possessions, with his mother, sister and Julia started for New Orleans, by the way of Wheeling, promising the latter to set her off in Kentucky, so she might live with an uncle. This promise he did not propose keeping and his sister told Julia all about his designs. These she communicated to George by letter and pleaded with him to rescue her. This he did by intercepting the flat boat and getting aboard, he induced the cousin of Julia to tie the boat up until he could confer with

her, which was done on the Ohio side. When ashore George and Julia were captured, by the Indians and carried by different captors into the wilderness. The story is told in verse and often well, although much of it is rhyming prose.

Julia ends the narrative saying:

"I saw not but as if entranced,
I felt myself with force advanced,
Far up the rugged crowned hill,
By painted ruffians at their will."

The next division has to do with the marching of Wayne's Army.

The inroads of the Indians and their triumph over General Harmon's and Wayne's armies made them insolent and aggressive:

"And a nation's tears and wrongs,
Roused to her aid heroic throngs,
To quell her border strife—
Into the forest depths they go,
And fight where lurks the foe,
Or cease with ceasing life."

Wayne's army assembled

"Where the St. Joseph swept along—
And the St. Mary's poured her purling tide."

And here the backwoodsmen

"Each with his sack beneath his head,
Lay on simple greensward bed."

Which was more comfortable

"Than midst a sultry August air,
In a narrow crowded tent."

With the morning

"The doubling sounds of drum and fife,
Awoke a scene of busy life,
And did for the stern march prepare
Along with Miami's banks where
They hoped to meet the lurking foe,
In steady combat, blow to blow."

While the descriptions of the make-up of the army, its commissary, clothing, military drill, marching, amusements, etc., are often entertaining and instructive, we cannot use the space to transfer them into this article.

The army under way plodded through swamps and forests, planted a fort at Defiance, and soon sought and found the massed Indian prowls under Turkeyfoot at the foot of the Rapids. The

results are known. The poem at length described all. During this time the captives were with Girty's band. The stranger and Gibbs the hunter, saw the captives bound to the stake, and the lighting of the fires about them, and slipping in the darkness nearer from the river, filled their caps with water and with yells and great noise rushed to their rescues and quenched the lighted fires and their persecutors panic stricken fled; and the captives, in the night, no one speaking a word, with their deliverers reached Wayne's army, which was then only a few miles distant.

The Forest Rangers turned over their captives. Next morning Gibbs called to see the captives, and to his great astonishment and joy, found Nancy, the matron, as one raised from the dead, and his beautiful boy whom he had not before seen.

George Vernon, calling a few minutes later, recognized Julia, his affianced and

“Julia all blushing in her charms,
Was given to her lovers arms.
And thus ended all the toils and dangers,
Of these praiseworthy ‘Forest Rangers.’ ”

Simon Girty fought in the battle of the “Fallen Timber” and, wounded and branded by white men and red, fled to Canada.

Here ends this early epic poem of the Maumee Valley. It is worthy a place in the library of all who delight in the pioneer literature of Seneca county, which gives correct and graphic views of this heroic period of 1794.

While a hundred years ago, there were those in the northwest who wrote verses, most of which were the crudest doggerels, yet an occasional gem fell upon their pens; but one only wrote an epic—Count Coffinberry. Critically, there is little to be said of the poem. It has faults and blemishes, but is correct in rhythm, accent and rhyme, and flows as gracefully along as the Miami of the lakes in the leafy month of June.

PIONEER POET AND PREACHER.

Rev. L. B. Gurley, pioneer poet and preacher, was the author of the first poem published in northwestern Ohio. We take the following from an interesting sketch written by the Rev. N. B. C. Love, which appeared some years since in a state historical publication. In an apostrophe to the plains of Seneca, he wrote:

“Thy plains, Sandusky, and thy green retreats,
Thy perfumed flowers and their opening sweets;
How bright the scene to fancy's richest glow,

As years shall roll and ages onward flow,
And lofty groves in sweet suffusion grow."

From his poem of the "Fair Fugitive," we take the following:

"Minnie was the lovely daughter,
Of a mother doomed to toil;
Where the white magnolia blossoms,
And the orange shades the soil."

Minnie was a fugitive slave, and her father was her master. She had been favored with a home in the planter's family, and her mind finely cultured in all that art and science could bestow. She had

"Auburn hair and lips of coral.
Afric's blood no eye could trace.
Sixteen summers had passed o'er her,
Girlhood's ripening charms were seen,
Passing lovely was the maiden,
Graceful form and gentle mien."

"Minnie's master was her father." A lordly slaveholder with plenty of money bought her, and when the bill of her purchase was given her, she for the first time realized her sad fate. That she was a slave

"As she read, a deathlike pallor,
Blanched her fair and virgin cheek.
Then one mighty soul-born struggle,
And she smiled submissive meek."

When the night came she sought the fields and river, and on its brink she left her jewels and her best clothing, and hastened on northward. The father, seeing her clothes next day supposed she was drowned, and filled with remorse, threw the money at the rich lordling's feet. For many nights she traveled onward and rested through the day,

"Till her weary limbs had borne her
From her native home afar."

"As she lay concealed one morning
A young sportsman passed that way.
And he spied the tall reeds waving
Where the trembling Minnie lay."

He fired into the "Wild Beasts' lair" and wounded the maiden. He carried her to his father's house and after weeks of careful nursing by mother and sisters of the young man, Minnie was well again, and became his bride. Her father, hearing of her, and of her marriage, sent her freedom, and made her his only heir. She was with him in his dying hour, and all her father's slaves were given her, and then she freed them. Afterward

"Happy Horace and his Minnie
Far from slavery, in their home;
Blest with children, wealth and honor,
Brightening joys around them bloom."

No doubt during the first half of the century Dr. Gurley had seen and aided many slaves onward to the land of freedom, on the "underground railroad."

Perhaps the best descriptive poem is "Wapayana." This maiden was the daughter of a chieftain who dwelt on the Sandusky. She was

"The fairest of the forest maidens,
With her tresses dark and long,
Peerless in her maiden beauty,
Child of genius and of song."

She would

"Sing the wild strains by minstrels taught her,
Sing of deeds brave warriors wrought,
Sing of prairie flowers and forests,
Sing as whispering fancy taught,
And her tones were wild and witching,
Such as in sweet dreams we hear,
From the fairy isles of fancy
Softly floating on the ear."

A pioneer, formerly a man of wealth, with his wife and only daughter moved to Sandusky, in Seneca county. The daughter was of rare culture and excelled in singing and playing the guitar. The music of the guitar and the singing of Orpha attracted the attention of the Indian maiden as she wandered along the banks of the Sandusky river. The two met and became fast friends, and

"Orpha taught the Indian maiden
How to touch the light guitar,
How to strike its sounding wires,
How to sing of love and war."

After a while the Indian maiden, Wapayana, became the wife of a western chieftain. He took her to his far off home, in his bark canoe, to

"Rugged peaks where hemlocks tower,
Caverns vast and forests wild,
Where the eagle feeds his nestlings,
Where calm beauty never smiled."

Two or three years had passed, and Orpha, alone on a summer evening with her guitar,

"Sought a lonely vineclad hawthorn,
Such as might have made the bower,

When the sinless pair of Eden
Lived their first and happiest hour."

Then she sang the pioneer song:

"What though I have left the sweet home of my childhood
Yet dear to my heart is its memory still."

Ere she had completed this song there sprang upon her two warriors, and took her captive. They captured her father also, while her mother, left behind, died of grief.

Reaching the far Indian settlement, the father was doomed to die, and as he laid his head on the log, the daughter, wild with despair, fell on her father's neck and wept. Her father asked her not to weep but to play and sing once again for him. This she did, the Indians meanwhile gathering around:

"While she sang a grand procession
Came to join the sacred dance,
Came to see the pale face tortured—
All with solemn step advance."

The chieftain and his fair bride were in the company, when the latter recognized Orpha and her father, and sprang to the rescue. With tears she pleaded for the pale faces, but the chieftain urged that they die. They rehearsed the wrongs the Indians had suffered. While the council was proceeding, the Indian bride took the guitar from Orpha, and

"Sang of deed renowned in story
When the tribe triumphant stood;
Sang of trophies won and glory,
Rousing all their martial blood."

Then she sang of the "Great Spirit" who "Loves the braves whose hearts can pity helpless captives doomed to die."

The braves were moved. They were filled with wonder, they thought that the "Great Spirit" had inspired her. A pardon was granted;

"So the tones of Wapayana,
Hushed man's raging wrath to rest."

"Thus Orpha's death-doomed father,
Rescued by her light guitar."

CHAPTER XVI

THE CITY OF TIFFIN

GENERAL DESCRIPTION—CITY OFFICERS—WARD BOUNDARIES—OTHER GENERAL FACTS—ORIGINAL SURVEYS AND ADDITIONS—GOVERNOR TIFFIN, FOR WHOM THE CITY WAS NAMED—PIONEER HOTELS OF TIFFIN—"GERMAN INN" AND THE NEW THEATER—EARLY BRIDGES OF TIFFIN—STREET RAILWAYS—PUBLIC LIBRARY—FIRE DEPARTMENT—BIG FIRE OF 1872—WATER WORKS—BANKS OF TIFFIN—SUICIDE OF A TIFFIN BANKER—INDUSTRIES OF TIFFIN—FIRST SAW MILLS AND GRIST MILLS—NATIONAL MACHINERY COMPANY—STERLING EMERY WHEEL COMPANY—TIFFIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY—STERLING LUMBER AND SUPPLY COMPANY—TIFFIN LIME AND STONE COMPANY—THE SENECA COMPANY—TIFFIN BOILER WORKS—HOPPLE'S HANDLE FACTORY—TIFFIN ELECTRIC COMPANY—SNEATH & CUNNINGHAM COMPANY—LEASE & COLLIER—TIFFIN MALLEABLE IRON & CHAIN COMPANY—OHIO LANTERN COMPANY—WEBSTER ELECTRIC COMPANY—FLOUR MILLS, ETC.

Something less than a century ago, the spot where the beautiful city of Tiffin now stands was covered by a mighty forest, whose shady depths were known only to the dusky savage as he pursued the panting deer or lured the wily turkey to its doom. The Sandusky river threaded its way like a silver thread woven into a mantle of green, between its banks of verdure, on its never-ceasing journey to the sea, its waters free from the litter of civilization and its mighty force unharnessed to the use of man. But time has wrought a change. The beauties of nature have been supplanted by those of man, and where once all was quiet and peaceful is now heard the hum of machinery and the never-ceasing tumult of a thriving and progressing manufacturing center.

Tiffin is truly a city of destiny. Beautifully, almost romantically situated nearly in the center of Seneca county, surrounded by one of the richest agricultural districts in the state and peopled by a thrifty class of energetic and progressive citizens, she is destined to become at no far distant day one of the leading and most important manufacturing and industrial trade centers in

the great state of Ohio. Three great railway systems enter the city, thus making her shipping facilities ample for reaching all sections of the country, north, south, east and west. Besides the steam railways mentioned there is also an interurban electric road which carries not only passengers but also freight and express.

Tiffin has wide, well-kept streets and alleys, many of which are brick paved, an excellent water works and sewer system, five fine public school buildings, and it is also the home of Heidelberg University, which derives its name from the world renowned university in Germany. Several handsome churches, a business



COLUMBIAN HIGH SCHOOL, TIFFIN.

college, four banks, three building associations, many large manufacturing plants and business houses, together with innumerable fine residences and dwelling houses, comprise a city with advantages more diversified than are to be found in many cities four times her size.

Tiffin is also the county seat of Seneca county, and here is located the magnificent stone court house which occupies a conspicuous and commanding position in the very heart of the city. Tiffin has many points of interest in the immediate vicinity, notably Riverview park, and also the beautiful Meadowbrook park, which is located on the T., F. & E. Electric line at Bascom, six miles west of the city. This and many other features of interest, which for lack of space we are unable to describe, go to make Tiffin one of

the most attractive and widely known cities in the country. It has a population of fifteen thousand and its growth is steadily on the increase.

It is with deep interest that the loyal citizens of Tiffin view the rapid stride their city has taken within the past few years, and then contemplate its most promising future. The opening of the twentieth century has proven the most prosperous period of Tiffin's history. It has witnessed a healthy increase in building, more of which has been done than for several years previously. The business men have also enjoyed a largely increased trade. A number of new stores have been opened and the city has gradually, but surely, forged to the front as one of the prominent manufacturing and mercantile centers of northwestern Ohio. The most



positive proof of the condition of any city is a fair representation of the standing of the leading business establishments. The commercial trade of Tiffin is typified by large and progressive houses, handling complete stocks and supplying a widespread territory. The interests are remarkable for their extent and variety. Every line is well represented and that, too, in a full and a most creditable manner.

Its present municipal officers are as follows:

Mayor—Joseph C. Arnold.

President City Council—Thomas J. Kintz.

Auditor—John E. Diemer.

Solicitor—R. L. DeRan.

Treasurer—A. J. Hafley.

Director of Public Safety—Edward C. May.

Public Library—Trustees: Mrs. S. B. Sneath, Mrs. George

Schroth, J. F. Bunn, P. J. Wilson, C. J. Yingling. The library is on the corner of Jefferson and Market streets.

Ward Boundaries: First—Beginning at Sandusky river on Market, east on Market to Jefferson, south on Jefferson to Main, east on Main to Schonhart, south on Schonart to Walker, east on Walker to Greenfield, east on Greenfield to corporation line, northward along corporation line to river, southwesterly along river to Market street bridge.

Second—All territory north and east of Miami, from the river along Miami to the corporation line.

Third—All territory south and west of Miami, from the river along Miami to the corporation line.

Fourth—All territory east of the river and south and west of the boundary lines of the First ward.

OTHER GENERAL FACTS.

Area of City—Five square miles.

Miles of Paving—Brick, eleven and three-fourths.

Miles of Paving—Macadam, ten and one-half.

Miles of Sanitary Sewers—Brick, three and one-fourth.

Miles of Sanitary Sewers—Tile, sixteen and three-fourths.

Miles of Water Mains—Twenty-seven.

Number of Fire Hydrants—One hundred and eighty-three.

Fire Alarm System—Gamewell.

Number of Fire Alarm Boxes—Twenty-six.

Railroads—Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, Big Four.

Electric Lines—Tiffin, Fostoria & Eastern, Tiffin Electric Railway & Power Company.

Telegraph—Western Union, Postal.

Telephones—Home, Central Union.

ORIGINAL SURVEYS AND ADDITIONS.

Town of Tiffin, fractional section 19, town 2 north, range 15 east, containing 118 lots 60x180 feet each, streets sixty-six feet wide and alleys sixteen and a half feet wide, with public grounds equal to three lots at the corner of Market and Washington streets, extending to Rose alley (later Virgin alley), now Court alley or Court street, was platted November 28, 1821, for Josiah Hedges by his brother, General James Hedges. The northern addition was made May 27, 1831, and the southern addition May 27, 1831, by Josiah Hedges. At this time the Catholic church lot was on East Market street, adjoining the old cemetery. Norris & Gist's addition, lots one to twelve, fronting on Jefferson street, was recorded June 15, 1832, by Eli Norris and George W. Gist. Keller

& Gist's was made January 29, 1834, for Levi Keller and George W. Gist, on out-lots No. 2 and No. 5, known as lots 3 to 12 Jefferson street, in southern addition.

Rawson's addition was made by David Risdon for Abel Rawson, May 30, 1833. Sneath & Graff's out-lots No. 3 and part of out-look No. 4, known as lots 1 to 10 on Jefferson street, in southern addition, was made January 29, 1834. Jennings', a fractional part of out-lot No. 3, and a fraction south of that lot extending to the Mansfield road, was surveyed by D. Risdon, November 13, 1834, for Milton Jennings. George W. Gist's plat of lots on the east half of southeast quarter of section 20, township 2 north, range 15 east, Nos. 1 to 10, was made in 1835.

Reuben Williams' addition, in-lots Nos. 1 to 12 and fractional in-lots 13 to 18, on Monroe street, was platted in April, 1835. Samuel Waggoner's southwest addition on Monroe, south of Charlotte street, was recorded in January, 1836. Sheldon's was surveyed September 11, 1838, by James Durbin for H. O. Sheldon. Jacob Ronk's addition to New Fort Ball was surveyed by G. H. Heming in November, 1849. Josiah Hedges' second addition was surveyed June 4, 1851, by G. H. Heming, extending south of Sandusky river and east of Rock run to the college grounds. A part of this addition, situate in the Second ward, comprised twenty-one in-lots No. 620 to 640, with the extension of certain streets. Hedges' addition of out-lots 1 to 6, Second ward, was surveyed April 2, 1849, by G. H. Heming. Davis' addition including parts of lots 2 and 3 of McCulloch's section in township 2, range 15 east, was surveyed in May, 1854, by Hiram McClelland. Springdale was surveyed by G. H. Heming in May, 1854, for William H. Gibson. This well-located addition is on the west half of the southeast quarter and north part of southwest quarter of fractional section 30, township 2, range 15. Hedges' quarry lots, embracing five and one-half acres of the east part of lot No. 7, McCulloch's section, were surveyed by Hiram McClelland, May 6, 1854, for Josiah Hedges. Denzler's was platted in October, 1855, by N. R. Kuntz, between Portland and Scipio streets.

Josiah Hedges' second southern addition to the First ward was surveyed in June, 1855. This addition was located south of the Catholic church, east and west of Washington street. Albrecht's was surveyed by Lewis E. Holtz, deputy surveyor, in March, 1856. The town of New Oakley, south of Tiffin, in sections 29, 30, 31 and 32, was surveyed in June, 1856, by G. H. Heming, for D. Cunningham, guardian of John Zimmerman. George E. Seney's addition, north of Portland street, was surveyed by Lewis E. Holtz, November 28, 1856. The western addition was surveyed by G. H. Heming, for H. M. Avery, T. R. Butler, J. R. Cecil and Josiah Hedges, July 13, 1857.

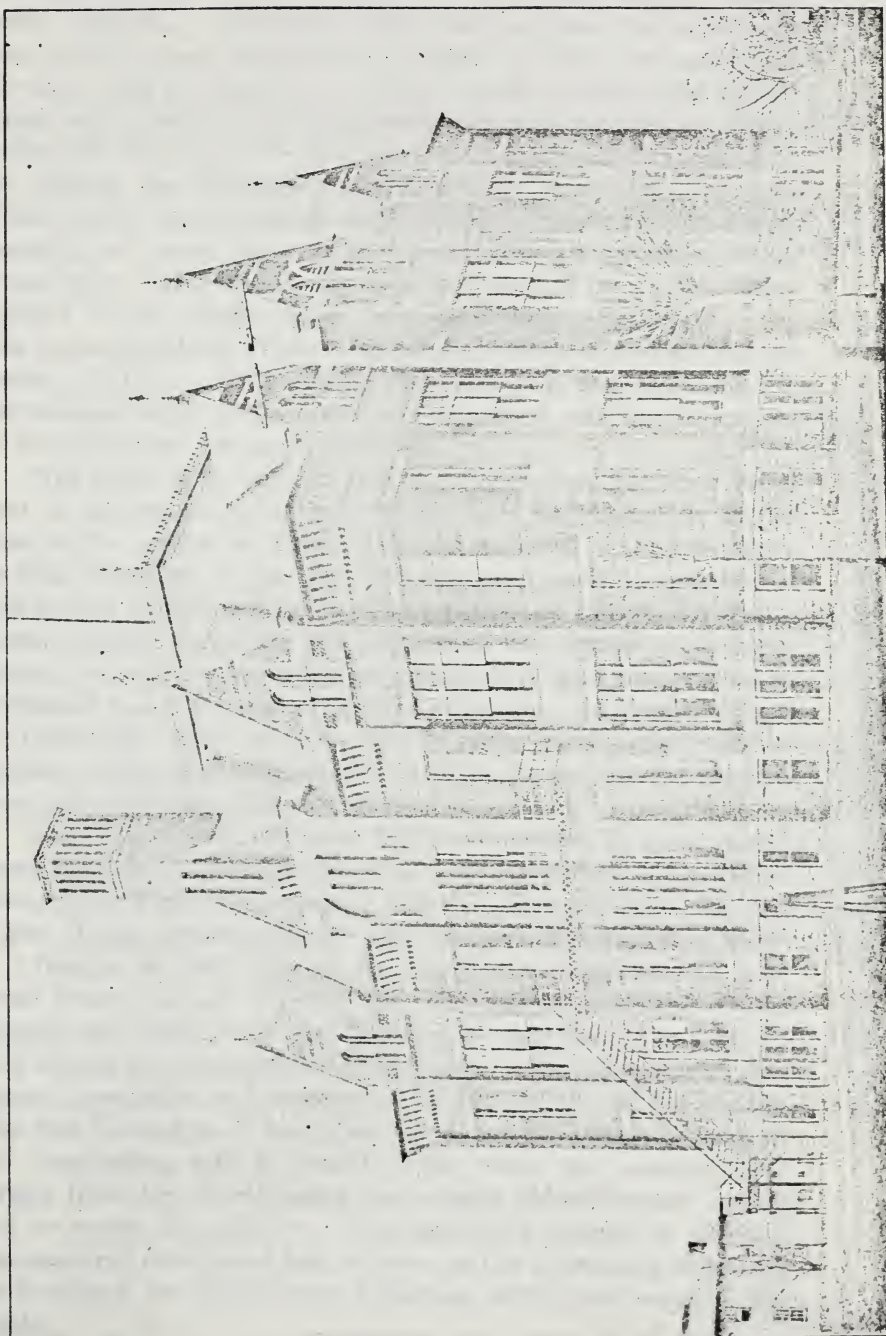
The boundaries of Sheldon's were agreed to April 7, 1858, by the proprietors, R. and F. M. Crum, Patrick H. and Mary M. Ryan, John and Eliza Walker and John Bougher. Jacob Heilman's subdivision of south part of lot 4, together with thirty-two and three-fourth links wide south of said lot, was surveyed January 14, 1858. Hedges' lots Nos. 1 and 2, in B. D., were subdivided in July, 1862, for Josiah Hedges. Noble's addition was surveyed in March, 1863, by G. H. Heming, for Harrison and Minerva Noble. This is situated in the northeast part of the Armstrong reservation.

M. P. Skinner's lands, known as in-lots 443, 444, 445, 446 and 447, fronting on High street, were added to the town March 5, 1864. Graham & Emich's subdivision of Levi Davis' addition, in McCulloch's township, angle of Plumb road and Davis street, Tiffin, was platted in March, 1864. Franklin's subdivision to Oakley was surveyed June 14, 1864, for Caroline M. Franklin and Freeman E. Franklin. Franklin's addition to Oakley was surveyed by Hiram McClelland, January 16, 1866, for Caroline M. and Freeman E. Franklin. Frost's addition was surveyed February 15, 1870, by Denis Maloy, for Josiah B. and Meshach Frost. Noble's second addition to the Second ward was surveyed by Heming, in November, 1866, for Harrison and Minerva Noble. Other additions have since been made to the original plat of Tiffin with which all are familiar.

Governor Edward Tiffin, in whose honor the city was named, was born in Carlisle, England, June 19, 1766. His parents were in but moderate circumstances, and his uncle, Edward Parker, after whom he was named, assumed the care of his education. He was fitted for the study of medicine, upon which he entered at an early age; but before he had completed the course he came to America with his parents and family, and landed in New York. He was then eighteen years of age, and proceeded to Philadelphia, where he followed a course of medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania. He then rejoined his father's family, who had settled in Berkley county, Virginia, and began the practice of medicine when but twenty years of age. In 1789 he married Mary, daughter of Robert Worthington, a sister of Governor Worthington and a woman of fine culture, with whom he lived happily until her death.

Removing to Ohio, Dr. Tiffin took an active part in public affairs and in January, 1803, was elected governor of Ohio, and in 1805 re-elected, but declined to be a candidate for a third term. At the expiration of his second term in 1807, Governor Tiffin was elected United States senator, in December of that year. Dr. Tiffin was a lay reader of the Protestant Episcopal church.

The most notable feature of Governor Tiffin's gubernatorial career was the arrest of the Burr-Blennerhasset expedition. In



THIRD WARD SCHOOL, TIFFIN.

the latter part of 1806, Aaron Burr collected numerous boats and quantities of stores in the neighborhood of Blennerhasset Island, below Marietta. Governor Tiffin, learning that the expedition was ready to sail, dispatched a courier to the commandant at Marietta, and directed him to occupy a position below the island, where, with a field battery, they could command the channel. Burr, seeing that his plans were discovered and knowing the impossibility of running the blockade, abandoned the expedition and fled. Tiffin's career as governor of Ohio was characterized by wise statesmanship and great efforts in developing the vast resources of the young state. So were his efforts in the senate of the United States marked by his tireless energy and wonderful perseverance. In this enlarged sphere of power he did very much to promote the interests of Ohio. Public lands were surveyed, new measures for the transportation of the mails were organized, and the navigation of the Ohio river was much improved.

The death of his wife, in 1808, so overwhelmed Governor Tiffin that he determined to abandon public life, and therefore, at the close of the session in March, 1809, he resigned. On his return to Ohio he settled on his farm and devoted himself to agriculture. But he was not allowed by his fellow citizens to give up his public career entirely, for at the fall election he was elected to the legislature; he was unanimously chosen speaker of the house, and so he continued to act for several sessions following. A former citizen of Chillicothe writes of him, that he gave great satisfaction as speaker, by his perfect familiarity with its duties, and the promptness and correctness of his decisions.

In the meanwhile Governor Tiffin had resumed his practice and married again; his second wife being Miss Mary Porter, from Delaware, whose family had recently settled in Ross county. She was a lady of rare personal beauty, quiet manners and exemplary piety.

During the first term of Mr. Madison's administration, congress passed the act creating the office of commissioner of the general land office, and Mr. Madison selected Governor Tiffin to take charge of this important department. The appointment was wholly unsolicited and unexpected by him or any of his friends. The first intimation of his appointment was the receipt by mail of his commission, with a friendly letter from the president, and letters from Mr. Worthington and several old colleagues, urging him to accept the position. The gratifying manner in which it was tendered determined him to do so, and in a few days he started on horseback for Washington, a journey which then required two weeks.

The land affairs of the nation were in much confusion; the books, documents, maps, etc., were scattered in various bureaus of the state, war and treasury departments, and it required a great

amount of perplexing labor to organize, methodically, the new department. But by the next meeting of congress all was arranged, and Commissioner Tiffin made the first comprehensive and statistical report to congress on the public lands—their quantity, location, and probable future value to the government. His labors, in part, are exhibited in the state papers. When the British army approached Washington, in 1814, and orders were given to hurry off the public papers, Mr. Tiffin was the only one who, by prompt action, carried all his department to a place of safety. The other departments lost many valuable papers in the conflagration ordered by the British general.

Nothing could wean Governor Tiffin from his Ohio home, and Mr. Madison gratified the wish of his heart by ordering an exchange of office with Josiah Meigs, who was then surveyor general of the west, with his office in Cincinnati. Mr. Meigs was appointed commissioner of the general land office, and Governor Tiffin was made surveyor general, with the privilege of locating the office in Chillicothe. There he located, and continued at the head of this office during the remainder of the term of Mr. Madison, through the succeeding administrations of Monroe and Adams, and into that of General Jackson, up to within a few weeks of his death, when General Jackson appointed General Lytle, of Cincinnati, to supersede him. He received his successor on his death-bed, transferred to him his office, and died a few days thereafter.

The last years of the governor's life were but little diversified by incidents. He withdrew from the regular practice of medicine upon his appointment as commissioner in 1812; but after his return to Chillicothe, in 1814, he dispensed advice and medicine from his residence, gratuitously to the poor, and to many of his former patients who still insisted upon consulting him. But his own health began to give way about 1820, and he suffered from a most distressing complaint.

On Sabbath evening, August 9, 1829, he died at his old home in Chillicothe. His faithful old friend, Williams, says that: "He had long been sensible of his approaching end, and contemplated the solemn event, not only with calm complacency, but with a joyful anticipation of heavenly rest. He retained his full reason to the last, and gently sank away."

In stature, Dr. Tiffin was about five feet six inches high. His head was large; his face, English in type, was full and florid, with regular, prominent features. His countenance was expressive, especially when in animated conversation. He was particularly remarkable for the activity and quickness of his movements, and the prompt manner in which he discharged his duties.

Erastus Bowe kept the first tavern at Fort Ball. Elisha

Smith kept a tavern at that point for some years prior to 1826, and William Montgomery carried on one in 1826.

George Park erected a log house on the south side of East Perry street for purposes of a hotel or tavern, the first in the city. His next building, which stood on the site of the National Hall block, was a two-story frame, in which Eli Norris carried on hotel business. John Staub was also interested for a time in this building as lessee.

Calvin Bradley's hotel was established as the Central House and purchased by R. Sneath in 1826. In 1832, Mr. Bradley leased the house from Sneath and changed the name to "Washington House."

The Western Exchange Hotel, south of the original town, was erected in 1836 by Calvin Bradley, on South Washington street. This was also used as Bradley's stage station.

Joel Stone's tavern, as it existed in 1835, was a commodious house.

John Goodin, who settled at Tiffin in 1828, erected the first brick hotel building on Lot 86 in 1832, and conducted it until the building was leased to T. J. McCleary. This house stood where Loser's confectionery store later was, and John Kriedler, H. Lease, Orrin Hart and others carried on hotel keeping in it for years. Goodin removed to Hardin county.

Feldnagel's tavern stood near the old Sting Brewery. This was established about the fall of 1832.

In the fall of 1834, the Hoffman tavern was opened, the first German hotel at Tiffin.

John Staub kept a tavern at the northwest corner of Market and Monroe streets for some time.

Eli Norris' tavern was a celebrated hostelry of olden times.

Richard Sneath purchased the Central House, in 1826 or 1828, for \$400 from Calvin Bradley, and entered hotel life.

The Shawhan House was erected by R. W. Shawhan in 1850, and opened by John Staub in December of that year.

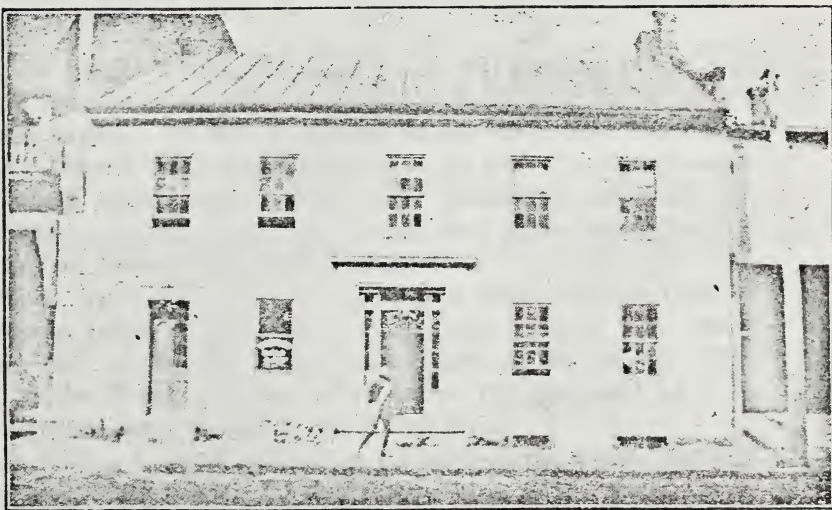
In 1859 there were no less than seven hotels at Tiffin, namely, the American House, Davis House, Franklin House, Holt House, A. R. Van Dorn's and the Shawhan House.

There attaches more or less interest to an old building or any object in the line of an old landmark, and more especially is this true if that landmark is about to be torn down, moved away or destroyed.

Now that Tiffin's new theater is about to become a reality, one naturally thinks of the old building—the old yellow-painted brick structure called the "German Inn," which will be razed to the ground to make room for the front part of the new theater; and it is natural to ask who built it, when was it built and who

lived in the early days,—the cognomen, "German Inn," by the way, being one it has borne only in the last few years, for previous to that it was a dwelling house.

Upon inquiry, the writer learned that Louis C. A. Smith was the first owner of the structure and a visit to his home resulted in the gleanings of some interesting facts. Mr. Smith and his wife are highly respected pioneer residents of Tiffin and live at No. 251 Jefferson street, where the writer was most kindly received by them. Both are possessed of good memories and can tell many interesting things of those early days. Mr. Smith is probably one of the oldest men in Seneca county, having celebrated his nintieth birthday on the 29th of April, last. He came to this country from Germany in 1840, at the age of twenty-four, and



GERMAN INN, TIFFIN.

after traveling over different parts of the United States, came to Tiffin. In 1846 he was married to Anna M. Rife, who was born in Germany and who came to this country sixty years ago and settled in Tiffin. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom are living: Charles, Mrs. Jacob Marquardt, Mrs. George Leshner, Albert and Emma A.

"It was in the summer of 1853 that we built that house—the year of the cholera," said Mrs. Smith. "It was built for a dwelling and we lived in part of it and rented the other part. A Dr. Saunders rented of us at one time and Rev. John Escher, of St. John's church also rented of us."

The structure consisted of the present two-story house and a small shop which stood where Otto Wagner has his place of busi-

ness and was occupied by Mr. Smith as a gun shop. This part, of course, was in after years, torn down and the present three-story structure erected. The house, which is now called the German Inn, was then just as it is now; containing fourteen rooms and an attic and was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Smith for fourteen years. Here six of their children were born. In the year of 1867 Mr. Smith traded this property for a farm, a few miles south of the city, belonging to a man named McBride, he taking possession of the town property. Here Mr. Smith and family lived until 1890 when they moved into the city and have lived there unto the present time. The McBrides rented the two parts of the house for some years and from time to time it has exchanged owners. It has now been purchased from the Wagner family by the projectors of the new theater.

"Tiffin wasn't much of a town when you built that house, was it?"

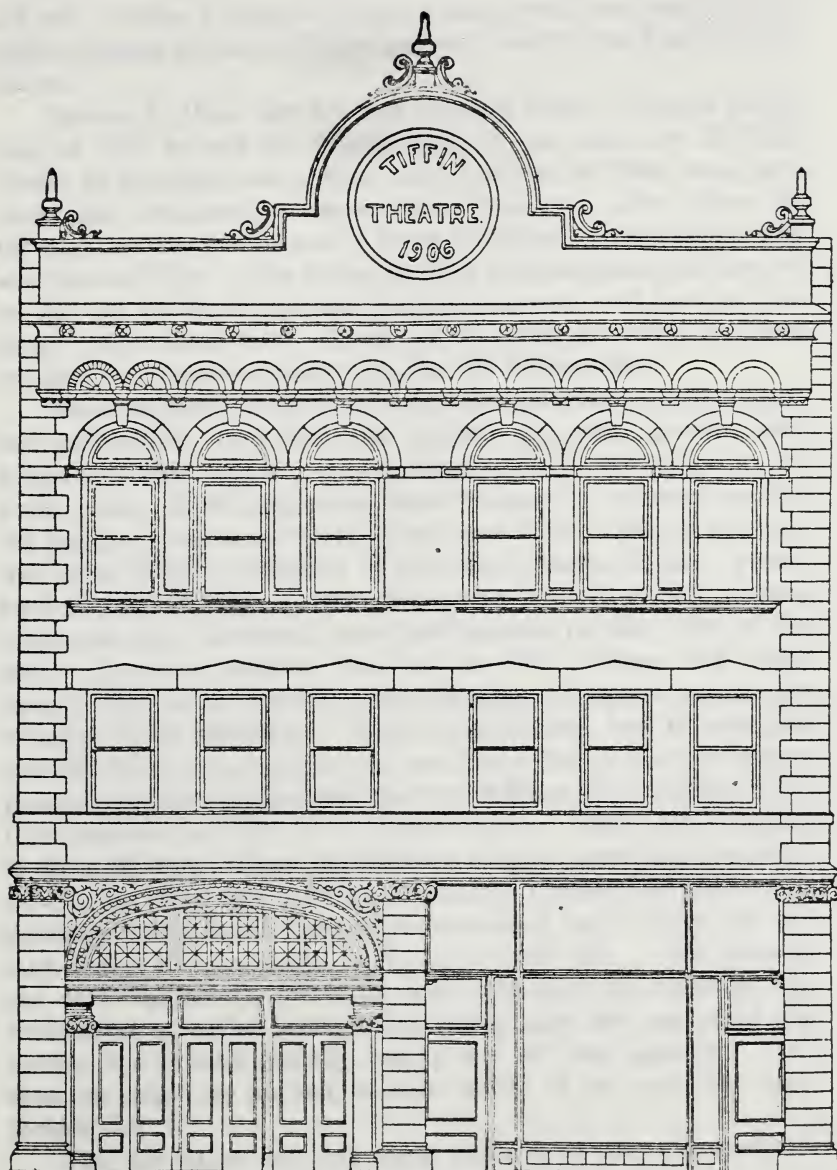
"No indeed," said Mrs. Smith, "it was nothing but a mud hole. Sometimes we had to go through fields because the streets were so muddy. I lost my rubber in the deep mud once when going to church and a man had to get it for me. It was all woodland where we live now. Why, even Washington street did not have walks; in some places large stones were placed along the side and we had to step from stone to stone."

There was a deep gully on Washington street about in front of the Stoner property and many a team from Melmore was "stuck in the mud" on its way to the business part of the village. The yard at the Stoner property down below the pavement as it is, will show the depth the gully was at that time.

In talking to other citizens on the subject, the writer was told many interesting things of Tiffin at that time. A lady in speaking of this old house said she remembered well the summer it was built and that the walking as far as E. W. Stephenson's house seemed very far and was called pretty near the country. She said: "I remember after the Smiths left that house that someone had boarders or lodgers there and we school girls were afraid to pass it because we had heard that some man had been sick with the smallpox in the attic, had died and been taken away in the night; and I used to look at the window with awe and would go way out in the street when I passed on that side of the street.

"What school did I go to? Well, it was on Market street near the Loomis foundry and there were four rooms; and when you had gone through the four, you were finished—graduated, as it were. Mr. Rickly, who, while he lived, did so much for the college, was one of my teachers.

"At recess, we girls would cross the old bridge on Market street and walk along the river bank, which used to be lined with



NEW OPERA HOUSE, TIFFIN.

beautiful old maples. I think there is but one left now; they have gradually disappeared, the ground about them being washed away until they too have finally been washed into the river. Many a time have we strayed so far that we had to run when we heard the old bell. Later I went to a select school, which was conducted in what is known as the old Singer property next to the Pennsylvania station."

George R. Huss also lived in this old house. It was in the year of '65; he and his family lived in one part, the McBride family in the other and a Miss Ladd lived in the little shop part, where she conducted a dress-making business. Mr. Huss, by the way, has the distinction of being the oldest person living, who was born in Tiffin. His father lived in a frame house which stood on the site of the Methodist Protestant church and here he was born. The house later was moved to Jefferson street and was recently torn down to make room for the Yochem flats.

Some inquiries about the cholera, brought forth some interesting information, both from the Smiths and other persons with whom the writer talked. In one family, five members died in one week. One of the carpenters while engaged in working on this old building, was seized with cholera and died. He, by the way, was Jesse Kishler, a brother of Fred and George Kishler, prominent citizens of Tiffin. Drs. Hovey and McCollum, both pioneer physicians, now deceased, were indefatigable in their care of the sick. It was a terrible time for the little village, and many families fled to the country and adjoining villages to escape the ravages of the epidemic. Some faithful ones had to stay and care for the dead and dying; one was Judge Bagby, our well known pioneer resident, and another the late William Holt, father of the Holt brothers and Mrs. A. A. Cunningham. They were untiring in their efforts to relieve the suffering of that never-to-be forgotten time. Mr. Holt told a friend of his of a German girl who was a domestic in his family and who determined not to leave the village, but to stay and assist in the care of the sick. One morning she arose apparently perfectly well, prepared the breakfast for those staying in the house and by that night she was dead and buried, the terrible malady taking her off that quickly. And thus one might go on and on with stories of the past, but space forbids more.

The accompanying cuts show pictures of the old structure and the new theater now in the course of construction.

In the fall of 1833 Mr. Hedges contracted with Reuben Williams, one of the leading carpenters at that time, to build a wooden bridge across the river on Washington street. Some of the work was done that fall, but during the following spring, and summer the work progressed very slowly. It was finally completed far

enough to have a few plank laid over it lengthwise, for the accommodation of foot passengers. During the spring and summer of 1834, another foot bridge was constructed a little distance further down the river, by boring holes into slabs and putting long sticks into them to raise the slabs above the water. Both of these conveniences together nearly ruined Mr. Hoagland's ferry.

A big freshet, in the fall of 1834, brought immense quantities of drift down the river—whole trees, straw stacks, fence rails, saw logs, etc.,—and made a lodgement at the bents of the bridge. Several men ventured to get on the top of the drift pile with their axes, and commenced chopping the long trees into pieces, in order to start them on their way. They made considerable headway; but when they saw large pieces of the Tymochtee bridge approaching, they got away just in time to save their lives. When these pieces of the Tymochtee bridge struck the gathered drift the whole mass went together, taking the new bridge along.

In the summer following Mr. Hedges built a better bridge at the same place, and when it was done he employed a colored man to collect toll. This was the first and only toll bridge that Tiffin ever had. Early in the spring of 1836, James W. Hill published a notice to the effect that he had rented the toll bridge from Mr. Hedges for the term of three months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1836, and called upon those who had bargains with Mr. Hedges to cross the bridge, to call on him, in order to renew their contracts, etc.

The bridge was a great convenience, but the idea of paying toll became annoying to farmers, as well as to the merchants in Tiffin, and a plan was put on foot to have a free bridge constructed over the river at the west end of Market street. A subscription list was circulated, and when the requisite amount was subscribed the contract was let. It was a wooden, truss bridge with a roof over it. Guy Stevens, Benjamin Biggs, John Park and Dr. James Fisher were the building committee; Andrew Lugenbeel was treasurer.

There was great rejoicing in Tiffin when, on the 18th day of February, 1837, it was announced that the free bridge was opened to the public. It cost \$2,200. Hedges' toll bridge became a free bridge also, as a matter of course.

This covered, free bridge was a fearfully dark place after night, and the women on either side of the river refused to cross it without protection, after dark. Some time after, lanterns were put up at each end during dark nights. Peter Vaness established a large carriage shop where Loomis & Nyman's foundry now is, near the bridge, and when the carriage factory burned down, the bridge caught fire and burned.

The old toll bridge lasted for ten years after that, when, on

New Year's night of 1847, it was swept away by a freshet. Then the county commissioners put up in its place one of the most wonderful contrivances for a bridge that was ever seen. The plan of it was simple enough, but the great quantity of material used in its construction surprised everybody but the commissioners. The stringers that were laid from one bent to the other, and on which the plank were laid cross-wise, were of such ponderous size and weight that they absolutely broke the whole fabric down, very soon after it was finished.

When the people saw the danger of an accident, some one nailed boards across the ends of the bridge to keep teams from going on it, and in less than a week from that time, down it went. Then was constructed the wire suspension bridge, in 1853, which answered a good purpose for some time, and which also in its order gave way to the present beautiful iron structure, being the fifth bridge built at that place since 1833.

The free bridge on Market street burned away in the night following the 26th day of January, 1854, and was succeeded by the present bridge, which was built by the county commissioners. The fire in Vanness' carriage factory was discovered at two o'clock in the morning, and the roof of the bridge took fire from it within twenty minutes thereafter.

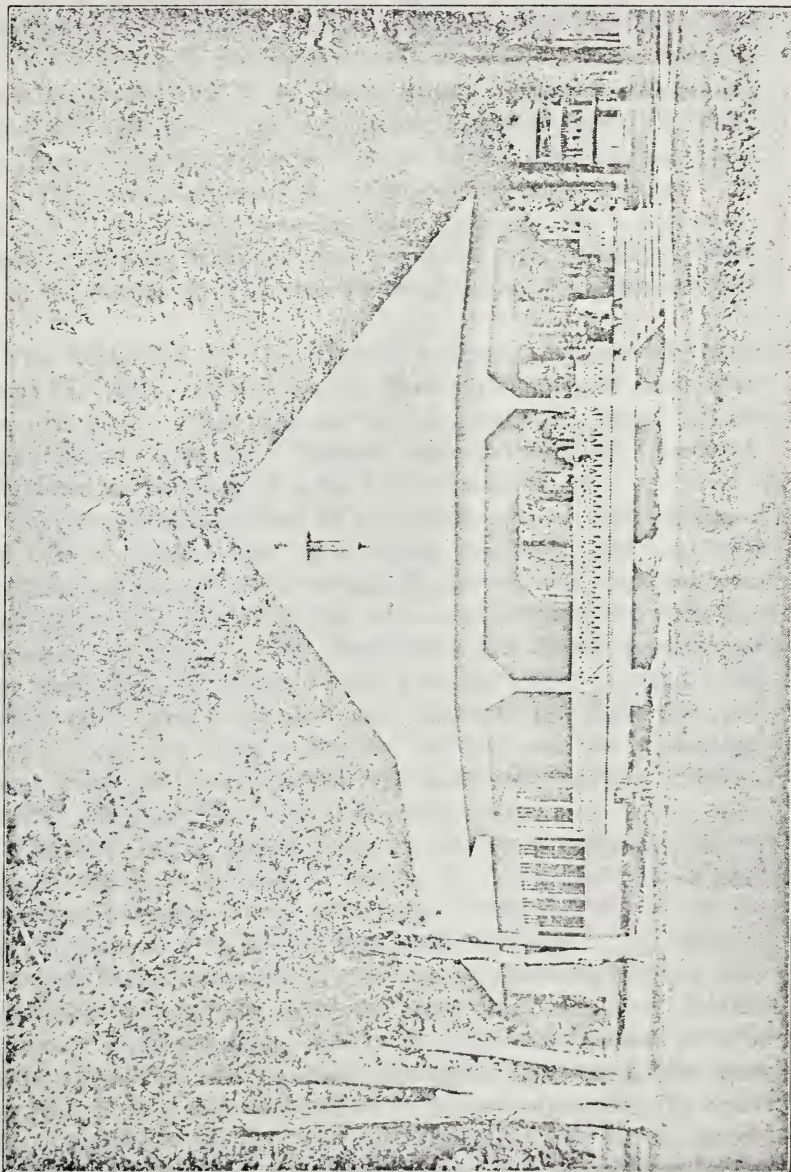
The first street cars in Tiffin were run by horse power. A line two miles and a quarter in length was built and equipped by Mr. M. Frost in 1888. Some difficulty was experienced in getting a franchise for the road. When the council finally granted the franchise, it gave but thirty-seven days as a time limit for the laying of the track and running of the cars, but Mr. Frost, with his well-known executive ability, completed the work and had cars running in thirty-four days. These horse cars served their day and generation, and when the trolley line system came in vogue, Mr. Frost changed his horse cars into the electric line system. This was in 1892.

Later an opposition line was started, which after a few years was consolidated with the original line.

Mr. Frost also founded the Highland line, which affords facilities for the workmen in the shops there going to and from their employment. Under Mr. Frost's management the street cars ran every ten minutes, with the regularity of clock work. He has not been connected with the line for a number of years.

The line has recently again changed hands, and under the new management it is to be hoped better service will be rendered than at the present time.

Prior to the establishing of the present paid fire department, there were a number of volunteer companies, which did good ser-



RIVERVIEW PARK, TIFFIN.

vice in the earlier days of Tiffin. The first fire department organized in Tiffin was a volunteer company in 1849. William H. Gibson was the foreman.

The first record at hand refers to the Independent Fire Company No. 4, an organization which existed prior to 1859, for on April 12th of that year it was re-organized under state law, with John E. McCormack president, A. T. Barnes vice president, P. Nyman treasurer, and F. P. Bloom clerk. Leonard Adams was clerk of the meeting. The men named, together with J. S. Yerk, C. M. Yerk, H. A. Spayth and John D. Arndt, were the incorporators. The older companies, too, changed their organic form. In April, 1867, the Young America Hose Company No. 1 was re-organized. William Kisinger was elected foreman January 6, 1868, and in September of that year received a new four-wheeled hose cart.

The dedication of the Firemen's Headquarters took place August 21, 1884. It was one of those reunions such as firemen alone can give. The welcome to the guests on behalf of the "Union Hooks" and the "Rescues" was delivered by Charles J. M. Sullivan, and responded to by J. A. Norton.

The present department is up-to-date and is well equipped. They have a chemical and hose wagon combined, and lay 1,200 feet of two and a half inch hose and 250 feet of inch chemical hose. An old steamer is kept in reserve which was brought there the day Richmond was taken. The department has direct pressure of water from the Holly system. No. 2 engine house was established in 1907, when four more men were added to the force then employed. Now the department has thirteen men in its employ. Twenty years ago the Gamewell fire alarm system was installed. Albert D. Harris is the chief of the department.

The new switch board made by the Gamewell Fire Alarm Company has been installed at Station No. 1 and connections with the forty outside boxes have been made, giving to Tiffin one of the most complete and up-to-date fire alarm systems in the country. The switch board is encased in a handsome quarter-sawed oak case, which fully protects the intricate board itself and it is further adequately protected from injury by lightning (coming in over outside wires) by two lightning arrestors, one where the wires enter the building and the other at their connection with the board itself. Instead of the old two-circuit system, a four circuit system has been installed which gives especial advantage, enabling the fire alarm superintendent to locate a break down and its exact location with much greater facility than formerly. This is done by means of a testing apparatus on the board which tries out one circuit at a time. Should occasion demand the four circuits can also be thrown into one circuit.

One of the greatest improvements of the present board over the old is the automatic device to prevent over charging or the throwing out of the board, should there be an opposite current. In case the board is being charged and the amount of electricity goes above the amount required, the automatic device throws out the connection between the charging batteries and the board, thus preventing any injury to the board from this cause. Another device on the board makes it possible to charge from one of two sets of batteries merely by throwing off a lever and this admits of repairs or renewal of batteries in one set while at the same time the board can be charged from the other set.

In 1872 occurred the biggest fire ever known in the history of Tiffin. About \$95,000 worth of property was destroyed. It occurred on Saturday April 13th. and the flames were first discovered about two o'clock. The alarm was sent in from the Second ward and the fire bell was rung, announcing the danger. During the day the wind had been blowing a gale from a northwesterly direction, and when the alarm was given it was seemingly at its height. The different fire companies hastened to the Second ward. Upon reaching the ground it was discovered that fire was burning on the roof of Mrs. A. Rawson's house, on Miami street, and the roof of the store occupied by A. McNeal, on Sandusky street, all connected with each other.

The engines were immediately put to work, one at a cistern near the engine house, and the other nearly opposite McNeal's store. In a few minutes the engine in front of the store had to move from the cistern, after working hard, as the heat was unendurable. The other engine got to work immediately, and was doing good execution, when the water in the cistern gave out. This necessitated a change in these engines, with their hose, and gave the fire a free field, with but one engine to work on it. The wind seemed to gain in fierceness, and the building was one mass of flames. In the meantime a large number of citizens had been carrying out and saving all that was possible of the furniture in the house, and goods from the store.

On the opposite side of Sandusky street, directly in the face of the wind and the fire, the hook and ladder companies and citizens were on the roof of Ogle's store and the dwellings in the rear, busy with buckets of water to save them. The fire raged higher and fiercer, and these buildings had to be deserted, as the heat was too intense to be endured.

Just at this time, about fifteen minutes after the fire was discovered, word went around like magic that four barns were in flames, a few rods in the rear, and a little north of Ogle's store. So intently was the attention of everyone directed to the first build-

ing on fire and saving those near, that these barns were not discovered until every part of them was on fire, and the flames were shooting up nearly one hundred feet. This changed the whole face of everything; it was found that the buildings on fire and those near had to be left to their fate, and attention turned to the saving of the property ahead of the fire. All became dire confusion among those most likely to suffer immediately from the flames. Attempts were made to save the buildings with buckets of water, and the removal of furniture began. Women and children were crying with fright, and the owners of property with pale faces and compressed lips saw the impossibility of saving their houses.

Scarcely had the fire in the barns above mentioned been discovered, when flames were seen leaping from LeBaron's stave factory, sixty rods or more distant. This burned fiercely and, from a gale the wind became almost a hurricane. Burning shingles, boards, coals and sparks flew in every direction, and ignited everything they touched. Fires were kindled in every direction; at this time twenty-five minutes after the first alarm, upwards of fifty buildings were blazing furiously.

The flames leaped from building to building, dense volumes of smoke covered the doomed ground, and it seemed nothing but an interposition of Providence could stay the destruction. In thirty-eight minutes after the fire started the roof of the house of Mr. Singer, on the east side of Washington street was nearly burnt off, while everything inflammable between that and McNeal's corner was in flames. It was impossible to keep track of the buildings as they caught fire, for the fire seemed to start in every direction, with the regularity of the ticking of the clock.

At Sneath's warehouse, Kaup's planing factory and depot, the desperate fight of the day was made. The fire was making fearful ravages and rapidly approaching these buildings, which were divided from the burnt district by the railroad. Had the fire got into these large buildings, the Ohio Stove Works, over forty residences, and Cunningham's mill would have been burnt, and the fire would have crossed the river and the business portion of the town would have been doomed.

The two steamers were put to work at this point, and a large number of citizens took hold and worked with the firemen. Benner's house and barn, and Bartell's saloon, directly opposite Sneath's warehouse, were burning fiercely. The waterhouse and the sheds of the railroad, with large piles of wood opposite, the planing factory and the depot were burning terribly.

The warehouse of Smoyer & Brothers had 50,000 bushels of wheat, and 20,000 bushels of oats. The oats were in the upper story under the roof, and the precaution of bringing in pails there

had been taken. Six men were on the oats to watch the sparks which were blown under the shingles. As these sparks fell they would throw water on them and extinguish them.

On the outside men were on the roof with pails and the fire company threw water onto the front, together with fighting the Benner and Bartell fires. The same work was done on the planing mill and depot, both of which were on fire both inside and out. At one time the depot was in flames and it was thought that it was doomed. The freight was partially removed. However, hose was got onto the roof, and the building was deluged and saved.

A very important key to the safety of the city was the saving of the house of Mrs. Glick, at the corner of Miami and Monroe. That, with the Holt house, was the only property saved on that square. A number of young men took hold there, and with buckets of water, kept the fire away from it, or rather extinguished it wherever it burst out. The heat was so intense that those working had to cover their faces with wet cloths. It was saved after a determined fight, and after it was on fire several times.

Directly opposite was an old dwelling that would have gone; next to that a frame, and so on, building after building, until the Cunningham Warehouse was reached; all of which would have burnt, and the end would have been the destruction of all the factories and business portion of Tiffin.

The fire companies, as organizations and individually, did all it was possible for them to do. They were promptly on hand, and when the labor of the citizens was done, they kept at work, worn out as they were, till late on Sunday. They hung to their work faithfully and well.

About forty-five minutes after the fire started the entire property destroyed was in flames. The fire from Singer's house passed the intervening buildings and ignited the pump shop of Fishbigh and two houses, all of which were burnt. In the meantime fighting fire on all buildings was done in that section.

The fire crossed the river and started Smith's brewery to burning, and the woods, trees, and fences beyond for one and one-half miles from the starting of the place of the conflagration, but little damage was done.

On the square first burnt, the furniture, the bedding, etc., in many cases were removed to streets adjoining and left, as was supposed, in safety, but when looked for were found burnt up or on fire.

The city council telegraphed to Sandusky for help, and informed Sandusky that the fire was approaching the railroad bridge. Then the track was cleared by telegraph, and the engine reached Tiffin in forty minutes from the time she started, and threw water in less than one hour from the time she left Sandusky. After

working one-half hour she collapsed a flue. She was well handled up to that time, and Sandusky deserved Tiffin's compliments.

M. L. Scannel is president and treasurer of the water work, with office at No. 37 East Market street, corner Monroe; pumping station on Sandusky river.

The plant was established here in 1870 and in all the years of its activity has abundantly supplied the city with an adequate amount of pure, fresh water for both domestic use and fire protection. The system is what is known as the direct-pumping system, the best in existence. The capacity of the pumping station is 8,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. There is a never-failing water supply taken from wells and the Sandusky river. This has been lately augmented by the building of a cement reservoir 80 feet wide, 110 feet long and 16 feet deep, which has a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons. The fire losses of the city in the past ten years are probably less than any city of its size in the United States, owing largely to an efficient fire department as well as the plentiful supply of water furnished by the Tiffin Water Works. The company keeps pace with all improvements and extends its mains wherever possible.

Mr. Scannel, head of the works, has been a resident of Tiffin since 1863, and has been connected with the water works ever since they were installed here. His long years of service tells its own tale of efficient management and the respect and esteem in which he is held, not alone by his company but by all citizens.

The citizens of Tiffin feel a commendable pride in their public library, which was founded in 1880, by an association of prominent citizens. It was sustained until 1896 by donations and subscriptions. The library owns the building it occupies, which is a large two story brick, on the corner of Jefferson and Market streets.

There are 9,516 volumes in circulation, and the library is open from 1 to 5 p. m., and from 6:30 to 9 p. m., except Sundays and holidays.

Officers—President, Florence Cronise; secretary and treasurer, E. E. Hershberger; librarians, Miss Louise Fast and Miss Jessie Herchiser.

At the creation of the library in 1880 a room was fitted up in the market house for its occupancy, and the following persons were the officers at that time: President, R. W. Shawhan; vice president, Mrs. W. P. Noble and Mrs. John D. Loomis; secretary, C. H. Cramer; treasurer, J. W. Chamberlain; trustees, W. P. Noble, Francis Wagner, George G. Harriman, Miss Florence Cronise, Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath and Mrs. Laura G. Bunn.

There was a public opening of the library on the 12th of May, 1880.

There is no more unfailing barometer of the spirit of progress and enterprise prevailing in any community than the bank, sustaining as it does such close and important relations to all interests, both mercantile, industrial and agricultural, as well as financial. In this regard the city of Tiffin keeps well abreast of the times.

The first bank in the county was on West Perry street, Tiffin. It was opened November 13, 1847, with Benjamin Tomb, president, and R. G. Pennington, cashier. William E. Chittenden was elected cashier the same year, and in February, 1848, Abel Rawson was chosen president.

The Bank of Tiffin was organized in the fall of 1858, by Evan Dorsey and A. G. Sneath. In the fall of 1859, R. W. Shawhan bought the interest of Mr. Dorsey, and the bank was continued by the same name until it merged into the National Exchange Bank in 1865.

The National Exchange Bank of Tiffin was organized in 1865. The following named gentlemen were the incorporators, viz: John D. Loomis, R. W. Shawhan, A. G. Sneath, J. M. Naylor, S. B. Sneath, W. W. Naylor, H. A. Buskirk, S. M. Ogden, Abel Rawson, A. B. Hovey, J. H. Good, Levi Davis, John Swigart, J. H. Pittenger, Robert Smith, E. T. Stickney and J. A. McFarland.

The Tiffin Savings Bank was incorporated March 3d, 1873, under an act entitled "An act to incorporate savings and loan associations," passed February 26, 1873. John G. Gross was the president, and D. D. Dildine cashier. The institution was kept up about four years, and after the death of Mr. Huss it closed its business, and a majority of the stock holders joined in the Commercial Bank.

The Commercial Bank purchased the First National bank building, and opened for business on the 23rd day of June, 1876. It organized under a charter of May 18, 1876, with a capital of \$100,000. It has a constant surplus of over \$7,000. Officers: W. P. Noble, president; J. A. McFarland, vice president; S. B. Sneath, cashier; J. A. Blair, assistant cashier.

The City National Bank, northeast corner of South Washington and Perry streets. Officers: G. H. Baker, president; George E. Schroth, vice president; E. E. Hershberger, cashier; F. R. Mann, assistant cashier. Although this is one of our youngest national banks it is by no means the least important.

Tiffin Savings Bank, No. 102 East Perry street. Officers: Thomas J. Kintz, president; A. A. Cunningham, vice president; Oliver O. Runkle, cashier; William H. Boganwright, assistant cashier. The Tiffin Savings Bank is one of the strongest and most prosperous financial institutions in this city.

The Commercial National Bank, corner Washington and Court streets. Officers: R. D. Sneath, president; W. W. Keller, cashier; H. L. Troxel, assistant cashier.

The City National Bank, northeast corner Washington and Perry streets. Officers: G. H. Baker, president; George E. Schroth, vice president; E. E. Hershberger, cashier; A. Dunn, assistant cashier.

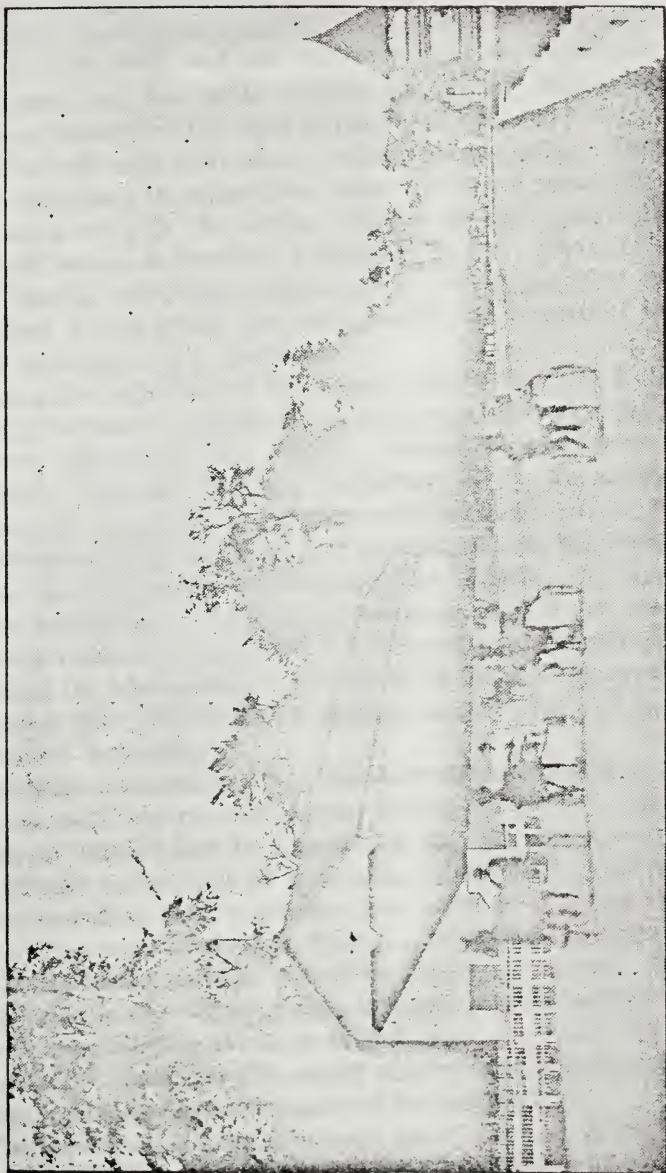
In 1852 Arnold & Tomb (Sylvanus Arnold and Benjamin Tomb), established a private banking house which lasted two years, when it changed into the hands of Tomb, Huss & Co. The business was conducted in this name until 1865, when the company organized as the "First National Bank of Tiffin," with Benjamin Tomb, president, and John T. Huss, cashier. For eleven years this bank did an immense business, but during the last year of its existence people questioned its soundness and looked upon the institution with misgivings. Mr. Huss, the cashier, was a native of Tiffin, and a young man of excellent business qualifications. He was highly esteemed, and enjoyed the general confidence for honor and integrity. No one was willing to believe him guilty of any wrong.

On the afternoon of October 15, 1875, several depositors withdrew their accounts. The money in the bank had run down to a few hundred dollars. The clerks in the bank felt gloomy. Some of the directors consulted as to the propriety of borrowing some money for a few days. Huss was at his home, where he had been for several days, not feeling well, as he said. A gentleman came from Cincinnati that afternoon with a view of seeing Mr. Huss about a large draft that was not just as it should have been. It was half-past four in the afternoon. The bank had closed and for the last time. Mr. Huss was in bed. The family had gone into the dining room for supper. A shot was heard in the direction of Mr. Huss' room. A ball had passed through his heart, from a revolver which he still held in his hand. He was dead.

Tiffin is not what is known as a manufacturing town. Seneca county, on account of the richness of its soil, is so well adapted to agricultural purposes that it was years before much interest was paid to manufacturing.

The very first industry in Tiffin was the manufacture of bricks for building purposes. One of the first brick buildings in the place was a Catholic church, on the south side near the east end of Madison street. The first brick hotel in the town was built with brick from these yards. The Methodist Episcopal church on Market street and a few other brick buildings soon followed. One of these brick yards was in Fort Ball, and the other was near the east end of Tiffin street.

About this time a saw mill was built near Rocky creek and the



SENECA DRIVING PARK, TIFFIN.

mill race, some thirty rods southeast of the point where Circular street intersects East Market. The dam was close by the saw mill—in fact, the water ran from the dam directly into the mill without a head race, and, after passing through the wheel, emptied into the creek again, so that the mill had neither head nor tail-race. A race, however, was constructed from this dam to the city mill. This mill was built in 1826, and was run night and day to supply the great demand that was made upon it for lumber with which to build frame houses and for other purposes.

A grist mill was built shortly after the saw mill. Then as the town increased in population other industries soon followed, among which we note the woolen mills, a brewery, stove works, agricultural works, a foundry, a carriage factory, churn factory, another flouring mill, bent works, water works, gas light plant, carriage and wagon works, and other useful and important manufactories too numerous to mention.

Among the industries of the present day we note the National Machinery Company, designers and builders of bolt-nut and rivet machinery, upsetting and forging machines and wire nail machinery. Officers: M. Frost, president; H. N. Reynolds, vice president; W. L. Hertzner, treasurer and registrar; E. R. Frost, secretary and general manager. This business was established in Cleveland in 1872, and was moved to Tiffin in 1883. It is one of our most prominent manufacturing concerns, and is far reaching in its trade relations, which extend to all parts of the world. Forty per cent of the whole output is exported to foreign countries, and our citizens take great pride in having an institution of such an international reputation.

The plant is comprised in a number of brick buildings which are of the most modern construction and architecture. One main building is 100x540 feet in dimensions, and the entire group has about 120,000 square feet of floor space, fitted with machinery of the most accurate and expensive kind and labor-saving devices that are marvelous in their workings. A detailed description of these works would perhaps weary the reader, as several columns could be used in the telling; suffice it to say that the output is of a character necessitating the most skilled labor obtainable; two hundred and fifty operatives find steady employment and the company is a large factor in the employment of the city's labor.

The machines made by this house are of the highest mechanical construction and they have been so long identified with the trade that the name of the National Machinery Company is a synonym for superiority of manufacture in all its specialties. The growth and prosperity of this large concern presents a forcible illustration of the enterprise and ingenuity of American manufacturers and inventors, and the summit of its usefulness is still far in the future.

The Sterling Emery Wheel Company located on Broad avenue are manufacturers of grinding machinery, lawn vases, grey iron castings, etc. George E. Schroth is president; Gratton H. Baker, vice president; N. Schriener, secretary; George S. Tillotson, treasurer and general manager. The company employs about seventy-five skilled workmen and it is in close touch with the city's advancement and prosperity.

The officers are prominent in financial and legal circles. Mr. Gratton H. Baker is president of the City National Bank. Mr. George E. Schroth was judge of the court of common pleas and is vice president of the City National Bank. Mr. Tillotson, treasurer and manager of the company, is a native of Massachusetts, who has resided here ever since the company has been in operation in Tiffin.

The Tiffin Manufacturing Company manufacturers of church furniture, etc., is at 70 Melmore street; J. W. Hoffman, president, and H. Scheiber, secretary, treasurer and general manager. The business was established in 1875 by Jacob Scheiber, uncle of H. Scheiber. In 1887 the present company was incorporated and assumed full control of the plant. The success of the house has been marked by enterprise and a full knowledge of the wants of customers. Starting as a planning mill it soon became necessary to widen its scope of operations and take up the manufacture of church furniture, such as pews, altars, confessionals, communion railings, pulpits, baptisms, prie dieus, statues, etc.

The factory facilities of the company are embraced in a plant of five large buildings with connections. It is equipped with all the labor-saving machinery known to the trade and the management always insists upon first class workmanship in all the processes of manufacture. The result has been that wherever a church has been fitted by this company it has commanded the confidence of the church officials and the clergy generally, and has been the means of securing other contracts. All parts of the United States are visited on special contracts and the reputation of the house is such that they generally receive the commission to install their furniture. Messrs. J. W. Hoffman, and H. Scheiber are kept busy visiting the large cities of the country in securing contracts. Plans and specifications are furnished and their past endeavors are a guarantee of a fulfillment to the letter of all agreements. J. W. Hoffman, president of the company, is a native of Ohio, and a gentleman who takes a deep interest in educational affairs.

The plant of the Sterling Lumber & Supply Company, dealers in a fine grade of lumber, is located at Adams street and Big Four railroad F. L. Niswender, manager. The remarkable growth of the lumber trade in this section has been demonstrated in many ways, more particularly in the rapid growth of the Laureus Hull Lumber Company, which has been changed to the Sterling Lumber

& Supply Company. It was established about five years ago, and has had a steady increase in business.

The Tiffin Lime & Stone Company, manufacturers of a superior grade of lime and crushed stone contractors, is installed at the corner of Shawhan and First avenues; Frank Weot, president. This business was originally established by Frank Morcher, who was succeeded by Weot Bros. The present company was incorporated in July, 1909. It owns sixteen acres in the Highland addition to the city, where a practically inexhaustible supply of No. 1 limestone is deposited. It recently built on the premises some new structures, including lime sheds and stone bins. The company is well equipped with machinery and apparatus, consisting of the big steam rock drills and other implements for excavating a large amount of stone. The output in round numbers is 150 yards per day of crushed stone and 1,400 bushels of lime.

The Tiffin Electric Company, successors to the Consolidated Gas & Light Company, and also the Tiffin Edison Illuminating Company have offices at No. 65 East Perry street; Frank Epsy, Manager. Tiffin has experienced a remarkable expansion in manufacturing and building the last few years and much of it is due to the progressiveness of her citizens. It has, therefore, become necessary for many of the older institutions of the city to enlarge their facilities in order to take care of their share of this expansion, and the readiness with which they have responded has contributed greatly to the growth of the newer industries. This is especially true of the Electric Company, as by assuming the management of the two old companies under one great head and one management they will be enabled to give Tiffin an electric light and power service that cannot be excelled anywhere in the country.

The Sneath & Cunningham Company are proprietors of the elevators bearing that name located on the Big Four and Pennsylvania Railroad lines, with sidetracks in the elevator and also in close proximity. Ralph D. Sneath and Arthur A. Cunningham are proprietors. Mr. Cunningham is president, Mr. Sneath vice president and treasurer and Courtney Cunningham, secretary. Mr. Ralph D. Sneath is also the president of the Commercial National Bank of Tiffin, and A. A. Cunningham, vice president.

Lease & Collier, manufacturers of hardwood lumber and dealers in plain and quartered oak, yellow pine, building material, oak and cedar posts, square timbers, switch ties and piling have office and yards on South Sandusky street, Big Four railroad; C. D. Lease and Earl J. Collier, proprietors.

Tiffin Malleable Iron & Chain Company, manufacturers of elevating and conveying machinery, sprocket chains, etc., has its plant west of the Pennsylvania railroad; H. L. Waterbury is president and general manager; T. K. Webster, vice president; T.

K. Webster, Jr., treasurer; A. W. Bass, secretary; H. E. Epley, superintendent. This firm is a branch of the Webster Manufacturing Company, Chicago. The parent company, finding their business rapidly expanding and being unable to meet the situation in the quarters then occupied, took under consideration the removal of its plant to some place nearer its basis of supplies, and where sufficient room would be afforded for its future needs. Tiffin sufficed. A compressed air system has been installed which conveys air to all parts of the plant. By its use such operations as riveting, drilling, chiseling, grinding, polishing, oiling, painting, furnishing of air to workmen under special conditions, supplying draft for forges, etc., are rapidly and effectively handled, and when the new office building is erected this same air system will be extended throughout the plant. The product covers a wide range, and is well represented throughout the country, as well as in many foreign countries.

THE WEBSTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Through the efforts of the Commercial Club a \$40,000 subscription was raised to induce the Webster Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, to locate their large plant at Tiffin. Although local parties also subscribed \$300,000 in bonds, this action was not really necessary in order to bring the works to that city. It is expected the buildings (covering a floor space of 200,000 square feet) will be completed by May, 1911, and that the business will employ seven hundred people.

The Ohio Lantern Company manufacturers of the famous Baron Lanterns, (C. S. Baron, general manager,) has quite a remarkable history, which can be briefly stated by saying that the goods were first manufactured by Thomas G. Baron in 1838, improved by Baron Brothers in 1865, and further improvements made by the Baron Manufacturing Company in 1870. From 1881 to the present date "Baron" goods have attained their highest developments. For sixty-eight years this company has been in the lead in the manufacture of the most perfect lantern, and they never rest in the matter of improvement. Jobbers and dealers throughout this country handle these goods with the assurance and knowledge that they are purchasing the most scientifically constructed goods, and lanterns with the most perfect combustion known. The factory is eligibly located and is in close proximity to all three freight depots, and the sidetrack in the factory yard connects with the Baltimore and Ohio, Big Four and Pennsylvania railroads, thus making shipping facilities of the most advantageous character. The plant is embraced in a series of two-story brick buildings; the equipment of machinery and motive power is all of the most modern

construction, and steady employment is given about seventy-five skilled hands. The products embrace the latest designs of tubular lanterns, tubular dash lanterns, brilliant lanterns, wire cushioned oil cans, flector side lamps, tin hand lamps, molasses jug tops, fruit jar caps and wires, jelly glass caps, salt, pepper and sugar shaker tops, screw tops and other specialties made from tin and wire.

The Webster Electric Company are manufacturers of magnetos for automobile, motor boat and stationary gas engines. T. K. Webster is president; T. K. Webster, Jr., vice president and general automobile and stationary manager; R. C. Brinkley, secretary; M. B. Hawxhurst, sales manager. Along this line, we mention the Webster Electric Company, which was established about one year ago. The business is practically in its infancy but is expanding rapidly. They now employ about seventy-five people.

The milling industry owned and operated by Henry B. Speck is run by water-power. This well known flour mill was established here about sixty-four years ago, as it was built in 1846, and has been conducted by the present proprietor, Henry B. Speck, for the past fifteen years. For over thirty years it has been owned by different members of the Speck family, and has always been a pride and boast of our citizens. The mill has a capacity for seventy-five barrels of flour every twenty-four hours. Most of the wheat ground is grown in this vicinity, thus making a good market for the farmers round about.

The Loundenslager mill is located at the corner of Washington and Hudson streets.

The Beekley mill is one mile north of the city limits on the Sandusky river.

The Enterprise Manufacturing Company is located on East Market street. It is a stock company and they are manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds, etc.

The Ultramarine Manufacturing Company is well equipped for the manufacture of dry paint. The plant is located on North Washington street, in the large brick building which was formerly occupied as a woolen mill.

The Seneca Company, manufacturers of the famous Seneca stock powder, No. 1 to 5 North Washington street, has the following officers: J. W. Geiger, president; C. D. Spitler, secretary; E. C. Stacey, vice president and general manager; Otto L. Gillig, treasurer.

Tiffin Boiler Works are located at No. 274 Water street; John F. Canty, proprietor. He has been a resident of Tiffin for more than forty years, thirty years of which he has been engaged in the above business.

Hopple's Handle Factory turns out a high grade of handles,

all sorts of logging tools, cant hooks, pike poles, farming tool handles, rake, hoe, shovel, fork, pruning shears, and broom handles, down to the smallest tack hammers. At the present rate of cutting more than 2,000,000 feet of lumber will be made into handles this year. About seventy-five men are employed, many of whom are skilled laborers and expert workmen. The demand for handles is not only confined to the United States and Canada alone, but Mr. Hopple carries on an extensive export trade, with England, Germany, South America and other foreign countries.

Among the other industries are the potteries and glass works, the automobile supply manufacturing company, the boiler works, brick manufacturing, broom making, carriage, buggy and wagon manufactories, concrete block manufacturers, culvert pipe manufacturers, furniture, gloves and mittens, hoops, stock and poultry food, stoves and ranges, umbrellas, etc., are also manufactured in Tiffin. The straw board plant expects to soon resume operation.

CHAPTER XVII

TIFFIN'S EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—FIRST SCHOOL BOARD AND TEACHERS—STATUS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—HEIDELBERG UNIVERSITY—WILLIARD HALL—"FOUNDING OF HEIDELBERG," BY DR. J. B. RUST—THE COLUMBUS COLLEGE—TARLTON LOCATION BUT TEMPORARY—LOCATED PERMANENTLY AT TIFFIN—CAUSE OF THE REMOVAL—FIRST TEACHERS AT TIFFIN—ERECTION OF COLLEGE BUILDINGS—OLD COLLEGE HILL—EARLY DEPARTMENT OF GERMAN—HISTORIC HOUSES—BECOMES A UNIVERSITY—CENTRAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—URSULINE COLLEGE—THE PRESS—JOHN P. LOCKE—SENECA COUNTY'S GREAT EDITOR (W. W. ARMSTRONG)—SENECA COUNTY POETRY.

No two forces operate more constantly and forcibly in the educational advancement of a community than the school and the newspaper. That this is noticeably true of Tiffin need not be long dwelt upon for the information of those who have ever resided in the city; as it is a typically intelligent and enterprising Ohio municipality, which has always given generous support to both its public, private and parochial schools and its able press.

The first school house erected in Seneca county stood at the northwest corner of Market and Monroe streets, and was erected in 1832. It was a one-story brick building and stood close to the pavement, length-wise with the street, facing on Market street. It had capacity for about sixty scholars. The door was near the southeast corner. There was one window at the east end and back of the teacher's desk, and there were two windows in each of the other sides. Benjamin Crockett was the first teacher in this building.

This school house continued to serve the purpose for which it was erected for twelve years, when in 1844 a more pretentious one was erected upon the same site, but further back from the pavement. This new building was of brick, two stories high, with four school rooms, for which four teachers were employed.

In this latter building the schools of Tiffin were conducted until organized under the union school system, when preparations were

made to build a new and larger school building on South Monroe street, which was later used as a high school building.

In 1850 the first school board was elected, when the schools were organized under a graded system. General William H. Gibson was clerk of the first board of education, and the minutes of the first session, dated November 1, 1850, are in his own hand writing.

The following were the teachers employed by the first school board, in 1850: Miss E. Augspurger—German school—she furnishing her own room, \$20 per month; Mrs. Sarah Sands, also furnishing her own room, \$20 per month; Miss Elizabeth Cronise and Miss C. Coffin, each \$15 per month; William Fitzgeralds, \$24 per month; Samuel Nolan, \$22 per month; Miss Maria Andrew, \$15 per month; Thomas J. Cronise, \$24 per month.

The small amount of the school fund was equally divided among the three terms, and for want of sufficient means to pay the teachers, a tax of from one cent to one and one-half cents a day (according to class) was assessed on each scholar in attendance for that term. This mode of taxation lasted only one year and was dropped.

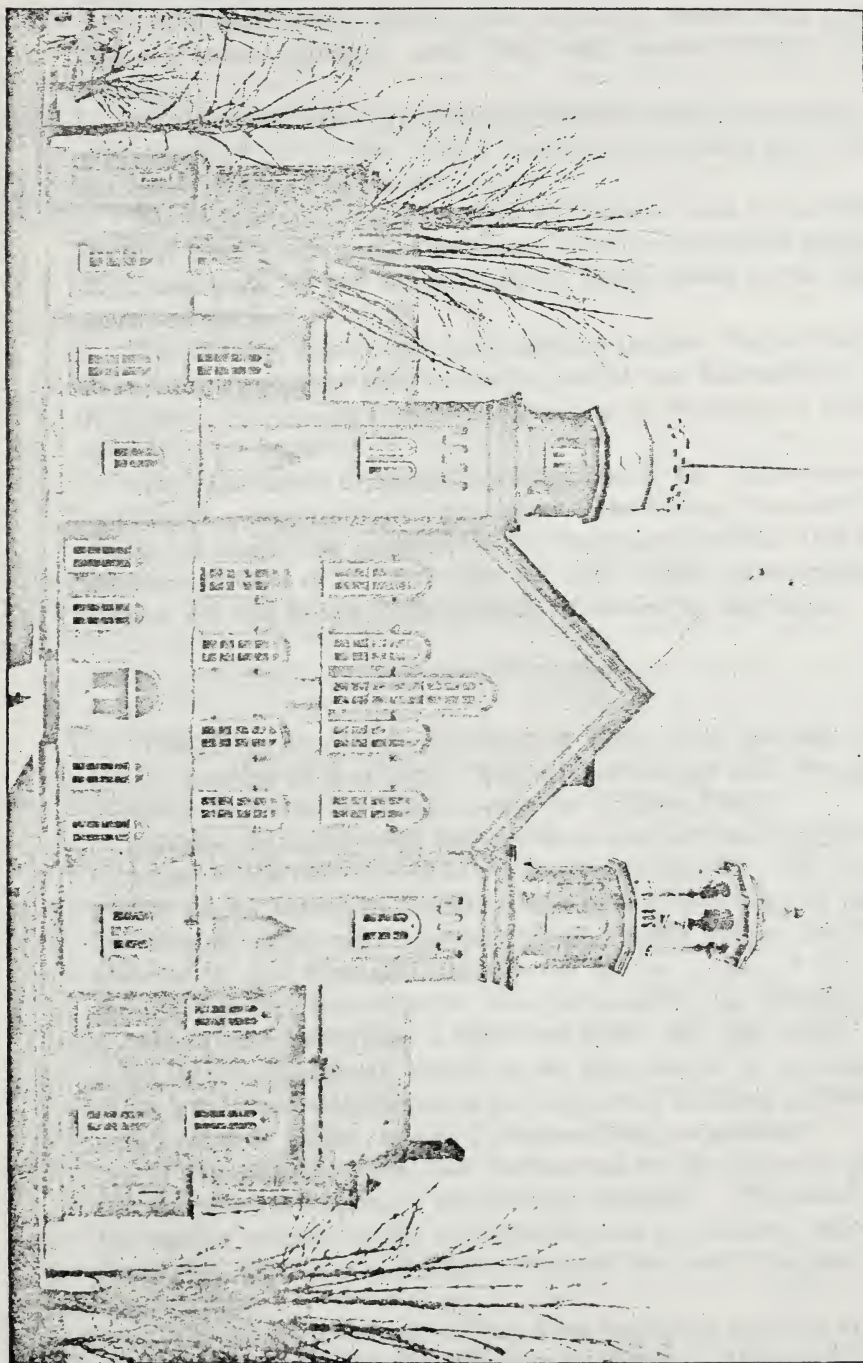
Rev. R. R. Bement was employed to superintend the schools during this winter only, for which the board paid him \$12, on the 1st of May, 1851. On the same day the board offered S. S. Rickley, of Columbus, \$400 salary as superintendent of the union schools, with the privilege of allowing him time also to teach a class in Heidelberg College. The offer was accepted, and Mr. Rickley was the first superintendent of the Tiffin union schools.

The city is now divided for school purposes into four districts, with four school buildings, one for each district, besides the high school building.

The Columbian high school building was erected in 1893, at a cost of \$75,000. It contains thirteen rooms above the basement, besides the superintendent's office. Graduates from this high school are admitted to the Freshmen classes of the best colleges. This Columbian high school building is on the southeast corner of Jefferson and Market streets. C. A. Krout is the superintendent.

The other school buildings are known as the Monroe street, Miami street, Minerva street and College Hill buildings.

A late report of the school enumerator shows that the population of those between six and twenty years of age numbers 3,617. The latest available monthly report indicates the following actual attendance of teachers and pupils: Teachers, 41; pupils enrolled, 1,376, and average daily attendance, 1,286. Out of the total number of scholars, 154 study German. As an evidence of deep interest in their work and that they are under good control, the pupils of the following grades were not tardy for the month under considera-



FOURTH WARD SCHOOL, TIFFIN.

tion: eighth and seventh grades, high school; eighth, seventh, sixth, fifth, fourth, second and first, Monroe street building; seventh, sixth, fifth and fourth, Miami street building; seventh and sixth, Minerva street building; sixth, fifth and second, College Hill building.

Of the thirty-seven grades in the schools, twenty were without tardiness, thirty-four were without truancy and eighteen were without either tardiness or truancy.

The highest per cent of attendance, 97.8, was made by the third division, ninth grade in the high school building; the second highest, 97.6, was made by the second division, ninth grade in the high school building.

The Catholic schools were established by the Rev. Father Molon. John Crowley was the next in charge, and he was succeeded by P. H. Ryan. St. Joseph's Parochial school is on Washington street, near Melmore street.

The institutions of higher learning, outside the public system, are also of a denominational character. Heidelberg University is conducted under the auspices of the Reformed church, and the Ursuline College is an institution for girls whose active guiding force is the well known Catholic order of Sisters by that name.

HEIDELBERG UNIVERSITY.

Heidelberg University is located at Tiffin, Ohio, an ideal city for the location of a college. Six substantial and well arranged buildings adorn the beautiful campus on "College Hill."

Heidelberg College was founded as a co-educational institution by an act of the Ohio Synod of the Reformed church. The synod met in special session at Tarlton, Ohio, in the early part of 1850. The original name was "Tarlton College," being named after the place of its first location. It was felt by the people of the Reformed church in Ohio that the time had come for the founding of an educational institution in their own state, and they wisely decided that the daughters, as well as the sons, should be recognized. Work was immediately begun in the high school building at Tarlton with Prof S. S. Rickly, now of Columbus, Ohio, as president.

It soon became evident that Tarlton was not the proper location for the new institution so auspiciously founded. Therefore, at the regular meeting of the Ohio Synod, held at Navarre, Ohio, in September, 1850, it was decided to remove the newly founded college to Tiffin.

The following resolution shows what prompted the Ohio synod to move the institution from Tarlton to Tiffin: "Resolved, that the proposition of the citizens of Tiffin, tendering a donation of \$11,030, and so much more as may have been, or hereafter be, sub-

scribed to the object in consideration of the location of our literary and theological institutions in Tiffin, be accepted, and that these institutions be, therefore, transferred from Tarlton, to Tiffin."

Work was formally begun in Tiffin on the 18th of November, 1850, in rooms rented for that purpose in "Commercial Row," with an enrollment of seven students, but by the end of the first school year the number had increased to 149. The work of instruction during this first year devolved upon three teachers—Prof. Reuben Good, Prof. Jeremiah H. Good and Mrs. A. M. Lee.

The first building was completed in 1853. It contained the recitation rooms and dormitory facilities for men. The following buildings have been added since: President's House, 1867; Ladies' Hall, 1873; University Hall, containing recitation rooms, the society halls, laboratories, Rickly Chapel, 1886; the Museum and Gymnasium Building, 1894.

By action of the board of trustees in 1890, the charter of the institution was changed to convert Heidelberg College to Heidelberg University.

With the election of Charles E. Miller to the presidency of Heidelberg to succeed the scholarly administration of the Rev. J. A. Peters, D. D., the slogan, "Greater Heidelberg" at once became the motto of the new president and his faithful friends. The educational standard was maintained and special emphasis was placed upon the finances of the institution. Friends came to the help of the new president and he, by prodigious efforts, has just completed the splendid sum of \$150,000 as a beginning for "Greater Heidelberg." Of this amount \$100,000 becomes productive endowment; the remaining \$50,000 will be expended for buildings. "Greater Heidelberg" is possible because friends are constantly saying that they see substantial things taking place which will make the efficiency of the institution greater and its influence broader for all time to come.

The cornerstone of the beautiful building known as "Williard Hall" was laid in June, 1906. At this ceremony the address was given by Dr. Florence Fitch, the Dean of Women in Oberlin College. It was completed the following year and dedicated in June, 1907. Miss Jane Adams, of Hull House, Chicago, delivered the address on this occasion.

The building is of gray, Bloomville stone, with trimmings of Bedford stone and red tile roof. Its architecture is suggestive of simplicity and strength. The interior is finished in harmonious tones, whose richness delights the eye of all who see it. The perfection of the woodwork is a testimony to the personal attention of the proprietor of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company and must be seen to be appreciated.

The building is used exclusively for the home life of the

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young women at Heidelberg. Hence, the rooms are as varied as possible, in order to avoid the monotony characteristic of so many dormitories. Each room when occupied reflects individuality.

The greatest charm about the building, however, is that every part of it, and almost every article in it, speaks of the personal interest of friends. The people of Tiffin and Seneca county gave the building. The library, the palms, the table linen, the glassware, the gas logs and andirons, the window draperies, and last but not least, the "Grandfather's Clock" (over a hundred years old), are all gifts of individuals who wish thus to show their friendship.

This beautiful college home has been named in memory of Rev. George W. Williard, D. D., LL. D.—a tribute to the faithful work of Heidelberg's fifth president, a man greatly beloved by the donors of the building.

The Dean of Women of Heidelberg University is Mary J. Park.

FOUNDING OF HEIDELBERG.

By Rev. J. B. Rust, D. D., of Tiffin.

The Reformed church in the United States has always advocated the importance of education, literary, theological and scientific. Furthermore, it was firmly believed that theological and literary training ought to go hand in hand, and that the latter, when at all possible, should precede and pave the way for the former. For this reason the two Reformed institutions of learning, within the bounds of the Ohio Synod, Heidelberg College and Heidelberg Seminary, were in 1850, located side by side in Tiffin. Before this time a futile attempt had been made to establish a theological seminary in Canton, Ohio, where Rev. Peter Herbruck lived, and from which place as a center of activity, little more than a village then, Dr. Herbruck did faithful and most fruitful pioneer service for the Reformed church in eastern Ohio.

THE COLUMBUS COLLEGE.

Again in 1848 an effort, somewhat more successful, was made to open a college in Columbus, Ohio. Rev. G. W. Williard and his brother, Mr. John Williard, living in Columbus at that time, were the principal advocates of the plan. Rev. A. P. Freese, said to have been more gifted as a pulpit orator than as a teacher, was chosen professor, but remained only one year. He was followed by Rev. J. H. Good, who, through his ability, determination and influence, gave new impetus to the project. Shortly before these events transpired, Rev. S. S. Rickly, a recent graduate from Mer-

cersburg, Pennsylvania, and pastor at Somerset, Ohio, gave up his ministerial work to engage in teaching. From Somerset he went to Tarlton and began to teach. The school was a private academy, which was opened by Mr. Rickly, preparatory to the removal of the projected college to Tarlton. In the meantime Mr. Rickly had conceived the desire to give up teaching, and enter upon a business career. He wanted the Ohio Synod to establish the projected college in Tarlton, and take over his school. He was appointed chairman of the building committee and arranged to erect a suitable edifice. At the time the plans of the synod were changed, building operations were under way, and the material, the stone, already delivered, was paid for.

The Ohio Synod met in Tarlton in special session on April 18, 1850, and declared that the Western church was fully prepared to undertake the permanent establishment of the Theological and Literary Institutions. The citizens of the place became deeply interested in the enthusiastic action of the synod. Ten acres of land were given by the heirs of the Joseph Shoemaker estate to the synod for the purpose designed, and moreover the citizens of Tarlton obligated themselves to raise \$7,200 in addition. The Tarlton high school was also to be merged with the college. But the town of Tarlton as a permanent location for the classical and theological institutions of the Ohio Synod did not appeal to the church in general.

Many believed that the institutions would be more advantageously located with reference to accessibility, future growth, and proximity to coming highways of travel and traffic. Furthermore, already at that time schools, colleges and theological seminaries were being founded in sufficient numbers in the central part of the state.

In the meantime the conviction quietly became fixed in the minds of the leading spirits in the synod that it would be a mistake to locate the institutions at Tarlton, and as a result the Ohio Synod at the regular annual meeting in Tiffin (October, 1849), allowed the impending question of theological and literary education to pass without action, save with one exception. Rev. J. H. Good offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to solicit proposals from different points for the permanent location of our theological and classical institutions. In after years Dr. J. H. Good said: "It was the only action the last synod took with reference to founding Heidelberg College and Seminary. On this slender thread the whole vexed matter hung." Rev. Henry Williard, Rev. Hiram Shaul, and Rev. Jeremiah H. Good were the members of that committee. Rev. Henry Williard, then at Xenia, was the committeeman for the southern, Rev. J. H. Good for the central, and Rev. Hiram Shaul for the northern part of Ohio.

Rev. J. H. Good, then living in Columbus, became convinced as time wore on, that northwestern Ohio offered the best opportunity and the widest field for the educational center of the Ohio Synod. He wrote urgent letters to Rev. Hiram Shaull, pastor of the First Reformed church in Tiffin, who, through prompt action, secured a most favorable proposition from the citizens of Tiffin, just before the meeting of the Ohio Synod at Navarre, Stark county, Ohio, in September, 1850. At that synod it was decided to accept the proposition of the citizens of Tiffin, and to locate the institutions there permanently. Tradition says that at the suggestion of Rev. Henry Williard the synod adopted the name, "Heidelberg." Toward the founding of the college, and to secure both the college and the seminary, the citizens of Tiffin gave \$11,030 in negotiable notes.

Thus almost entirely through the prompt action of the late Dr. Jeremiah H. Good and Rev. Hiram Shaull, the Ohio Synod was led to abandon the Tarlton idea, and to re-locate our institutions at Tiffin. After events have long ago proved the wisdom of the act. Mrs. E. F. Wiley, the mother of Dr. A. P. Wiley, of Tiffin, and her older sister, still living in Tarlton, remember the earnest discussions carried on by Mr. Rickly, Rev. George W. Williard, Rev. Henry Williard, their father and others, concerning the college, so confidently expected. Joseph Shoemaker, who donated the ground for the institution, was a pillar in the Methodist church. Mrs. Wiley says that ground was prepared, and stone and brick for the foundation and walls were on the spot.

The citizens of the town almost to a unit, favored the plan to locate the college in Tarlton, and bitterly resented the influence that wrought its failure, a fact which was for many years an abiding regret among the worthy people of that community. One reason why that location had been sought was that Tarlton lay in the center of a large territory in which the Reformed church had taken the lead. Another reason was that the great coach line from Zanesville to Marysville, Kentucky, passed through Tarlton, and many other towns prominent in the state at that time. Another reason assigned by Mrs. Wiley why the location at Tarlton was preferred, was that the community itself possessed many men and women strong in faith and righteousness. Again a factor which played a part in the choice, was the healthfulness of the locality, and other natural advantages which it offered. Besides, Pickaway county (corrupted from the Indian word "Piqua," the name of a Shawanese tribe) no doubt had its attractions for some of the men in the synod, because of the romance of its Indian history, its productive soil, and because of the memory of Logan, the last of the Mingo chiefs, who, not far from the town of Logan, and seven miles south of Circleville, delivered his famous speech of sad and

defiant farewell. The cause of the failure of the plan is ascribed to the duplicity and knavery of one man, by the name of Jacobs, who was pastor of the Reformed church in Tarlton, and after a visit in Kentucky somewhere, made shipwreck of the faith, and preached heretical doctrine in his church. This divided the congregation into two factions, and greatly helped to ruin the college project.

This is a sad and touching story. The facts are undoubtedly true as related, and yet we may accept the verdict of history that the onward march of events has fully justified the change. Even in 1880 Tarlton had a population of only 425, and in 1888 a school census of but 180. On the other hand the growth of Seneca county from the very beginning was exceedingly rapid. Already, in 1830, the county had 5,157 inhabitants, and of these 600 lived in the village of Tiffin. At the present time, at a conservative estimate, Tiffin has, we dare say, a population of not less than 15,000. What is more, the city never in its history has been on the whole so prosperous as at the present time. Moreover, when our educational institutions were located here, the Mad River Railroad passed through Tiffin, one of the first railways built in the state.

Immediately after the decision of the synod had been rendered, in November of the same year, the college was opened in the third story of the business block called "Commercial Row," the selfsame building, now owned by John A. Hall, which for many years has been occupied by the Fred K. Holderman dry goods establishment. During the first year one hundred and fifty students were enrolled, twenty-five of whom were in the classical department. The headmaster of this school was Professor Reuben Good. His brother, Rev. J. H. Good, was associated with him by action of the synod, but gave a large part of his attention to the *Western Missionary*, the forerunner of *The Christian World*.

There existed a deplorable lack of knowledge concerning matters educational. One could hardly expect anything else under the conditions, and as the result of pioneer life. When Rev. J. H. Good moved from Columbus to Tiffin, he brought with him the office of the *Western Missionary*, and made it part of his task, through the columns of that paper, to enlighten the minds of the people and to create sentiment in behalf of Christian education.

The Rev. S. S. Rickly remained in Tarlton during the year 1850, and after the action of the Ohio Synod at Navarre, whereby the re-location was effected, he moved to Tiffin with his family, and secured a position in the public schools at a salary of \$400, a good income in those days. He also served as a teacher in Heidelberg College, but his connection with the faculty seems to have been nominal. He received very little remuneration from the college authorities, and thus demonstrated all the more his generosity of

spirit. Professor Rickly and his family lived in the little brick house, now numbered 43 South Washington street, just below the Home Restaurant. Professor Rickly lost a child there, in memory of whom he later donated the chapel organ. N. L. Brewer, then a student at Heidelberg, helped to wait upon the sick child and witnessed the operation which was performed in an effort to save its life. This happened in the year of the cholera scourge in Tiffin, during which period, according to the testimony of the late Dr. J. U. Heckerman, very few persons were seen upon the streets of the town, save the physicians and the undertakers. Many of the victims of the scourge were buried in the old cemetery adjoining the



MAIN BUILDING, HEIDELBERG COLLEGE, TIFFIN.

burying ground of the Ursuline Convent, overlooking Rock creek, and now being converted into Hedges Park.

The college campus, containing five acres, was purchased from Josiah Hedges. The deed carefully describes the property, and states that it was conveyed to the corporation of Heidelberg College, to the president and board of trustees; that is, for the sum of one thousand dollars, "to him in hand paid." The document is signed by Josiah Hedges, by W. H. Gibson and E. V. Gerhart. The date of the deed is November 13, 1852. The corner stone, the gift of Dr. Elias Heiner, of Baltimore, Maryland, was laid by Major Lewis Baltzell, president of the board of trustees, and the address was delivered by General S. F. Carey, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the

presence of a large assemblage of people. His subject was "The Dignity of Labor." Subsequently, the campus was enlarged by the purchase of nearly four acres of ground, in addition, from Hon. W. W. Armstrong of Cleveland, Ohio.

The college building was completed in the year 1852, at an expense of \$15,000, and occupied for the first time in the autumn of that year. In 1871 during the presidency of Dr. George W. Williard, a president's residence was erected at a cost of about \$4,000. In 1873 a large three story boarding hall was built at an outlay of \$8,000. University Hall, which faces the open square made by the intersection of East Market and East Perry streets, was erected at a cost of \$60,000, and dedicated in June, 1886. The gymnasium building, containing also the museum, was completed in the fall of 1893, during the presidency of Dr. John A. Peters, at a cost of \$13,000. Williard Hall, the new hall of residence for women, was erected at a cost of \$55,000 and dedicated on June 12, 1907. Miss Jane Addams, famous for her settlement work, delivered the address of dedication in Rickly Chapel.

When the college and seminary were finally located in Tiffin, comparatively few people lived in the eastern part of the town. A dense forest stretched for miles northward, eastward, southward, and just a short distance beyond the building now called the dormitory, there existed large frog ponds. A grove of forest trees covered the western part of the campus, in company with extensive patches of sumac and other wild plants. During a rainy season, or an open winter, the streets on "College Hill" were almost impassable, and professors' wives frequently lost their overshoes in the deep, thick, pitchy mud. In the newer parts of town wooden walks were constructed as soon as possible, to take the place of the original winding and uncertain paths along the fences.

On account of the distance from the "Hill" to the public school building on South Monroe street, for a long time a school was conducted in a room situated on the first floor, and at the southeastern corner of the dormitory, for the benefit of the children of the professors. A number of other children from the neighborhood also attended that school. One of the first among the teachers was Miss Nettie Cronise, capable as an instructor, and well thought of by her pupils. The last teacher Miss Hannah Chidester, a talented and charming young woman, died, in the prime of life of typhoid fever. She was twenty-two years old, and passed away in the triumph of the Christian faith. She was confirmed a member of the Episcopalian church at the age of eleven years, and remained true to her vows and religious obligations to the end.

In the earlier history of Heidelberg College the study and use of the German language received special attention. A chair of German and German Literature was established by the Ohio Synod,

and Rev. Herman Rust was called from Cincinnati, Ohio, to become its first incumbent. The Goethean Literary Society was organized at his suggestion, and all its proceedings were conducted in the German language.

The purpose of this department was to train young men for service in German-English fields in the Reformed church in the middle west. During these years a great many young men came to Heidelberg College from the territory of the German synods, and from German and Swiss homes. A large part of the library consisted of German works, classical and theological.

Rev. H. J. Ruetenik, D. D., of Cleveland, Ohio, and later on the founder of Galvinus College in that city, and the author of a very readable work on "Church History," lived in Tiffin for four years, from 1856 to 1860, and taught both in the college and seminary. For four years he served as pastor of the German Evangelical congregation on South Jefferson street, during which time the first house of worship, a log church, was torn down, and the present and more attractive structure was erected. While the new church and parsonage were in building, the congregation worshipped on Sunday afternoons in the First Reformed church. Dr. Ruetenik enjoyed great prestige among the Germans in Tiffin, because of the elegance of his diction, and the fluency and eloquence with which he preached. While in Tiffin he built and lived in the house on South Greenfield avenue, known for many years afterwards as "the old White property," and now occupied by Professor J. T. Marshman and his family.

A number of years ago the late Wellington Miller, the last private owner of the property, after the education of his daughter, Mrs. Frank A. Shults, offered to sell it to the university at a most reasonable price, because of his friendship for our institutions. President C. E. Miller gave the board of trustees of the seminary an option to purchase the place. Dr. Miller thus showed his deep interest in the theological seminary, whose authorities held under advisement for a number of weeks the acquirement of that excellent and well situated piece of ground, and the adjoining corner lot for the erection of a large building designed to meet the growing needs of that institution.

When Professor G. Hornung came to Heidelberg as a lad of sixteen, Mr. Marzinger, then a student in the seminary, a brother-in-law of Dr. Ruetenik and afterward a minister in the Reformed church, occupied the Ruetenik house and kept a boarding place for students. Dr. Hornung, a student then, roomed for a time in that house. It now belongs to the university.

Rev. Dr. E. E. Higby, late commissioner of education of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was a member of the faculty in the opening years of Heidelberg, and served as teacher of the Greek

and Latin languages. He was, at the same time, pastor of the First Reformed church, and built the large brick residence, now known as the Van Nest home. Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhart, who was elected president of the college by the Ohio Synod, according to the records, after the synod had decided to locate the institutions permanently in Tiffin and had named them Heidelberg College and Heidelberg Seminary, built the house, a large frame structure, at No. 285 East Perry street, and afterwards occupied by Dr. Moses Kieffer, the second president of Heidelberg College. Later on it became the property and home of Dr. Herman Rust, by purchase from the Ohio Synod, and is still a part of his estate.

Professor John B. Kieffer, for many years teacher of the Greek language and literature in Franklin and Marshall College, Rev. Augustus R. Kieffer, D. D., and Rev. Dr. Samuel Z. Beam, the efficient and esteemed clerk of the Ohio Synod, when students at Heidelberg College, occupied the southeast corner room, on the second floor. It is indeed an historic room in the student life of Heidelberg. It was occupied also by Rev. J. A. Keller, Dr. Reuben Keller, Rev. John S. Stoner, a brother-in-law of Dr. Miller, Rev. R. B. Reichart, Rev. Chas. H. Huelhorst, Rev. Dr. Horstmeir, Rev. N. W. A. Helfrich, Rev. Freeman Ware, Rev. Dr. Frederick Mayer, Rev. Henry S. Gekeler and Edwin Nurbangh, M. D., (the writer of this article), and his brother, Eugene G. Rust, who also entered the ministry. When Rev. Freeman Ware occupied the room, the Madder-Bernard tragedy occurred just across the way, and Mr. Ware, E. G. Rust, and Miss Rust were the first persons who saw the body of the murdered Phoebe Bernard.

Mr. Mason built the house in which Captain Brewer and his family lived for nearly half a century. The Dr. Gerhart and the Mason houses were in building at the same time. The framing had been scarcely completed, when a violent storm tore through them and almost ruined them. Dr. Kieffer built and moved into the fine country residence on the Greenfield road, east of Tiffin, on the Sexton farm. Mrs. Kieffer died in Tiffin.

Dr. Jeremiah H. Good, professor of mathematics in the early days of Heidelberg, conceived the idea that an octagonal house would furnish more space and be more convenient than a square one, and hence erected the octagon which faces University Hall. Every part was most carefully computed beforehand, and special forms were constructed for the use of the brick makers to mould the bricks for the corners of the octagon.

Rev. Reuben Good, worthily called Doctor of Science, as faithful a friend as Heidelberg College ever had, built the frame structure occupied by Professor M. E. Kleckner, his son-in-law, and honored successor. In that home "Rector" Good and Mrs. Good not only with unalterable Christian faith and devotion, reared a

large and useful family, but shared their hospitality in uncomplaining liberality and kindness with many a needy student, and with friends of the institutions, ministers and others who came to Tiffin, especially during commencement seasons, to visit, or revisit, the "halls of learning." Mrs. M. J. Good, relict of the first professor of natural science in Heidelberg College, is still a member of the college community, and as deeply interested as ever in the growth and success of the institutions under the auspices of the Ohio Synod. It remains forever true, that without the self-denial, self-sacrifice, devotion to duty, tenacity of purpose, exhibited in behalf of higher education by the men and women of bygone generations, we would not command the larger equipment, opportunity and life we now enjoy.

During the presidency of Dr. G. W. Williard, a change was gradually made with reference to the German language. It became the policy of the school to give more and more prominence to the use of the English language in all departments. As a result of this movement, the influx of students from the German synods ceased to be as large as in former years. Heidelberg College was also, by act of synod and by the authorization of the secretary of state, raised to the dignity of a university.

We hope and believe that with the passage of the years it may become such more and more, a university in fact as well as in name. Dr. Charles E. Miller, president and acting chancellor of this institution for the last eight years, has rendered unusually efficient service to that end. The record of his incumbency, including the new endowment, the Lester conditional gift of \$30,000, and the \$70,000 balance secured by the personal efforts of Dr. Miller himself, thus making possible the Carnegie Library building, is the story of an unbroken forward movement in the recent history of the university.

One fact remains to be added as a closing matter of record. In the years 1907 and 1908 a movement which had been under way for not less than ten years before, was consummated in the re-location of Heidelberg Theological Seminary.

This institution, founded by action of the Ohio Synod in the year 1850 and endorsed by the board of directors of Ursinus College, on February 12, 1907, entered into a compact with the Ursinus School of Theology, then located in Philadelphia, and created the Central Theological Seminary. Following the important resolutions of the Ohio Synod at Bellevue in October, 1907, in the summer of 1908, at a special meeting of the synod in Dayton, action was taken authorizing the immediate removal of the Central Seminary from Tiffin to Dayton. An effort previously made to unite Heidelberg Theological Seminary with Calvinus College in Cleveland, and a still later attempt to unite Heidelberg Theological Seminary with the Mission House, and re-locate either in Cleveland, Indianapolis, or Chicago, had failed.

When the Ursinus School of Theology found it necessary to withdraw from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a new opportunity appeared, after the seminary at Lancaster declined to accept the overture of Ursinus, to accomplish the cherished purpose of years. It was said, by loyal friends of the Ursinus School of Theology, and the sentiment was sympathetically endorsed by the faculty and other interested friends of the Heidelberg Theological Seminary in the Central Seminary, that in view of the far journey made by Ursinus across the Alleghany mountains, to enter into such a compact, the new seminary should stand upon "neutral ground." Many reasons, "wise and otherwise," were urged in advocacy of the removal of Central Theological Seminary, "Temporarily" located in Tiffin. It does not lie within the scope or purpose of this article to discuss these momentous happenings. As a result of this new alignment in the field of theological education, as far as the Reformed church is concerned, Heidelberg University in a sense hitherto unknown in the relations between our institutions in Ohio, has been placed upon neutral ground. In other words, the university must, in the face of new theories of theological and ministerial education, fulfill its mission, in the Providence of God, and by the will of the founders, with greater zeal and enthusiasm, and keener purpose than ever.

Heidelberg University commands nearly the whole territory in northwestern Ohio unchallenged, and is bound to continue to grow and to wield a determining influence, as a distinctively Christian school, upon many consciences and lives. This will cause the university, more than ever in the past, to serve, among other things, as a training school in classical equipment, for the more efficient study of theology and the noble calling of the Christian ministry.

URSULINE COLLEGE.

The Ursuline College at Tiffin is a boarding and day school for girls. It offers the educational advantages of a school of high grade, with the personal care, moral influence and social culture of a refined home. The regular course of study consists of primary, intermediate, preparatory and collegiate divisions. Classic, scientific and literary courses are well organized, and music and art presents unusual attractions. There is also a department of domestic economy.

This college of the Ursuline Sisters was founded in 1863, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Rappe, and was incorporated with power to confer degrees by an act of the legislature of the state in 1878. The school is conducted by the Sisters of the Ursuline Order, an order devoted in an especial manner to the education of girls.

The college building is a large and handsome brick structure and is located on the corners of Jefferson and Madison streets. The pleasure grounds which surround it are extensive and most beautifully adorned, and the entire surroundings seem to breath an air of peace and happiness which exert a powerful influence over the moral, physical and intellectual life. Ample means for healthful exercise are furnished to preserve the good health of the pupils.

The locality is pleasant, and the pure air, good water supply with perfect drainage make the situation a healthful one. The buildings are modern in every way, and contain light and airy study halls, class rooms, recitation rooms, library, science rooms, dormitories, studios, chapel and etc.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper in Tiffin was the *Seneca Patriot*, established in 1832. It was published by J. H. Brown and edited by Elisha Brown. In 1834 the Browns disposed of the *Patriot* to the Rawsons—Abel and Alonzo—and they changed the name of the paper to *The Independent Chronicle and Seneca Advertiser*. Alonzo Rawson was the publisher and Abel Rawson was the editor.

The Tiffin Gazette and Seneca Advertiser was started by J. F. Reed, in 1835, and continued under Mr. Reed's management until 1838, when he disposed of it to Luther A. Hall.

The Tiffin Gazette, an ultra-Whig newspaper, was established in February, 1838, by Luther A. Hall and Joseph Howard. Commercially it was the successor of the *Gazette and Advertiser*, but from a journalistic stand point it differed very widely from its parent. September, 1842, it ceased publication.

The *Seneca Advertiser* was first issued by John G. Breslin, May 6, 1842, he having purchased the office of the *Van Burenite*. Its new press and new type established the paper, which has been carried down to our own times with commercial and political success. In 1854 Mr. Breslin received the nomination for State treasurer, leased the *Advertiser* to John Flaughter, who conducted the paper until the close of 1855, when W. W. Armstrong took the position of editor and publisher. In 1857 he was sole owner of the office, and published the *Advertiser* regularly until the close of the winter of 1862-63, when he retired from newspaper work to attend to the duties of secretary of state, he being elected to that important office in 1862. He subsequently, in April, 1865, became owner of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, which he sold for \$70,000 in December, 1884. Early in 1863 J. M. Myers and Charles Beilharz leased the *Advertiser*. In 1864 Mr. Myers became sole lessee and subsequently proprietor, conducting the paper successfully for many years.



John P. Locke

Since that period the *Daily and Weekly Advertiser* has continued to be issued by Myers Brothers. On August 1, 1909, John Michael Myers, who had charge of the editorial department for so many years and, who, in his prime, was a conspicuous figure in the field of Ohio journalism, passed away. He had the distinction of being the oldest Ohio editor in the harness at the time of his death, having wielded the editorial pen for a period of forty-six years. On August 27th of the same year Edward Bruce Myers, junior member of the firm and its business manager, died suddenly. The business has since been conducted by E. Shelby Myers, the surviving partner. On June 20, 1910, the business was incorporated under the name of the Advertiser Company, with a capital stock of \$75,000, all of which was retained by Mr. Myers and the legal representatives of the two deceased partners. Mr. Myers is president of the company and is its business manager. E. Tappan Rodgers is secretary and treasurer and assistant business manager. The editorial department is in charge of Urn S. Abbott. Recently the company installed a new Cox rotary perfecting press with a capacity of 4,000 copies an hour. It now issues an eight page all home print paper and is one of the leading and most influential dailes in this section of the state.

The *Daily Tribune and Herald* and *Weekly Tribune*, published at Tiffin, are the direct descendants of a paper known as the *Whig-Standard* and established in 1845, by George L. Wharton. The *Tiffin Tribune*, successor to the *Whig-Standard*, was established by W. C. Gray (who at the time of his death, a few years ago, was editor of the *Chicago Interior*) in 1855 and was edited and published by him until 1857, when he sold the paper and plant to H. L. McKee. Later, a Mr. Bailey became associated with Mr. McKee in the business and the firm was known as McKee & Bailey. John Robbins purchased the paper in 1861 and in 1865 sold it to Abraham Kagy. In the same year, Myers & Miller became the proprietors and publishers, and in 1868 they sold out to Messrs. Otis T. Locke, Charles N. Locke and W. G. Blymyer. In 1873 Mr. Blymyer severed his connection with the business and the Messrs. Locke continued it until the death of Charles N. Locke, in 1874, when his wife, Mrs. Amelia H. Locke, assumed his interest, the business being thenceforward managed and the paper edited by Otis T. Locke. In 1891 John P. Locke purchased Mrs. Locke's interest and the firm was thereafter styled O. T. Locke & Son and is that today. Since O. T. Locke assumed the duties of postmaster at Tiffin, John P. Locke has edited the papers published by them, having also entire management of the business of the firm. The *Daily Tribune and Herald* was established in 1886.

John P. Locke was born in Tiffin, August 24, 1869, son of Otis T. and Maria C. (Porch) Locke. He received a common school

education, in the public schools of that city, and at the age of eighteen years entered the employ of Locke and Brothers, publishers of the *Tribune*, as collector and solicitor. He later became city editor of the *Weekly Tribune* and *Daily Tribune and Herald* and continued as such until he became a member of the firm of O. T. Locke & Son, editors and publishers of the *Tribune*, in 1891. In 1894, he was united in marriage to Miss Eleta H. Kaup, daughter of John T. and Margaret C. (Brady) Kaup. One son was born to them, Charles Otis Locke, September 29, 1895. Mr. Locke is a member of Tiffin Lodge No. 77, F. and A. M., and at this writing is serving that body as worshipful master. He is also a member of Seneca Chapter, No. 42, R. A. M., Clinton Council, No. 47, R. & S. M., and De Molay Commandery, No. 9, K. T., also of Pickwick Lodge, No. 175, K. of P. and Tiffin Council, No. 62, Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, a member of the vestry of that church and its senior warden.

The *Van Burenite Journal* was established by Joshua Seney, Henry Cronise and Gabriel J. Keen in 1840, but suspended publication in 1841, having lived its allotted time.

The *Evening Herald* was established by W. H. Keppel, January 9, 1877, and conducted by him up to November, 1880, when he sold the office to the Herald Printing Company, Messrs. J. A. Norton and Henning. Dr. Norton was the editor, with Mr. Henning, business manager, and Mr. Burdette, local editor and solicitor. Mr. Burdette was subsequently local editor and manager. August 6, 1877, the form of the *Herald* was changed, and the "New Issue" form adopted.

The *Tiffin News* was established by D. J. Stalter, in 1880, and the first number issued April 3rd, that year. Mr. Stalter purchased the printing office of the *Tiffin Gazette*, from C. L. Zahm, in 1880.

The *Tiffin Weekly News* claims to have a large country circulation. It is published by the News Printing Company, of which H. W. Yeager is president, and Grover Stofer, manager.

A number of other newspapers have been started in Tiffin, in the years that are passed, but they proved to be unsuccessful ventures.

There are only three newspapers in Tiffin at the present time; The *Tribune*, the *Advertiser* and the *Weekly News*. The *Tribune* and *Advertiser* are each, both daily and weekly.

W. W. Armstrong was for many years the editor of the *Seneca County Advertiser* and later was the editor and proprietor of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, and deserves an honorable mention in this work.

Mr. Armstrong was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, on the 18th day of March, 1833. He was the youngest son of General John Armstrong, a prominent and influential citizen of Columbiana county. In 1847, on the 27th day of May, when only two months past fourteen years of age, William became an apprentice to the printing business in the office of the *Seneca Advertiser*, at Tiffin, then published by John G. Breslin. It was not long after his arrival here before William had a host of friends among the older classes of our citizens. His sprightliness and ability soon endeared him to his employer, Mr. Breslin, who made him one of his family.

Mr. Armstrong worked at his trade, occasionally contributing to the editorial columns of the *Advertiser*, until 1852. When Mr. Breslin was treasurer of state, he tendered him the office of register of the bank department of the state treasurer's office, which he filled to the satisfaction of the banks and the treasurer for about two years. The life of a clerk was distasteful to young Armstrong, and he returned to Tiffin in 1854, purchased the *Advertiser* and entered on his majority and editorial career about the same time.

The young writer being an ardent Democrat, the *Advertiser* was conducted as a Democratic organ of the strictest sect, and being a good business manager and a vigorous writer, he soon made his paper a power in northwestern Ohio. In 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan postmaster at Tiffin, an office which he held until 1861, when he was retired by a Republican successor.

On the 10th of November, 1857, Mr. Armstrong was married to Miss Sarah V., the youngest daughter of Josiah Hedges. Their union was blessed with three children.

Mr. Armstrong's position in politics in Seneca county, and his genial nature, made him a strong man in his party in the state, and his strength was manifested in 1862, when although still but twenty-nine years of age, he was elected secretary of the state of Ohio. His determination to make that office one of importance is shown by the fact that under his administration its reports became the most interesting of any of the state departments. He collected election statistics, facts, etc., which made the report much sought after. He served as secretary from 1863 to 1865 during a period of our great Civil war. He was an ardent Democrat, and was in favor of the maintenance of the union. His name will be found on the commissions of many thousands of officers of the Union army from Ohio, who served during the war of the rebellion.

After Mr. Armstrong had served one term of two years, the Republicans returned to power in Ohio and he was again at liberty to return to his favorite pursuit of journalism. In April, 1865 he accordingly purchased the material of the lately suspended *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, and selling the *Tiffin Advertiser* to the

Messrs. Myers, he transferred his efforts to the metropolis of northern Ohio, the city of Cleveland. Owing to the death of J. W. Gray and subsequent unskillful management, the *Plain Dealer* had been brought into a very unfortunate condition, as was indicated by its suspension.

It is a severe task to revive a dead newspaper, yet Mr. Armstrong not only did that, but in a few years made the *Plain Dealer* one of the leading newspapers of the west. A clear, vigorous, ready writer, self-educated and nervy, he naturally took a bold aggressive course, and neither friends nor enemies had the slightest difficulty in knowing what he meant. He showed himself on all occasions a Democrat of the school of Jackson and Benton, unswervingly in favor of state rights, home rule and hard money; and those time-honored principles he was prepared to maintain against all opposition, either by voice or pen, for if Mr. Armstrong had made any efforts he would have taken rank as a very graceful orator.

In 1868 Mr. Armstrong was elected delegate-at-large from Ohio to the Democratic national convention, which met at New York and which nominated Horatio Seymour for president. In 1872 he came within a few votes of securing the nomination for congress in the Seneca-Erie district. In 1873 he removed his family permanently to Cleveland, and settled in a beautiful little home. In 1876 he was chosen by the Democrats of the Cuyahoga district, the second in point of population and wealth of the state, to represent them in the St. Louis Democratic national convention, and again in 1880 the same compliment was paid him by the same district and he was chosen a delegate to the convention which nominated Hancock and English for president and vice president. His co-delegates to that convention selected him as the member of the Democratic national executive committee from Ohio.

One young printer boy from Seneca made himself a reputation as an able and capable politician. In every capacity in life in which he was tried, he was found equal to the occasion.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT

METHODIST EPISCOPAL AND METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCHES—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—EBENEZER EVANGELICAL AND GRACE REFORMED—GERMAN EVANGELICAL ST. JOHN'S CHURCH—FIRST AND SECOND REFORMED—UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH—BAPTIST CHURCH—DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—ENGLISH LUTHERAN—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST—UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH—SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH—FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCHES—ST. MARY'S—GERMAN CATHOLICS ORGANIZE—ST. JOSEPH'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL—URSULINE ACADEMY AND CITIZENS' ORPHAN ASYLUM—ST. FRANCIS ORPHAN ASYLUM AND HOME FOR THE AGED—NATIONAL ORPHAN'S HOME—SECRET ORDERS—MILITARY AND MISCELLANEOUS BODIES—EARLY LODGES AND SOCIETIES—DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

There are fifteen churches in Tiffin, thirteen Protestant and two Roman Catholic. In this number are represented nearly all the leading denominations. Tiffin is truly a church-going place.

The first services held in Tiffin by the Methodists were in the Hedges building, on Virgin or Rose alley, now Court street, being about where the *Advertiser* office now is. These first services were conducted by the Rev. James Montgomery. Elijah H. Fields was the first regular preacher. A church organization was effected early in the twenties. Their first church building was a small brick structure, and is described elsewhere as one of the first brick buildings in Tiffin. It stood on the corner of Market and Monroe streets, and when the church erected a new and larger house of worship, the old building was sold and converted into a business block. The first presiding elder of the Methodist church was the Rev. James McMahon, and he was succeeded by that great pioneer pulpit orator, Russel Bigelow.

The present church—St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal—is on Madison street, between Washington and Monroe, and Rev. O. J. Coby, is the pastor.

The Methodist Protestant church was organized at Tiffin in

1837. It first erected a brick church on Monroe street, but in 1872 built a large and commodious edifice on Market street. Rev. Crates S. Johnson is the present pastor. Miss Helen Smith is the organist.

The Presbyterian church was one of the first formed in Tiffin, and is also one of the most prominent. The church is at the south corner of Madison and Monroe streets, and was erected in 1871 at a cost, including lot, of about \$21,000. It is a substantial brick structure and stands the wear of time well. The eminent divine, Rev. Dr. D. D. Bigger, was pastor of this church for many years. The doctor is yet in the prime of matured manhood, is active in church work and a popular lecturer.

The following is copied from an address delivered by the Rev. Dr. Bigger, then pastor, upon an anniversary occasion of the church: "The First Presbyterian church of Tiffin, Ohio, was organized about the first of July, 1831, and was formed by the withdrawal of members from the Melmore church who lived nearer Fort Ball than Melmore. In 1834 this society in Tiffin was formally chartered by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, as the First Presbyterian church of Tiffin. In the year 1830 Rev. John Robinson came to the wilds of Seneca county preaching the gospel and gathering the early settlers of Presbyterian predilection into local churches. In the summer of 1831, a local church was organized at Tiffin, and he officiated as spiritual leader until the charter was secured, in 1834. Father Robinson is known as a thorough pioneer preacher, and many rich incidents are related of his experiences. The Rev. John McCutchen, the successor of the first pastor, was considered a revivalist of rare tact and talent, accomplishing much good. Up to the pastorate of Rev. Moore, the congregation had worshiped in a sanctuary built in 1835, on the west side. Measures were taken to build a more commodious structure, and more centrally located. The efforts were successful, and the present handsome edifice, at the corner of Market and Monroe streets, was occupied for the first time in the winter of 1871."

The Rev. George Douglas Young is the present pastor of the church and it is in a flourishing condition.

The Ebenezer Evangelical church was organized in 1876, with forty members, by Rev. J. Lerch, the first pastor. The building of a church was commenced the same year. The basement of the church was dedicated by Bishop R. Dubs, and was used by the society for church and Sunday school purposes until the auditorium was finished, and the church was then dedicated by Bishop Thomas Bowman; the Rev. J. A. Hensel, a former pastor, preaching the sermon. This was in 1884.

This church has not at any time had any great advancement

in membership, but it has had a steady, healthful growth and both it and its Sunday school are in prosperous conditions.

The present pastor is the Rev. Alpha M. Rickel. The organist is Miss Lola Mauk. The church is on the corner of Washington and Hall streets.

Grace Reformed is one of the later additions to the churches of Tiffin. The corner-stone of the church building was laid in 1883, the sermon being delivered by the Rev. J. H. Good. The Rev. H. H. W. Hilshman was the first minister of the church. The church stands on the northeast corner of Perry and Jefferson street, and is a fine edifice.

The Rev. James S. Freeman is the present pastor; Miss Alice Hursh, organist.

German Evangelical St. John's church was organized in Tiffin in 1836. The Rev. Adam Adolph Conrad was the first pastor and served the congregation for five years.

The first meeting house of this congregation was a hewed log building and stood upon the site of the present beautiful but modest brick church on Jefferson street.

William Uhlhorn is the present pastor of the church.

The First Reformed church was organized as the German Evangelical Reformed church in 1833. In 1834 the old society bought a lot and built a house of worship. Their next church was erected in 1860.

The present pastor is the Rev. Albert C. Shuman. The church is on the corner of Madison and Monroe streets.

The Second Reformed church was organized in 1850, by Rev. Frederick Wahl. In 1858 their first house of worship was erected.

Rev. D. R. Raiser is the present pastor. The church is on the corner of Madison and Jefferson streets.

The First Baptist church of Tiffin was organized in 1857. The first public sermon was preached by Rev. D. F. Carnahan. The building is on the corner of Jefferson and Perry streets. The pastor of the church at present is the Rev. V. H. Persons.

The Disciples of Christ worship in a handsome brick church on East Market street, near Jefferson. The present pastor is the Rev. William J. Evans.

The English Lutherans first organized at the brick school house on West Market street in the summer of 1843, where a congregation was organized by Mr. Lioengood. Afterwards they held their meetings in the German Reformed church for a short time. A lot was purchased on the east side of Jefferson street where a plain frame church thirty by forty feet was erected in the spring of 1844. Later the present church was built upon the same site.

The Rev. H. G. Snyder is the present pastor.

A Protestant Episcopal church was organized in Tiffin in 1856, and is locally known as "Trinity Church." Within the past few years they have erected a handsome stone church edifice upon the site where the old frame church stood, at the corner of Market and Jefferson streets. Although the list of communicants is not large, the congregation stands well in the religious work of Tiffin.

Rev. James H. Young is the rector; organist, Miss Katherine Arnold.

The First Church of Christ Scientist was organized in Tiffin about six years ago. They have no church building, but hold their services at No. 31½ Court street. This second floor room being large, is divided by portiers into two rooms, the back one being used as an audience room and the front one is the society's reading room, which is kept open two afternoons and one evening each week. The church services are held Sunday mornings and Wednesday evenings. Miss Gertrude Opt is first reader and O. T. Frick, second reader. The membership is small.

The United Brethren church is not holding services at present, as their old building on Sandusky street, between Clay and Perry, is being repaired.

The celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of St. John's German Evangelical church, on Sunday, October 2, 1910, was impressive in the extreme. The jubilee was one of the most momentous celebrations in the history of the church and the edifice was thronged with worshipers at both the morning and evening services. Rev. A. A. Juergens, of Rome, New York, and Rev. W. F. Henninger, of New Bremen, former pastors, were present and preached in honor of the occasion.

St. John's church was founded in 1835 by Rev. Adam Conrad and formal organization was effected on March 5, 1836. The church society was incorporated, March 15, 1870, with Andrew Albrecht, Philip Wentz, Valentine Seewald, Frank Santer, Andrew Bloom, Andrew Deneer, Philip Seewald, John Ditto, Jacob Boyer and William Lang, as members. Louis Braum was secretary and Heinrich Schmidt and Andrew Degen were trustees. The church received its charter under the title of the "United Evangelical Lutheran and German Evangelical Reformed, St. John's Congregation," a name it still retains.

The church is unique in one particular, which marks it as distinct from any other church in the city.. It is the only religious congregation in Tiffin constituted after the manner of Union of the Lutheran and Reformed churches in Germany, a fact which contributes largely to the preservation of the German language and the German form of worship. The union of the Lutheran and Reformed churches is still celebrated in southern Germany on the 18th of November. The first church built by St. John's congrega-

tion was a log structure, 24 by 30 feet in dimensions, and this was used as a house of worship until 1857, when the present edifice was erected.

Rev. Adam Conrad, the first pastor, was succeeded in 1842 by Rev. John Beilharz, who continued as minister until 1853. The following pastors have since had charge of the congregation: Rev. F. Wonder, 1853, died as pastor; Rev. John Escher, 1854 to 1856; Rev. H. J. Rentenik, 1857-60; Rev. J. G. Neuschmidt, 1860-69; Rev. W. Rein, 1869, died as pastor; Rev. Ferdinand Weisgerber, 1869-71; Rev. G. Von Luternan, 1871-75; Rev. C. Zimmerman, 1875-81; Rev. F. Bolz, 1881-85; Rev. C. Graner, 1889-91; Rev. C. F. Fleek, 1891-95; Rev. A. A. Juergens, 1895-1902; Rev. W. F. Henninger, 1902-7; Rev. R. Uhlhorn, 1907-9; Rev. F. H. Graeper, 1909—

Rev. Graeper, the present pastor labored indefatigably to make the anniversary celebration a success and needless to say his efforts did not go unrewarded.

The first Catholic church in Tiffin was the little brick chapel, which was erected in the fall of 1831, near the east end of Madison street, opposite the old stone jail, and on the present Catholic cemetery site. It stood with the gable end toward the street, with a cupola at the north end of the roof. Its bell was the first church bell in the county, and it has been said that it was pleasant to hear its cheerful echo through the woods.

The Germans and the Irish Catholics attended worship in it together for sometime as one congregation, until the separation took place, when the Irish formed a separate congregation and built their brick church in Fort Ball (as then called), and the Germans bought about two acres of Mr. Hedges in the woods at the south end of Tiffin.

It is also said that the little brick chapel was the fourth Catholic church erected in Ohio. After the separation of the two nationalities, the Irish people used the chapel as a school house, and employed John Crowley as teacher. The building took fire and burned down.

The organizing of the congregation dates back to September, 1829. The building of the church was postponed for want of means, and until Mr. Kinney and others contracted for the brick used in the edifice. Father Edmund Quinn took charge of the congregation in 1833. He was a venerable and noble looking priest, highly esteemed by all. This brick church was finished in the spring of 1833.

Father Quinn remained in charge of it until his death here, in the fall of 1835. Thereupon Bishop Purcell appointed the Rev. Father Schoenhenz, who continued to officiate until the fall of

1839, and was succeeded by Father McNamee and the Rev. J. P. Machebeouf. Father Machebeouf, in 1842, went to Sandusky City, and Father McNamee remained until late in the fall of 1847, when Bishop Rappe appointed the Rev. Father M. Howard, who remained until April, 1850. In September, the Rev. M. Molon succeeded him and remained until 1852. He was succeeded by the Rev. M. O'Sullivan who, in the summer of 1856 built St. Mary's church and remained in charge of it until February, 1859.

St. Mary's Catholic church may be said to have been founded at Tiffin in 1826, but not for five years later was the district set off as a station. Father Moynahan and Bishop Fenwick visited Fort Ball and Tiffin in 1826, and there met John Julian and Jacob Bonar, old members of the church. St. Mary's Catholic church is on the corner of Clay and Sandusky streets, and the Rev. Thomas F. Colon is the present rector.

In 1845 the German Catholics of Tiffin, who for a number of years had been members of St. Mary's English church, solicited and obtained from the Right Rev. J. B. Purcell, Bishop of Cincinnati, the permission to organize a separate congregation. They numbered at that time from thirty to forty families. They went to work with energy and liberality, and selected near the city a beautiful site of two acres.

From 1845 until January, 1852 the new German organization (St. Joseph's church) was attended by certain priests who came from Thompson or New Reigel (then called Wolf Creek)—the Revs. F. Salesius Brunner, John Wittmer, J. B. Jacomet, Yacob Ringeli, M. Anton Meyer, P. Anton Capeder, F. X. Obermiller, Maximillian Hamburger, John Von den Broeck and Mathias Kreusch. The last named resided for a few months in the city with a Catholic family.

In January, 1852, Rev. L. Molon pastor of St. Mary's church, was also appointed pastor of the German congregation, and had a separate service in each church every Sunday until September of the same year, when Rev. J. B. Uhlmann arrived from Germany and was appointed pastor of the young and flourishing congregation. A parsonage was then built. Rev. Uhlmann remained in Tiffin until May, 1856.

His successor was the Rev. Joseph L. Bihu, who was removed in September, 1873, at his own request, after a pastoral ministration of more than seventeen years. In August, 1870, Rev. N. Schnitz became his assistant and remained until August, 1872. In September, 1872, Rev. A. M. Meile was appointed assistant and remained until July, 1873. Another assistant Rev. J. A. Michenfelder, was appointed, but remained only eighteen days and was removed after the resignation of the pastor.



ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, TIFFIN.

After the Rev. J. L. Bihu gave up his charge, the congregation was left without a pastor and the church closed for more than two months, after which time the Right Rev. Bishop, moved by the repeated petitions of the people, appointed the Rev. Charles Everard. In August, 1877, the Rev. J. B. Heiland became his assistant, but was compelled by his failing health to leave Tiffin, in March, 1878.

At the time of the organization of the new congregation the leading men were Joseph Kuebler, Dr. Joseph Boechler, Michael Kirchner, Frank Greulich, Joseph Vollmer, Michael Theissen, John Houck and John Bormuth.

When the congregation was organized, in 1845, a plain, brick church 40x90 was at once built for their use on the lot where the present church now stands; but the continual increase of families, made the building of a new and larger church absolutely necessary. The old church was torn down in 1861 and the new one built on the same spot. A temporary building was erected to be used for divine service until the completion of the new church.

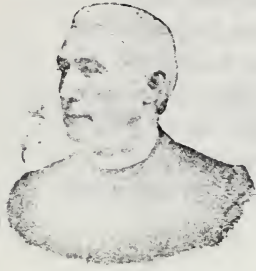
The records do not mention the existence of any parochial school before the appointment of Rev. J. B. Uhlmann, in 1852. A school was established by him in the spring of 1853 and was maintained and enlarged by his successor. A new school house was built by Rev. J. L. Bihu in 1858, which contained two large rooms. In 1862, after the completion of the new church, the temporary building used for divine service was divided for school purposes; it received a second story, and four large rooms were again furnished for the increasing youth of the congregation. In 1875 another room became necessary, and a building was erected in the rear of the old school house.

In connection with the history of St. Joseph's congregation must be mentioned the establishment of two religious communities in Tiffin.

In 1865 the Ursuline Sisters came from Cleveland to Tiffin. They formed a new convent, established an academy for young ladies and took charge of the parochial schools of both congregations in the city. In order to secure their services, St. Mary's congregation paid \$1,000, and St. Joseph's paid \$2,000, for the purchase of the lots upon which the Ursuline convent and the academy were afterwards built. An interesting fact, in connection with the convent, is that Sister Mary Louis who has been in charge of its engine room for twenty years, is the only licensed woman engineer in Ohio. She successfully passed a very thorough state examination, according to law, in December, 1910.

In 1868, Rev. J. L. Bihu established another community near the limits of the city, under the name of "Citizens' Hospital and Orphan Asylum." It is under the care of the Franciscan Sisters

of the Third Order, and has increased admirably since its creation. A new and large chapel was erected in 1878.



Father Martin Puetz, a former pastor of the parish, erected the present magnificent school building, at a cost of \$40,000.

The Rev. Father F. L. Hultgen is the present priest of St. Joseph's parish.

FATHER MARTIN PUETZ

ST. FRANCIS ORPHAN ASYLUM AND HOME FOR THE AGED.

The above named institution, which serves a two-fold purpose, as its name indicates, was founded in 1867 by the Rev. Joseph L. Bihu. One year later, in June, 1868, he also established a Sisterhood, known as the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, who have had full charge of the asylum and home since Father Bihu's death, in August, 1893. The institution is located in the eastern suburbs of Tiffin, on a tract of excellent land comprising about 400 acres. About one mile from the main buildings, the larger orphan boys and a few Brothers of the Third Order of St. Francis are domiciled. The latter, with some hired help, manage the large farm which affords the main support of the community. The boys are so trained as to be able to earn their livelihood when they leave the institution. In like manner the girls are taught housework, sewing, etc. The asylum is in theory and in fact an industrial school. All the orphans are given a common school education by the Sisters, and are instructed in their religious duties by the resident chaplain—at present the Rev. Michael Dechant.

Father Bihu had the institution incorporated December 2, 1869, under the title of "The Citizens' Hospital and Orphan Asylum." The first building was a two-story frame structure which stood on a fifty-eight acre farm, bought by Father Bihu. This was the humble beginning of St. Francis Institute. Mother M. Frances was the superioress of the community till her death, November 18, 1893. The frame building was replaced in 1871 by a large and imposing three-story brick structure, to which additions were built from time to time. It now has a frontage of nearly 200 feet. At the east end of the main building stands the beautiful chapel (40x70 feet), of Gothic architecture. Tastily frescoed, furnished with a fine marble altar and stained glass windows, it is one of the prettiest chapels in the diocese. It was dedicated by Right Rev. Richard Gilmour, D. D., June 1, 1881.

In the fall of the year 1908 a large pipe organ, donated by a friend, and costing eleven hundred dollars, was placed in the chapel.

The Sisterhood now numbers sixty-five members, some of whom are engaged as teachers in parochial schools, others as nurses in St. Joseph's Charity Hospital at Lorain, Ohio, but most of them are connected with the asylum and home. The present superioress is Mother M. Clara, who has been in office since July, 1891.

The institution is self-supporting and now provides home comforts for 135 orphans and 68 aged people.

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME.

(Junior Order United American Mechanics, Tiffin, Ohio.)

This home was established in 1890, and is located about one and one-half miles north of the city of Tiffin, but as it is on the belt line of trolley cars and very accessible to the city, it seems almost a part of it. It adjoins the beautiful Riverview Park, a fashionable outing and picnic resort overlooking the Sandusky river. The farm consists of one hundred and seventy-six acres of land, and besides the main building, there are cottages, laundry, power house, green house, water tower, barns, etc.

The home was established for the purpose of protecting, comforting and educating the children of the deceased members of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and these objects are being faithfully carried out. The institution is conducted so as to afford the most secure protection to the children of all ages. The clean, well ventilated, commodious and handsomely equipped cottages, sanitary condition, well-kept clothing, and beautiful grounds, with abundance of room for recreation, give the greatest comfort and best of health. The health of the children is such that very little medical attendance is required, but a hospital has recently been added to the institution, which further adds to its equipment. The superintendent is assisted by a competent body of teachers, and the arrangements are such as to insure the production of the best type of citizenship, by developing the mind and body, and inculcating the principles of morality and patriotism.

The home is supported by voluntary donations, a yearly maintenance subscription by individual members and a per capita tax imposed by the National Council upon the membership of the Junior Order United American Mechanics throughout the United States. Thus every member of the order contributes to its support and is entitled to its blessings and benefits.

The Junior Order United American Mechanics has many worthy objects, but none that demands more interest or appeals

more firmly to conscience, manhood, loyalty and love than the care of the little ones who are in its charge.

The officers of the home who constitute the board of trustees are: William C. Anderson, of Brooklyn, New York, president; Rufus D. Bowland, of Elkton, Maryland, secretary; Frank W. Pierson, of Wilmington, Delaware, treasurer; Joseph Powell, Denver, Colorado, and D. B. McDonald, Urbana, Ohio.

The citizens of Tiffin have been very liberal in their gifts to this home; for more than twenty thousand dollars have been donated by them.

SECRET ORDERS.

Tiffin Lodge No. 77, F. & A. M.—Meets the first and third Tuesday nights of each month in the Remmele block; B. F. Cockayne, secy.

Seneca Chapter, No. 42, R. A. M.—Meets the first Friday night of each month in the Remmele block; B. F. Cockayne, secy.

Clinton Council, No. 47, R. & S. M.—Meets the second Wednesday night of each month; B. F. Cockayne, rec.

De Molay Commandery, No. 9, K. T.—Meets the fourth Wednesday night of each month; Arthur H. Unger, rec.

Tiffin Chapter, No. 189, O. E. S.—Meets the second Friday night of each month; Mrs. Mabel Callhoun, secy.

Hobah Encampment, No. 19, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday night s. w. corner Market and Washington.

Seneca Lodge No. 35—Meets every Wednesday night in I. O. O. F. hall.

Canton Sen-Han-Wood Patriarchs Militant of Tiffin and Fostoria—Meets the first Thursday night of each month.

Progress Rebecca Degree, No. 169—Meets every Tuesday night in I. O. O. F. hall.

Eureka Tent, No. 78, K. O. T. M.—Meets every Tuesday night in the Commercial National Bank building.

Meek Temple, No. 109—Meets every Wednesday night in the Shawhan block.

Endowment Rank, Section No. 1278—Meetings subject to the call of the president, in Shawhan block.

Tiffin Lodge, No. 94 (Elks)—Meets every Tuesday night in the Elks block, East Market street; H. W. MacAroy, secretary.

Seneca Council, No. 29 (Goddess of Liberty)—Meets every Wednesday night in Remmele block.

Tiffin Circle, No. 217—Meets at call of the president.

Seneca Lodge, No. 35 (Pathfinders)—Meets the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month in the Commercial National Bank Building; Dr. W. H. Benner, secretary.

Maquacha Tribe, No. 20, I. O. R. M.—Meets the first and third Wednesday nights of each month in the G. & R. block, South Washington; A. M. Hoffman, secretary.

Tiffin Council, No. 62 (Royal Arcanum)—Meets the second and fourth Friday nights of each month in the Remmele block.

Tiffin Hive, No. 55, L. O. T. M.—Meets the first and third Monday nights of each month in the Gross block.

Young America Council, No. 136—Meets every Wednesday night in The Auditorium, East Market; Claud Glick, secretary.

National Home Council, No. 44 (Daughters of America)—Meets every Tuesday night in the Auditorium; Louise Van Blond, secretary.

Tiffin Aerie, No. 402, F. O. E.—Meets the first and third Tuesday nights of each month in the G. & R. block, South Washington; Frank L. Bridinger, secretary.

Humbolt Grove, No. 15 (Druids)—Meets every Thursday night South Washington near Perry.

Linden Camp, No. 4008, M. W. of A.—Meets every Monday night corner Madison and Washington.

Tiffin Lodge, No. 80 (K. P.)—Meets every Tuesday night in the Gross block, corner Perry and Washington.

Tiffin Council, No. 17—Meets the second and fourth Thursday nights of each month in the Gross block.

Pickwick Lodge, No. 175—Meets every Monday night in the Shawhan block.

Pickwick Council, No. 50—Meets every Thursday night in the Shawhan block.

Pythian Sisters Tiffin Temple—Meets every Wednesday night in the Gross block.

Tiffin Camp, No. 209, W. O. W.—Meets the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month over the Grammes Baking Co.; Edward Becker, secretary.

Tiffin Council, No. 608 (K. of C.)—Meets first and third Tuesday nights of each month over Grammes Baking Co.; George Ehrenfried, financial and corresponding secretary.

St. Joseph's Commandery, No. 190 (K. of St. J.)—Meets the first and third Thursday nights of each month in the Grummel block, South Washington; Edward J. Miller, secretary.

Tiffin Council, No. 67 (National Union)—Meets 114½ South Washington; F. A. Mabery, secretary.

MILITARY AND MISCELLANEOUS BODIES.

Wm. H. Gibson Post, No. 31, Dept. of Ohio—Meets the first and third Wednesday nights of each month in the Remmele block; George W. Kishler, com.

W. R. C.—Meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the Remmele block.

Col. Kuert Camp, No. 14 (United Spanish-American War)—Meets the first and third Tuesday nights of each month in the Remmele block; Edward Crocker, adjt.

Co. I, Eighth Infantry. O. N. G.—Meets every Tuesday and Thursday nights in the Remmele block; Willis Bacon, capt.

EARLY LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

Sandusky Lodge, No. 77, F. & A. M., was organized at Tiffin October 19, 1842, with the following charter members: Rufus W. Reid, Charles F. Dresbach, Uriah P. Coonrad, Joseph Walker, E. Dresbach, Robert Crum, Agreen Ingraham, Israel Bentley, Samuel Mitchell, John Baugher, Henry Kuhn, Evan Dorsey, Thadeus Wilson and Vincent Bell.

Tiffin Lodge No. 320, was chartered April 5, 1858, with the following named members: F. D. Benham, William Gallup, James Pelan, John G. Kennedy, E. B. Scarles, Robert Crum, H. C. Spindler, W. P. Noble, L. A. Hall, E. W. Reeme and Leander Stem. Robert Crum was the first worshipful master, and F. D. Benham the first secretary. The consolidation of this lodge with the pioneer Sandusky lodge took place October 16, 1866.

Seneca Chapter, No. 42, R. A. M., was chartered February 7, 1849, with the following members: John J. Steiner, R. W. Reed, Alexander Smith, Joseph McCutcheon, Agreen Ingraham, Abner Root, Henry Kuhn, Robert Crum and Peter Van Nest. R. W. Reed was the first H. P. In 1850 the chapter was permanently organized, with F. W. Green, H. P., and J. S. Barber, secretary.

Clinton Council, No. 47, R. & S. M., was chartered April 9, 1867. The charter members were: C. K. Watson, C. C. Park, G.

K. Brown, Charles Martin, J. F. Marquadt, H. H. Byers, J. G. Gross, Jonathan Smith, Peter Van Nest, E. Dorsey and H. H. Souder. C. K. Watson and G. K. Brown were president and secretary, respectively.

De Molay Commandery, No. 9, K. T., was organized at Republic, Seneca county, under charter August 10, 1848. The original members were Josiah Roop, John P. Worstell, H. Benton, Platt Benedict, Daniel Waterson, Daniel Brown, Hiram Murphy, M. V. Bogart, Edward Winthrop and H. L. Harris. The eminent commanders at Republic were Edward Winthrop, 1848; Platt Benedict 1853; M. V. Bogart, 1858; and H. Bromley, 1865 to 1870. The recorders during this time were H. P. Benton, 1848; E. T. Stickney 1850; J. S. Smith, 1855; H. Bromley, 1856, and D. M. Neikirk, 1868. By resolution of the commandery and with the consent of the general commander, the headquarters of No. 9 were transferred to Tiffin, H. Bromley and D. M. Neikirk holding their respective positions.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows: Seneca Lodge, No. 35, was instituted February 20, 1845, under charter from the grand lodge, granted to H. G. W. Cronise, R. R. McMeens, James Sivels, B. D. Chapman, Thomas H. Sheldon and James Oyler.

At the evening meeting Richard Williams and R. P. Ward were admitted on cards, and John E. McCormack, Rolla Johnson, Nathaniel Redd and Warren P. Noble were admitted members. The lodge was incorporated September 28, 1846.

Hobah Encampment, No. 19, was instituted by Mark Taylor, Grand Patriarch, November 18, 1846. The charter members were: H. G. W. Cronise, George Knupp, F. Don Benham, L. M. Loomis, W. P. Noble, Richard Williams, Rolla Johnson, and John G. Breslin. The first officers elected and installed were: Chief patriarch, H. G. W. Cronise; high priest, F. Don Benham; senior warden, George Knupp; junior warden, John G. Breslin; scribe, Richard Williams; treasurer, Rolla Johnson.

Tiffin Lodge, Knights of Honor, No. 82, was chartered February 15, 1875. Its first officers were: dictator, Charles Martin; vice dictator, Fred K. Halderman; assistant dictator, B. G. Atkins; reporter, G. K. Brown; treasurer, P. Scheib.

Oakley Lodge, No. 317; date of its charter June 10, 1857. The following were the charter members: F. Don Benham, John T. Huss, J. W. Miller, L. M. Loomis, T. H. Bagley, T. W. Ourand, B. Pennington, E. G. Bowe, John Poorman and John E. McCormack. The first officers of the lodge were: N. G., J. T. Huss; V. G., J. W. Miller; secretary, B. Pennington; treasurer, T. H. Bagley.

Tiffin Lodge, No. 80, Knights of Pythias, was organized January 12, 1875, with seventy-eight charter members.

Leander Stem Post, G. A. R., No. 31, was organized under charter May 21, 1880, with the following members: W. W. Curri-gan, J. E. McCormack, William Negele, W. A. Snyder, F. A. Amende, S. H. Dildine, Jacob Wolf, George Brendle, J. W. Neibel, J. H. Cole, J. S. Helm, H. C. Myers, C. W. Bowe, J. H. Price, W. H. Myers, M. J. Stolzenbach, F. Frederici, L. Hartman, B. Kudor, M. Scannell, M. Cowgill, Edward Lepper, J. C. Stoner, M. S. Lutz, P. J. Grise, G. L. Gallup, J. A. Norton, R. L. Knapp, John Van Nest, G. W. Rohrbacher, J. W. Parmenter, A. W. Drake and H. W. Yager.

This post was named in honor of Leander Stem, colonel of the One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who was mortally wounded at Stone river, December 31, 1862.

Isaac P. Rule Post, G. A. R., No. 413, was established under charter March 7, 1884, with the following named members: James U. Cole, R. H. Beaver, W. H. Myers, W. H. Schuler, T. R. McManigle, N. D. Egbert, H. J. Bricker, D. W. Bowersox, C. K. Walker, E. M. Haines, J. C. Shumaker, A. S. Baker, G. A. Blackwell, W. B. Stanley, J. T. Sterner, Wm. Derr, James Van Nest, Jerry Fransue, John Johnson, C. A. Mathews, S. O. Chamberlain, Daniel Seeholtz, R. A. Gray and L. Montague. James H. Cole was the first commander. The post was named in honor of Isaac P. Rule, of the One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who was wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, and died on the 20th of that month.

Leander Stem Post and Isaac Rule Post have been consolidated under the name of W. H. Gibson Post, No. 31, G. A. R., which is in a prosperous condition.

It is a source of patriotic gratification to know that the Daughters of the American Revolution are interested in the deeds of the men of nearly a century ago and that they are not forgotten in the hearts of the American people. It is one of the objects of the D. A. R., to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men who helped to achieve American independence by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and by the erection of suitable memorials. That they are endeavoring to place before this generation and the generations to come memorials which will ever call to mind the great deeds performed by the men of those early days which aided in determining the fate of the northwest, and the great debt of gratitude we shall ever owe to them. May that patriotism, civic pride, hope and love grow and blossom, not only in our hearts, but also in the hearts of those who shall follow after us.

Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized in Tiffin, December 20, 1897, and the charter bears the date December 27th of the same year. There were fifteen charter members: Mrs. G. P. Williard, Mrs. S. B. Sueath, Mrs. William Harmon, Mrs. R. D. Sneath, Mrs. Ethel Snowden Jackson, Mrs. J. W. Chamberlin, Mrs. W. B. Stanley, Miss Lillian Kaup, Mrs. C. D. Reifsnider, Mrs. Emma V. Molen, Mrs. J. F. Peter, Mrs. T. H. Robbins, Mrs. George S. Tillotson, Mrs. E. H. Porter and Miss Alice Noble. Officers: Regent, Mrs. O. S. Watson; vice regent, Miss Eliza Baker; registrar, Mrs. W. B. Stanley; secretary, Mrs. Frank Albritain; treasurer, Mrs. William Harmon.

Directors—Mrs. C. D. Reifsnider and Mrs. A. L. Abbott.

At a state conference it was suggested that the D. A. R., of Ohio mark historic trails through the state, with special reference to the country along the Sandusky river, and that they place tablets upon historic sites to commemorate historical events, especially the embarkation of General Harrison and his army for Malden and Detroit and the battle of the Thames.

Seneca county is rich in historical sites. General Harrison was at Fort Seneca when he received the announcement from Commodore Perry: "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

The Dolly Todd Madison Chapter of Tiffin on October 21, 1906, placed a tablet commemorative of Fort Ball (Tiffin), which was built by General Harrison as a small stockade in 1812, and was used as a depot for supplies. This tablet was placed upon a sycamore tree upon the site where the fort stood, and near the home of the late General Gibson.

Dolly Todd Madison Chapter gives a gold medal each year to the school pupil having the highest per cent in American history, which creates a commendable interest along patriotic lines.

CHAPTER XIX.

FOSTORIA

VILLAGE OF ROME—RISDON ANNEXED TO ROME—EARLY BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIES—ROME'S ROAD KEPT OPEN—HOUSES OF 1836-7—POST OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS—PHYSICIANS OF FOSTORIA—EARLY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—RISDON VILLAGE—BEGINNING OF THE BRICK BUILDING ERA—FOSTORIA'S TWO POST OFFICES—THE OLD FOSTORIA ACADEMY—THE FOSTORIA OF THE PRESENT—WATER AND SEWAGE SYSTEMS—THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—AS A RAILROAD CENTER—ITS NEWSPAPERS—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—CHURCHES OF FOSTORIA—G. A. R. POST.

From a pen and ink sketch of Fostoria recently published by the Board of Trade we glean much of the following matter relating to the early times: In 1825 a little party of men, claiming Fort Ball as their home, formed a party in search of Elijah Brayton's son. They camped on the site of one of Fostoria's most busy business centers. These campers named the camp Fort McGaffey, after Neal McGaffey, leader of the party.

Rome, a little village, was platted on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 6, township 2 north, range 13 east, by David Risdon for Roswell Crocker. This was done in August, 1832. The plat extended from South to North streets, on either side of the present Main street, in length a distance of three blocks. The village was incorporated under the name of Rome. Four additions were made to Rome, two by Foster in November, 1846, and in November, 1849. The Frank's addition was added on May 11, 1852, and the James Andes addition became a part of Rome in November, 1853.

The village of Risdon was located on the northwest corner of section 6, township 2 north, range 13 east. The platting was approved on September 6, 1832. The owner, John Gorsuch, named it after David Risdon, one of the surveyors who laid out the little village. One addition is recorded, Minear's, which was made in 1843.

In September, 1853, the inhabitants of Risdon petitioned the county board to be annexed to the incorporated village of

Rome. This prayer was granted on January 2, 1854. In July of the same year the name of the little hamlet was changed from Rome to Fostoria. There have been between fifty and sixty additions to the city of Fostoria from the date of its actual birth in 1854. At present, additions are being constantly made to meet the demands made upon the city by reason of the influx of new families and new manufacturing institutions.

The first store was opened in 1832 by Foster and Crocker.

The first manufacturing industry was a horse power grist mill, established in 1834 at the head of Wolf creek, by David Ferrier.

The first brick house constructed in the neighborhood of Fostoria was built in 1837 by James Wiseman.

The first brick business block was owned by C. W. Foster and constructed in the early '60's.

The first frame house was built by Roswell Crocker, the date being uncertain.

Horse power grist mill, David Ferrier, 1834.

Crocker saw mill, Roswell Crocker, 1836. (Later converted into grist mill, then sold to Samuel Carbaugh, who converted it into a distillery.)

Braden and Yunker's carding mill, 1850.

Braden and Yunker's grist mill, 1853. (Destroyed by explosion in later years.)

Harness Factory, John Fritcher, 1840.

Saddlery, Jacob Fritcher, 1842.

The north ridge road ran from the west through Risdon, the south ridge from the same direction through Rome. Risdon and Rome were business antagonists and Risdon, accordingly, in the winter of 1840-45 petitioned the county board to have the south ridge road vacated.

The day was set for the board to inspect the road. Charles W. Foster interested a score of men with sleighs, there was a heavy snow on the ground, to go out the south ridge and wear down a road on the eventful day. He himself rented a front room in a house for the day, hung up a tavern sign and set up a bar and what looked to be an hotel office. When the county board came along the road they were surprised to see that the south ridge road had more traffic on it than did the north ridge and great was their surprise when they came to the tavern. Mr. Foster "happened along" and asked them what they were doing. He was informed they were inspecting the road with a view to closing it. "What? Closing this road? Say, gentlemen, come into this hotel and have something," said Mr. Foster. They went in. The tale of tremendous traffic was told, they saw the snow packed down by any number of sleighs and a hotel doing any quantity of business. The south

ridge road was not vacated, and Rome's business from the west was in no wise injured.

After the house of Crocker & Foster was established at Rome, it became evident to the founders of the village that a road from Tiffin to Findlay was necessary, and they had little trouble in convincing themselves that the shorter line for such a road would be via Rome. A bill to establish a road between the two county seats was before the legislature. It is related that Mr. Foster visited Columbus and had the words "via Fostoria" inserted, where the original bill read "from Tiffin to Findlay." This bill passed and the act was approved.

The log cabins of Rome and Risdon in 1836, when the Crockers' saw mill was erected were Crocker & Foster's store, C. W. Foster's log cabin, James Anderson's, Levi Johnson's and Roswell Crocker's on east Tiffin street; Elisha Sabin's, opposite Crocker's cabin; William Cadwallader's, Abram Gibbons, on East Tiffin street; John Copper's, just west of the "Earl House;" David Ferrier's, rear of Harbaugh's drug store; Baer's cabin, near the Union school house, between Rome and Risdon; Randall Hale's tavern, near the corner of the public square; Jacob Kizer and George Hampshire had their cabins here also. Eli Williams' cabin on East Tiffin street was sold to William Fox and purchased from him by Roswell Crocker for \$30. Alonzo Lockwood's log house stood where John Green's residence later was; he built the second frame dwelling on the town site.

Samuel Laird kept a tavern in a log building opposite Foster's store in 1836.

John Hopper, a carpenter, who worked on the first frame house erected here, had a log cabin two miles southwest of the public square.

James Wiseman, who lived in a log cabin, one mile southwest, erected a saw mill, constructed a mill race, and carried on the milling business there for years; he built the first brick farm house in the neighborhood of Fostoria in 1837.

Marshall Hays, the first tailor, resided on West Tiffin street, built the first brick dwelling house in the south part of Fostoria.

John Brooks, built a frame house in 1837.

Stoner, after whom the office at Rome was named, lived three miles away, and the carrier was intercepted close by. This system remained until Dr. T. J. Bricker was appointed postmaster and established his office at Rome. David Hayes was commissioned postmaster at Stoner or Rome, in 1845.

R. C. Caples was the first regularly appointed postmaster at Risdon, in 1840. He was succeeded by Dr. Cole. E. W. Thomas was incumbent in 1847 at Risdon.

In 1847 the mail was carried by William Lowery, from

Bucyrus. He would come every Sunday at 2 P. M. from Bucyrus, and every Tuesday from Perrysburg. The rate of postage was ten cents per letter.

On October 1, 1885, Tiffin and Fostoria were created immediate delivery office.

Marcus Dana settled in the northern part of Loudon in 1834; he died and his body was interred in the old cemetery, but was removed to the new one in 1856.

Alonzo Lockwood came to Rome about the same time, and resided there until his death, September 25, 1878. Dr. Kirkham settled at Rome in 1836 or 1837. Simon Bricker, who died in 1856 and whose body was the first interred in the new city cemetery, settled at Rome about 1843. George Patterson came about 1840. Robert C. Caples opened his office at Risdon in 1843. Drs. Cole, Snyder and Russell were here prior to 1843. G. A. Hudson came in 1850, died in 1869. J. W. Bricker arrived in 1850, and Dr. Metz in 1854. R. W. Hale came in 1856 and served as military surgeon during the war. A. M. Blackman came in 1860, served with the Union army and returned after the war. E. Ranger, of Milgrove, practiced here as early as 1860. W. M. Cake had his office in Bennet's block, in 1860. A. J. Longfellow settled here in 1861. In later years came P. E. Ballou, Charles A. Henry, George L. Hoege, Park L. Myers, J. H. Norris, F. J. Shaufelberger, W. H. Squires, A. S. Williams, L. G. Williams, John H. Williams, M. S. Williamson, Alvin Watson, I. M. Young and others.

The first manufacturing industry in Loudon township was the horse power grist mill, established by David Ferrier about 1834, at the head of Wolf creek. In June, 1847, one of the stones used in this mill was presented to the editor of the *Fostoria Review*, as a memento of the humble beginnings of the township.

The Crocker saw mill on South street, within eight rods of Roswell Crocker's home (the first frame house ever erected at Fostoria), was established in 1836, by Roswell Crocker. In August 1836, C. W. Foster had sawing done valued at \$62.73, to build the warehouse which took the place of the old log warehouse. The house stood on the south side of South street, west of Main street about fifteen rods. Into this mill machinery was introduced for grist milling, and Mr. Crocker carried on the saw and grist mill business for some years, when he converted the building into a grist mill alone. In 1843 he sold to Samuel Carbough, who after some time converted it into a distillery.

In 1843 Roswell Crocker erected a grist and saw mill at Springville, which he operated for two years, when he returned to Fostoria, where John Crocker and C. W. Foster had erected a building for him. The same was later used for the manufacture of the "Magic Washing Machines," in which he operated a grist mill

himself, or leased, until 1865, when the building was sold to Fullerton & Ferguson, who ran it for some time. They moved the machinery to Husdon, Steuben county, Indiana.

Braden & Yunker erected a grist mill in 1853 or 1854 (near their carding works), and introduced the best machinery known at that time. The buildings and machinery were destroyed by an explosion and young Brown and Wilson were killed. A brick building was erected almost on the site of the old mill, by Mr. Hammond. He sold the concern to Eversole and Noble, when another explosion occurred, killing a man named Hadley, and burying one Overmyer in the debris. The latter, however, was dug out, and recovered from his injuries. Eversole & Noble sold their interest to the Aylesworth Brothers, who sold to Benjamin Leonard and subsequently repurchased the concern. There are no records whatever on which to found a history of this industry.

A carding mill was constructed by Braden & Yunker about 1850. The Lees conducted a furniture store, and were interested in a grist mill. The mill was set on fire in 1847 and destroyed.

John Fritcher established the first harness shop about 1840. Jacob Fritcher established his saddlery in 1842. James Lewis had his shop, in 1846 or 1847, at Risdon. Andrew Emerine established his harness shop in 1848, three years after his arrival here. Thomas J. Pillars, a brother of Judge Pillars, established harness shops previous to 1848. William Weaver and Jeremiah Coe were harness makers at Rome in 1849. John W. McDonnell who came with his parents in 1842 was a harness maker. Samuel Gildersleeve was an early harness maker. Jacob Kridler came sometime previous to 1861. Isaac Warner opened his harness shop at Fostoria in 1861, having previously worked for Andrew Emerine from October, 1855, at Rome.

Joel Hale, Colhour and J. B. Way were the first blacksmiths. In 1842 James McDonnell opened a shop at Rome.

RISDON VILLAGE.

In 1847 S. G. Malony moved to Risdon, and thence to Rome in 1851, voting for the name of "Fostoria" subsequently. He states that in 1847 Mrs. Mickley, Sr., kept the Mickley House. Braden & Yunker had a carding mill at Risdon at this time, and William Braden conducted the post office, with Childs as assistant postmaster, and owned a furniture shop where the Aylesworth Mill later was. E. W. Thomas was a grocer; James Lewis harness maker; Daniel Ragan, tailor; John Quincy Albert, shoemaker. This trio worked in a small frame building, which stood in what is the center of Perry and Elm streets. John Becker was also a shoemaker. On the west side of Perry, fronting on Elm street, was

the Bement Foundry and Plow Shop, making, in 1855, about 1,500 plows.

The Lee Grist mill was burned about May 1, 1847, after the mortgagors had sold the machinery, and Lee moved to Indiana.

Dr. Dana and Dr. Caples were the physicians at Risdon. Henry L. Caples kept a dry goods store until 1853, when he and Luther W. Caples moved to Missouri. P. D. Caples had a farm close by and L. Caples also had a farm on the southwest corner of Jackson township. Dr. Dana died at Risdon about 1853. The Methodist Episcopal society had a church building on the east bank of Portage river, which was an old hewed log building in 1847. Rev. Mr. Elliott was resident preacher.

William Braden moved to Illinois and died on the Kankakee Reservation about 1862. James Robinson accompanied him to Kankakee in 1857.

Thomas B. Jacobs opened a furniture store at Risdon about 1848.

The Hammer family, notorious in some respects, were here.

George Heis established a brick yard near the Portage river prior to 1847. In 1848 S. G. and J. T. C. Malony established a brick yard north of Heis'. Heis died November 5, 1884. Moffit established a yard south of Malony's in 1854, and made the brick used in the Foster store building.

In 1847 Mr. Hobbs taught the Risdon schools.

John Vroman and the Morgans were old storekeepers at Risdon. Jeremiah Mickey, while making a ditch to convey water to his house, was buried by the clay caving in, just after he had warned his own daughter and Widow Jacob's daughter to keep away. Heck Thompson, a negro barber married to an Indian half-breed, was the first colored citizen of Risdon.

Jefferson B. Way was a blacksmith, and Cochran and Weaver & Coe, harness-makers.

About 1849 one Smith opened a hotel on Union street. A carriage factory was operated by George Geor on Jackson and Union streets. This industry employed sixteen men. Between 1847 and 1851 Geer lost two wives by death and married the third. He died penniless in Oregon, within the last decade.

S. G. Malony opened a grocery north of the Foster elevator, in 1855. In 1855 he established a furniture shop at Rome. About 1846 Joseph Emmett also had a furniture shop. He moved to Iowa.

Lyman Kettels established a furniture store at Risdon about 1849. John Dildine was a cooper there in 1847.

John Portz and Nicholas Pörtz settled in Rome at an early date among the first settlers, and established a wagon and carriage shop.

The first three brick residences at Fostoria were erected previous to 1845 by Braden, R. C. Caples at Risdon, and one of the first was Marshal Hays', at Rome, the latter occupying the lot south of Foster's new block. T. B. Jacobs, Andrew Emerine and Edwin Bement erected the first modern brick houses in 1860-2. The first brick business block was erected by C. W. Foster. Joel Hale built the crockery store during the war. Andrew Emerine built a brick house. Leonard Morgan, John Andes, Martin Kingseed and Liner built each a brick house, filling the lot between the "Hays House" and Tiffin street, just after the war.

Fostoria at one time had two postoffices. It came about this way: Rome was Whig and Risdon Democratic in politics. Consequently in 1855 Risdon got the postoffice. Rome petitioned for



OLDEST HOUSE IN FOSTORIA.

a postoffice but could not obtain it by reason of the law which required postoffices to be at least four miles apart. Consequently Charles W. Foster, filled with a desire to obtain an office for Rome, petitioned for an office at "Stoner," four miles from Risdon. As there was another Rome in Ohio, the office "Stoner" was used. The day of the first delivery was set and the mail carrier, on horse back, traveling from Perrysburg to McCutchensville, had some difficulty in finding a town where there was none. But Mr. Foster, alive to the situation, also on horseback, went down the old McCutchensville road and met the carrier, asking him if he were looking for something. The carrier replied that he couldn't locate "Stoner." Mr. Foster asked to see his papers and after glancing over them informed the fellow that a mistake had been made, that

the papers should read one-fourth in place of four miles and that the new "Stoner" postoffice was on the site of Rome. The credulous carrier took the hint and for years Rome got her mail at the "Stoner" postoffice, next to the old Foster-Crocker store. Thus both Rome and Risdon had a postoffice, or, more exactly, Fostoria had two.

Fostoria's postal facilities are now unexcelled. Over thirty mails are received and as many dispatched in the course of a day. Besides being located on the Baltimore and Ohio and Nickle Plate, great through mail routes between the east and west, the north and south lines are used to such advantage in connections that Fostoria has also benefit of the mails of the Lake Shore, Pennsylvania and Erie lines.

THE OLD FOSTORIA ACADEMY.

By Capt. F. R. Stewart.

Among the various institutions of Fostoria which live now only in history, but which had a marked influence in developing the character, both intellectually and morally, of its people, is the Fostoria Academy. It had its primeval beginning in a select school organized by Rev. Wm. C. Turner, a Presbyterian minister who organized the First Presbyterian church in the then village of Fostoria, in the year 1858, and in the following year organized a select school, occupying rooms in the second story of the old Foster block. Mr. Turner gathered into his school from forty to sixty of the brightest and most aggressive young men and women of the town and country around. A large number of these attended this Select school, a term in the Spring and Fall, and taught school in the surrounding country districts during the winter months. Mr. Turner also succeeded in gathering in, either actively or nominally, a very large proportion of his pupils into membership in the Presbyterian church, and a few of them still survive as active official members of this church.

In the Spring of 1861 the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion stripped the school of nearly all its male members; no less than thirty of them including, Rev. William C. Turner, the teacher, enlisted in the Union Army. This ended for a time the beginning of the Fostoria Academy. More than half of those who enlisted sacrificed their lives on the altar of liberty. With the exception of four, all enlisted as privates, but quite a large number of these became prominent commissioned officers during the war.

After the close of the war an attempt was made by a number of the leading business men of Fostoria to reorganize the academy as the Fostoria Normal School, with Professor J. Fraize Richard as

principal, and for two or three years a good sized school was maintained. But it finally suspended for want of good financial management. Again, in the fall of 1875, an association of the business men of Fostoria was formed for the purpose of establishing a Normal school. This association was composed of Michael Beilger, Dr. A. J. Longfellow, Capt. F. R. Stewart, Fred Manecke, J. L. Kenowen, J. A. Bradner, John E. Wilkison, Dr. A. S. Williams and Leigh Dearbaugh, and articles of incorporation were signed. At this writing only two of these incorporators are living, viz: Fred Manecke and Captain F. R. Stewart. Before this movement had materialized it gave place in July, 1876, to a petition by twenty of the leading citizens, presented to the Findlay Conference of the United Brethren church, praying that an academy be established and maintained under the auspices of that denomination; and in September of the same year the Sandusky Conference of the United Brethren church granted the petition, on conditions that the people of Fostoria would raise sufficient funds to purchase grounds and erect suitable buildings for the academy. This was done to the amount of \$22,000, including four acres of ground donated by Hon. Chas. Foster, valued at \$6,000. A board of trustees was appointed by the Conference, consisting of several ministers and laymen of the United Brethren church and a couple citizens of Fostoria, not members of this church, among the latter being Mr. Foster. Rev. Isaac Crouse was appointed secretary and Rev. D. R. Miller, financial agent. An executive and building committee was appointed consisting of Rev. D. R. Miller, Rev. Isaac Crouse, Captain F. R. Stewart, Jesse Bowers and Rev. Ruben French.

The corner stone of the academy building was placed in position on August 14, 1879, General John C. Lee, of Tiffin, delivering the oration. Prof. W. L. Jackson, Ph. D. was elected principal, in the fall of 1879, and continued at the head of the faculty until the fall of 1884, when he was elected principal of the Union schools of Fostoria and was succeeded by Professor M. DeWitt Long. Professor Long was succeeded by Professor J. E. Lehman and he, by Professor Balcom. All of these principals had efficient instructors in the various departments.

On the whole, the Fostoria Academy was an important factor in the intellectual and moral uplift of Fostoria. Unfortunately, the original conditions on which the academy was established were never fully complied with. One of the conditions on which the people donated the \$22,000 for building and grounds was that the Sandusky Conference of the United Brethren church would raise an endowment fund of not less than \$100,000 for its support. This was never complied with. They did raise a pittance of an endowment of about \$15,000. The income from this meager endowment, with the tuitions from students, fell so far below the running ex-

penses that the trustees were compelled to borrow money by mortgaging the property; and this, in turn, meant only bankruptcy in the end.

The school was suspended and the property sold to satisfy the mortgagees. It was finally purchased by Professor W. E. Ashcraft of Indiana and a few friends of his. A stock company was organized and Professor Ashcraft as principal opened again the academy for patronage. Among the local trustees of the new organization were Professor Ashcraft, Ex-Governor Charles Foster and Captain F. R. Stewart, with Governor Foster as president. After the death of Governor Foster, Captain Stewart was elected president. Under the management of Professor Ashcraft, the academy was growing in attendance and rapidly assuming a paying basis when, unfortunately, the building took fire from an over-heated furnace and was totally destroyed. Thus ended what all had hoped would become an important educational institution.

THE FOSTORIA OF THE PRESENT.

The Fostoria of today is beautiful as well as busy. Her residence streets and boulevards are bordered with stately shade trees. Perhaps all towns have them, but this city has them in abundance. Visitors marvel at the sight. Her well groomed lawns, her pretty drives, her residences are good to behold. They are beautiful. But there is smoke in Fostoria out in the manufacturing districts, and that means industry, prosperity. Smoke is beautiful, too.

Fostoria is growing and, as proved previously, it is a growth and not a boom.

The population is 11,000.

Tributary population 10,000.

Fostoria has nearly forty manufacturers.

Fostoria has fourteen religious denominations.

Fostoria has one parochial and seven public schools.

Fostoria has fifty lodges and societies.

In 1899, Fostoria's three banks had money on deposit not exceeding \$600,000. Today the total bank deposits in this city amount to but little less than two millions.

A few facts and figures may not be out of place in considering the local water works and water system. The present system was constructed in 1892 at a cost of \$200,000. The actual cost to date totals a trifle in excess of \$260,000. There is a reservoir capacity of 115,000,000 gallons. By reason of late improvements the capacity has been increased by at least 60,000,000 gallons. The water is pure and soft, being filtered by a mammoth filter constructed in 1906 at a cost of \$20,000. There are two reservoirs and a large pumping station, in connection with which a beautiful

park is maintained by the city. High pressure is obtained by gravity and direct pressure method. The water system consists of over twenty-five miles of main varying in size from four to fourteen inches. One hundred and fifty hydrants, properly located, give the city adequate fire protection. Water service to families is decidedly reasonable and special low rates are made to factories. It has been the custom of the city to run water mains, where needed, to factories free of all cost. One million gallons of water are pumped each day.

The sewage system consists of over twenty-three miles of main and lateral sewers and a large sewage disposal plant, located outside of the city on the Perrysburg pike. This plant was constructed at a cost of \$30,000. It has a capacity sufficient to meet three times the present demand. The city gladly has extended sewers to new manufacturing plants and no charges are made for the use of the same.

Fostoria has reason to boast of her fire department. It is equipped with good teams, flame fighting apparatus of the most modern types and the personnel of the fire department is such that it is small wonder that the annual fire loss, in proportion to the number of calls, is smaller than in any city in northern Ohio. R. B. Linhart is fire chief, having served in that capacity for sixteen years.

Fostoria is a railroad center, and, as such, is a distributing point unequaled in convenience, and advantage. Five steam railroads, the Hocking Valley, Baltimore & Ohio, Nickle Plate (New York, Chicago & St. Louis) Lake Erie & Western and Toledo & Ohio Central run through the city, tapping the east, west, north and south. Two interurbans also add to Fostoria's railroad equipment, the Toledo, Fostoria and Findlay and the Tiffin, Fostoria and Eastern. From forty to forty-five passenger trains enter and leave the city daily and the interurban lines give hourly service in either direction.

The Toledo, Fostoria and Findlay Railway Company was organized in 1900 and in 1901 completed the first part of its line, that connecting Fostoria with Findlay. In 1905 the road was extended from Fostoria north to the village of Pemberville, and during the present year the construction into the city of Toledo is being rapidly pushed, with a good prospect that through cars will be in operation over the completed line in the early winter, thereby improving Fostoria's already splendid transportation facilities by connections with the many electric systems out of Toledo.

Reeves Park, five miles from Fostoria, is owned by and operated by the company, and owing to the lack of a similar playground in this city is really looked upon and patronized as Fostoria's park.

The Tiffin, Fostoria and Eastern Electric Railway Company is a pioneer in the business, the line, extending from Tiffin to Fostoria, being one of the first of the kind constructed in the United States. The first cars were run over the line August of 1898. In 1901, the company purchased extensive grounds and established a park called Meadowbrook, near the village of Bascom, located between Tiffin and Fostoria. A large pavilion graces the grounds, which affords accommodation for theatricals, dancing and picnic parties. The grounds are rendered superbly attractive by reason of their natural beauty, development and the care which is taken of them.

If a city is known by the newspapers it keeps, Fostoria has reason to be satisfied with the publications associated with its past history and present progress.

The *Daily Times*, an independent Democratic newspaper, described by its editor as "newsocratic" in its politics, and from the time of its inception devoted to the policy of furthering the interests of Fostoria, is one of the best known in northwest Ohio. It was the first newspaper in northwest Ohio, outside of Toledo, that installed the Mergenthaler linotype.

The *Times* was founded in August, 1890, and is the outgrowth of the *Democrat*, founded in 1875, now the weekly edition.

Mr. Roscoe Carle first became identified with the concern as reporter in 1894 and again in 1897. In November, 1902, he became lessee of the plant, and two and one-half years ago became sole owner. Immediately after the purchase, the fine, centrally located building at the flat-iron between Main and Perry streets was purchased and the plant installed therein, near and including the site of a former office of the plant.

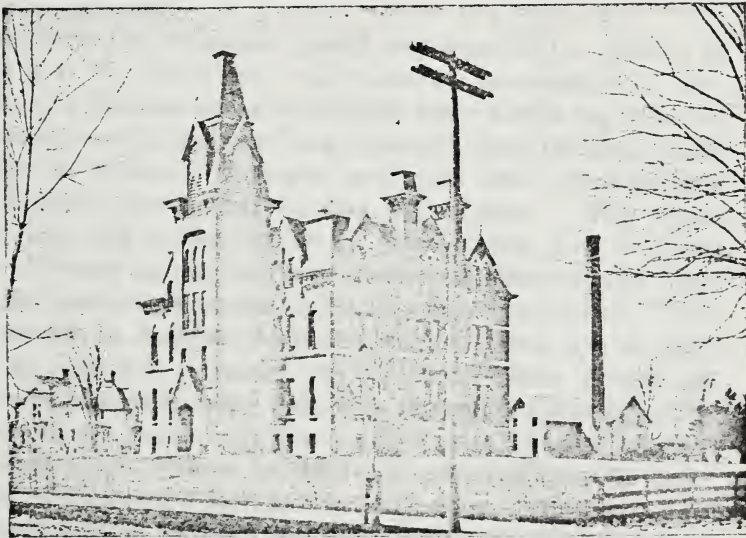
The *Times* is the only daily newspaper plant in the three counties of Seneca, Wood and Hancock owned and controlled by an individual. This unity of management and policy is effectively supplemented by a system of specialization among the employees. Independence in each department is encouraged and the co-operative principle extends to the elimination of distinction between employer and employed. The pay-roll exceeds \$500 monthly, and to the policy of good pay for good work, and cordial co-operation is due the pronounced success of the establishment.

Official heads: Roscoe Carle, proprietor and general manager; Jesse E. Dixon, foreman and superintendent of building; Fred Lackens, business manager; Blaine Hamilton, news editor.

The Review Printing Company, are publishers of Fostoria's Republican papers, the *Daily Review-Dispatch* and the *Fostoria Review-Dispatch* (weekly). Both papers have good paid circulations and enjoy a liberal patronage from Fostoria's up-to-date merchants.

In April, 1896, the *Daily Review*, then three years old, published by the Review Printing Company, with J. P. DeWolfe present postmaster, as managing editor, was consolidated with the *Daily Dispatch*, published by Lockhart, Son & Co. The Review Printing Company which effected this consolidation, has grown steadily ever since, as its new quarters, which are as convenient and well adapted to the business as any in the state, readily testify.

Fostoria may well feel proud of her schools. Perhaps all cities think their schools are marvels of their kind. Be that as it may, the kind is right in Fostoria. The proportions of this book will not permit a resume of all the work done along this line in the past and a complete outline of the present course of study, but the statements, for the most part, will give parents resident in other cities, who are contemplating a betterment of their condition by moving to Fostoria, a well defined idea of the progressiveness and thoroughness of the local schools.



FOSTORIA HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

The city has within its boundaries seven large, well ventilated, well heated, airy, sanitary school buildings, buildings which are kept in perfect order, and, in connection with each, play grounds of adequate size are maintained.

The theory upon which the schools in Fostoria are conducted may be summed up as follows: The supervising architect of American society and civilization is the public school. This being a fact it is the duty of those at its head to make the school work not only educational, but interesting, devoid of the drudgery which

has rendered the school a bore and a burden to the little folk, filled with restless energy. With this idea in mind, teachers are selected who are not only proficient in books but who have the art, for art it is, to bring to the pupils learning and truth, and these in an attractive and interesting manner. A Fostoria instructor must be a friend to his or her scholars as well as an instructor.

Fostoria schools are democratic. There are no caste distinctions. In the high school there exists no "frats" nor sororities. Clean athletics are encouraged; debate has the support of the high school faculty. And Fostoria is feared in these lines by all who oppose her. In Fostoria schools, both the mind and the body are developed. And the morals are not neglected.

The departmental system is carried out, not only in the high school but in the upper classes of the grammar grades, thus freeing the younger pupils from the fatigue incident to sitting throughout a session in the same seats, which condition has a tendency to tire the body and benumb the mind. In place of a single instructor teaching a varied number of studies, he teaches that for which he is the better adapted.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized at Risdon in 1833 by Rev. Mr. Chase, who was succeeded immediately by Rev. Elam Day. The first house of worship was a hewed log house on the north side of High street (now Summit), near the creek, built in 1833-34 at Risdon. This was used until 1852, when the late frame building was erected by Rev. Mr. Collier. This frame building was sold to Dr. Ballou in March, 1885, and was torn down. It stood on the northeast corner of Fremont and Main streets just south of the present Methodist Episcopal church. There are no records in existence dealing with the church here in early days. In 1846 Rev. Seymour was preacher. Revs. Jewett and Ellicot were here at an early day, with Raymond, presiding elder. Revs. Jewett and Crabs were here in 1848, with Thomas Barkdull as presiding elder. Revs. Leonard Hill and Lee came in 1849; Rev. Milligan succeeded Rev. Lee in 1850; Revs. Collier and J. P. Pelton were here in 1851-52, and the former with Rev. Monett in 1852-53; Rev. Monett was here alone in 1853; Rev. Nathan Taylor in 1855; Revs. Collier and Lansing in 1856; Rev. J. A. Shannon in 1858.

About 1847 Rev. James Anderson established what was known as the Methodist church in Rome. He erected a frame church building on what is now Wood street, on the west line of the town of Rome. This building, which was never plastered, had split basswood seats without backs. In 1851 he wished the Risdonites to come to his church and complete it, but they took an opposite course and erected Fremont street church. Anderson's church was subsequently devoted to manufacturing industries, until

destroyed by fire. Among Mr. Anderson's friends were some of the old settlers of Risdon who moved to Rome. The Collier revival did away with the discord the two churches created.

A house of worship was later built and the citizens generally, more particularly Mr. Foster, contributed very liberally.

The Methodist Protestant church was organized at Fostoria some years prior to that now known as the Methodist church, and a house of worship was erected at the corner of Poplar and Centre streets.

The Methodist church of Fostoria, formerly the Methodist Protestant church, was re-organized under state law August 2, 1874, Rev. J. S. Thorp, presiding. A church building was completed on West Centre street in July, 1885. The edifice is a neat structure, 54x50 feet in dimensions, and has a seating capacity of about 400. It was dedicated July 9, 1885, Revs. J. A. Thrapp and O. V. W. Chandler, of Tiffin, officiating. The pastors of this church have been: J. A. Thrapp, C. W. Wolf, G. W. Bothwell, J. B. Roberts, L. Bowman, E. Scott, Thomas Orr, F. W. Link and S. S. Fleming; Rev. J. W. King came in 1884. In December, 1876, Dr. G. E. Reynolds was elected permanent secretary, vice T. N. Lewis.

The United Brethren church of Fostoria, dates its regular organization back to 1864, when Rev. Reuben French was appointed preacher, but long prior to this the preachers of Seneca circuit appeared here. Among the original members were Rev. Reuben French (the second pastor), Jacob Kieser, Peter Webber, Michael Schesler, Samuel Young, Abram Overholt, W. Fox and Rev. Levi Moore. Isaac Warner joined the society in 1862 or 1863, and was trustee for twelve years. This society was incorporated August 10, 1876. T. D. Ingle presided, with Joseph S. Overholt secretary of the meeting. The trustees elected were G. Biles, J. S. Overholt. A reference to the history of Eden township will show that the first society of this denomination was organized at Melmore.

St. Wendelin's Catholic church dates back to 1849 when the first frame church building was erected on Wood and Railroad streets, by Franz Dillery, John Omlor, Diobold Omlor, John Bick, John Shoen, John Portz, Nicholas Portz, Michael Lynch, James McDonel and others, which was attended by priests from New Reigel once a month until Father Roetzer was appointed by Bishop Rappe and stationed at Findlay. About the year 1859, Father Behrens succeeded. At the beginning of the war Father Dechant was appointed, and during his administration the frame church, which had been poorly built, was repaired at a cost of \$1,100. In 1864 he was succeeded by Father Vattman. About 1868 Father Puetz came and remained until the appointment of Father J. B.

Jung. About 1875 the latter was succeeded by Rev. M. Arnoldi, to whom is credited the building of the brick and stone church, begun in 1879 and completed in 1880 except the spire. In 1855 Martin Kingseed moved from Tiffin to Fostoria. Prior to this date Franz Dillery, Jr., Martin Schalk, Phillip Schalk, Jacob Bick, Hubert Bettinger, John Bettinger, Nicholas and George Emerine, John Lumberjack, John Persh, Phillip Burcher, George Zeigman, Michael Clancey, George Huth and Jacob Huth were early members.

Baptist Church.—A close communion Baptist society was established at Risdon about 1852, and services were held in the Methodist Episcopal church building. Mr. Bement assisted the Methodists in Sunday School work, but after a time he and his class withdrew and established a Presbyterian Sunday School, which was continued until the founding of the present Presbyterian church.

Presbyterian Church.—This was founded at Fostoria February 25, 1856, with the following named members: Rev. W. C. Turner, James Hill and wife, John Milligan and wife, Caleb Munger and wife, Edwin Bement and Mrs. Jane Reigel. The society was re-organized under the law of 1852, June 26, 1858, with Caleb Munger, president, and William M. Cake, clerk.

Norris Post, G. A. R., No. 27, was organized under charter May 5th, 1880, with the following named charter members. R. Alcot, W. J. Page, A. Cramer, H. Axt, A. G. Franklin, C. A. Doe, A. M. Dildine, C. W. Thomas, G. H. McDonald, C. L. Brooks, F. R. Stewart, A. Kaufmann, H. Bordner, M. Adams, S. A. Needham, O. J. DeWolfe, Wm. M. Cake, E. C. Tingle, Allen Hale, Fred Werner, A. Hiteshew, C. C. Jones, O. B. Burdett, H. Newcomer, M. H. Chance, G. W. Fritcher, S. H. Warring, G. W. Young, J. B. Lewis, Ed Preble, J. D. Harley, W. P. Thatcher, S. Drenning, John McCracken, John M. Linhart.

CHAPTER XX.

VILLAGES OF THE COUNTY

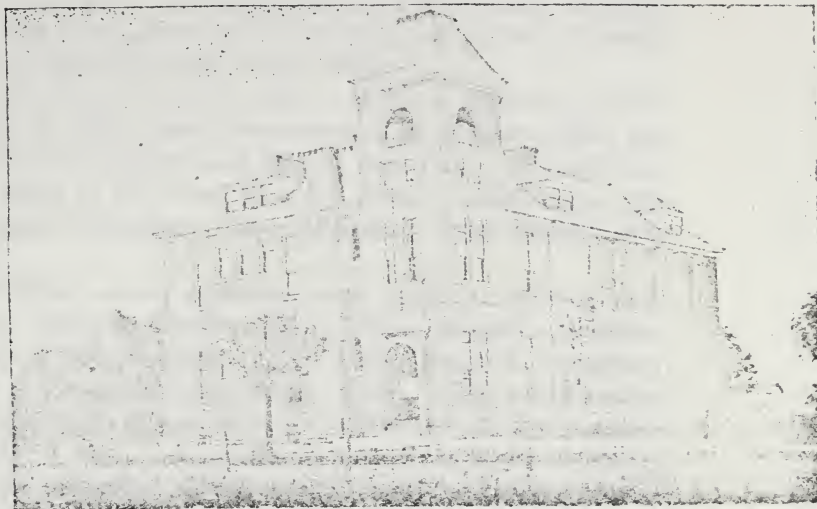
ATTICA—HOW IT WAS NAMED—ORIGINAL PLAT AND ADDITIONS
—ATTICA STATION—THEODORE BAUGHMAN, THE SCOUT—ADRIAN—
BASCOM—BETTSVILLE—BLOOMVILLE—PLATS AND INCORPORATION—
GREEN SPRINGS—OLD GREEN SPRINGS ACADEMY—MELMORE—NEW
RIEGEL—REPUBLIC—CHURCHES OF REPUBLIC AND SCIPIO TOWNSHIP
—G. A. R. POST, REPUBLIC.

Seneca county has a number of pretty and growing villages, of which she is so justly proud that sketches of the most important ones are presented in the pages of this chapter. The smaller villages and settlements are noticed in the chapter on "Township Histories."

The village of Attica presents quite a business-like appearance. Main street is well built up and has some large business houses, which denote the enterprise of its citizens. North and south a boulevard extends, bordered by attractive cottages and substantial residences. This street in its extent and general appearance, compares very favorably with the residence streets of large cities. The place is fast building up, and ere many years the village of Attica Station and the old Attica will be united by one well built-up thoroughfare. The churches, schools, the newspapers, secret and benevolent societies, literary and art societies, and all the evidences of an advanced state in culture and wealth are found here, conferring on this southeastern village of the county an impress of Seneca's growth in all that contributes to public good.

The village of Attica is located in Venice township at the Tiffin and Sandusky roads. The site was selected in 1833, by William and Samuel Miller, and was surveyed for them by David Risdon.

Four years prior to this time Ezra Gilbert built a cabin in the center of what is now the village of Attica, where he kept a tavern and established a post office, winning for it from the department the name of his old home, Attica, New York. Thus the Millers had not to go to the trouble of selecting a name for their new town in the wilderness.



BLOOMVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.



GREEN SPRING PUBLIC SCHOOL.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY.

Nathan Merriman's store was also established here, and within five years from the day of Gilbert's settlement the place grew from one log cabin to be a village of twenty dwellings and of a population bordering on 100. Johnson Ford erected his cabin in 1828. In 1831 the first frame house in the township was erected by Jacob Newkirk in the business center of the village.

Attica was platted April 7, 1833. Miller & Schuyler's addition of Hugh M. Ellis' lands was surveyed in January, 1848, by H. B. Cain for John Miller and Marcus Schuyler. An addition to this was made at the same time for John L. LaMareaux, H. Chandler, Joseph Baughman, John Heckman, John Shuriff and D. K. Burg,

The following named additions were made in 1873-74 and 1875: George Ringle's, October, 1873; David Ringle's, October, 1873; William King's, February, 1875; Finley Ringle's, December, 1874; Boyle & Bemenderfer's, March, 1875. The additions to the village in sections 3 and 10 were authorized by the commissioners, October 1, 1875. A petition to extend the limits of Attica corporation was presented to the county board by Lester Sutton, agent, May 26, 1880. The contest which ensued is of record.

Bemenderfer & Gates' addition was surveyed in March, 1882, and Ringle & Lemmon's addition in April, 1882.

The first officers of Attica village, elected April 6, 1850, were: John L. LaMoreaux, mayor; Samuel Miller, clerk; William Rininger, treasurer; S. E. Martin, marshal; Samuel Crobaugh, D. K. Burg, Benjamin Kelly, John Heckman and John Ringle, councilmen; Samuel Miller, M. R. Moltz, John Lay, Eben. Metcalf, Orlando Miller and James H. Brisco, members of board of education.

Henry Speaker's saw mill was erected between Caroline and Attica in 1831. The power was supplied by oxen. The first grist mill and carding mill was established in 1832. This was simply a conversion of Speaker's old saw mill. The Metcalf steam saw mill was erected in 1836 by Ebenezer and George Metcalf, close to the spot on which the Heabler Mill was afterward built. The fire of March, 1840, destroyed this building. The Kinnaman Steam Saw and Grist Mills were erected at Caroline by Peter Kinnaman.

The first post office at Attica was opened in 1832, with Ezra Gilbert, postmaster, the owner of the first tavern there. In 1833, Nathan Merriman, of Bucyrus, opened the first store. W. M. Miller was postmaster at this point for years.

The old buildings which occupied the site of the William Rininger building, were destroyed by fire in 1853. In 1856 another fire swept away the old William Miller Hotel, northwest corner of Main and Tiffin streets, then conducted by H. M. Chandler. Subsequently the Chandler block was erected on the spot.

The town of Attica is on the Sandusky division of the Pennsylvania lines.

Attica Station is at the crossing of the B. & O. railroad and the Sandusky division of the Pennsylvania railroad. What is now Attica Station was surveyed in 1875, and was given the name of Detroit. Later when a post office was established, it was known as Siam. When the railroad company built a depot here, it was called Attica Station, and the former names were dropped. This gives promise of sometime forming a part of the town of Attica, for already pleasant homes and beautiful residences extend along the main street of Attica, south from the station and north from the town, leaving less than a mile of vacant space.

One of the most noted scouts of the west and southwest, Theodore Baughman, was a Seneca county boy. He was born in Attica in 1845. Later he removed with his parents to Michigan. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion and the call for troops, he went to Coldwater to enlist, but was refused on account of his age. In 1863 he enlisted in the Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, and served throughout the war. Then he entered the government service as a scout. He was later noted in literature as a graphic writer, one of his productions being "The Oklahoma Scout." In speaking of himself, he wrote: "I will not dwell upon my boyhood in Seneca county, which in its details did not differ materially from that of thousands of other hard-working lads. I always had a longing after an adventurous life. The humdrum experiences of the farm didn't at all suit my notions. I had plenty of hard work to do and it went against my grain. I spent as much time as I could hunting and fishing along the Sandusky and in roaming all over Seneca county. But there came a time in my after life when I would have given all I possessed to have been back on that farm. During my three years' service in the army, I underwent many hardships, which, as I look back upon, seems almost impossible that I should have stood them. The time I spent there was precious at my period of life. I ought to have been at school, and had I been, my life might have been different and better. I was in every battle that the grand old Nineteenth Michigan was engaged in, from Resaca to Averbysboro.

"My conclusion from a long experience is that a man is his own best friend, and that the help of relatives and friends can never serve as a substitute for a sturdy self-reliance.

"To boys whose imaginations have drawn brilliant pictures of the life of a scout and frontiersman, I would give the same advice Artemus Ward did to the young man who sought Artemus' opinion as to the advisability of entering the marriage state, viz: 'Don't—you would soon become disenchanted. It is a pleasant

enough life to read about, but the actual experience is a different thing. It is a life hedged about by dangers and temptations. So, my boy, if you have a home, stay there. If you have a chance to attend school, do so, and get all the knowledge you can, for you may rest assured it will be found of immense use in after life.' "

Mr. Baughman has passed to that land where wars are unknown, and where scouts are not needed.

The village of Adrian was surveyed in February, 1844, by R. M. Shoemaker for Erastus H. Cook and DeWitt C. Henderson, on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 36, Big Spring township. The place was at first called Oregon. Prior to the survey the location was known as Foster's Mills, under which name it was established a postal town early in the thirties, with William White postmaster. He was succeeded by John Carr. The town was later extended into section 35. The early churches of the place were the Methodist, Evangelical, Catholics and the Universalist. Each built churches there. The town of Adrian is a station on the Big Four railroad.

Bascom is a village of several hundred inhabitants, situated about midway between Tiffin and Fostoria, is a station on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and is also a station on the electric line running from Tiffin to Fostoria. The author of this work when a mere lad passed through Bascom and was favorably impressed with the village and the surrounding country. The name "Bascom" he inferred was given the village in honor of Scott & Bascom, publishers of the *Columbus State Journal*, and having himself newspaper proclivities he was pleased that one of the craft to which he aspired, was thus honored. His inference as to the origin of the name of the village was not correct. The village of Bascom was platted in 1837.

Fertile farms and beautiful scenery surround the prosperous little village, and near it is the attractive Meadowbrook park, which is quite a popular summer resort for picnic and pleasure parties. Bascom has three churches, the Lutheran and Reformed, the Methodist Episcopal and the United Brethren. There are several industries in the vicinity, prominent among which is the brick and tile works.

The Methodist Episcopal is the oldest church in the Old Bettsville circuit, having been formed at the house of Abram Miller in 1831, and a meeting house was erected shortly after.

The United Brethren church, may be said to be contemporary with the establishment of Seneca circuit. A reference to the history of Eden township points out the beginning of this church in the county. In 1841 Jeremiah Brown was appointed presiding elder, and Alfred Spracklin, preacher, of this circuit.

The village of Bettsville is in Liberty township, northern part of Seneca county, and is a station on the Pennsylvania railroad. It was surveyed and platted by John Betts, in 1838. The village is pleasantly situated on the south side of the west branch of Wolf creek. The location of a railroad here advanced the business interests materially, and the population is steadily on the increase. A fire in 1880 destroyed one of the finest business blocks in the place. The Anchor mills were erected about the year 1876, by Betts & Miller Brothers.

C. J. Thomas is postmaster at Bettsville, and James H. Davidson is the mayor.

The churches of the place are as follows: The Methodist Episcopal, Rev. C. E. Baron, pastor; the Reformed church; and the Salem Evangelical, Rev. J. M. Staffanni, pastor.

There are about the usual number of industries for a place of its size. There are the Concrete Block Company, the Bettsville Banking Company, the Telephone Company, and the stone quarries in the vicinity.

The *Bettsville Vidette* is the name of the local newspaper, and A. J. Whitney is the editor and proprietor.

A petition to incorporate Bettsville was presented to the county board December 11, 1882, by A. Kirchner, M. Heffner, H. M. Snyder, M. Bower and forty-nine others. This petition was granted February 20, 1883, and a village election held April 21, 1883, with the following result: M. Heffner, mayor; J. L. Hosler, clerk; D. W. Betts, treasurer; J. Jackson, marshal; M. A. Smith, sealer of weights and measures; H. H. Geyer, John Grover, John Robertson, councilmen for one year; J. Burket, A. Betts, J. Gill, councilmen for two years.

Salem Church at Bettsville was formed previous to 1832, when there were about ten members belonging to the Evangelical Society. The Baker family and a few others were the original members. In 1832 the Betts and Leshner families became members; the Osewalts, and Peter Vaitley and wife came shortly after and joined the church.

Daniel Martin and his brother Peter built in 1838 the first house in Bettsville.

In 1822 the vanguard of the pioneers arrived in Bloom township, and then was begun that round of labor which resulted in giving to the township and the town of Bloomville a garden spot for all time and a well organized community.

The town of Bloomville has some very enterprising citizens, substantial business buildings, beautiful residences and fine homes. The village presents quite a city appearance, and taking it all in all, the location of the place was an admirable one, and the achieve-

ments which have placed the business and social life of the village on their present substantial footing must be credited to the exertions of its citizens.

Bloomville has a population of nearly one thousand; it has a fine school building, with sufficient capacity for the different grades, and the high school, all first class. John E. Sherck is superintendent of the schools.

There are stone quarries here with quite a large output of hard blue limestone for macadam roads, railroad ballast, concrete constructions, driveways, side walks, and etc.

Bloomville has a lumber company, a brick and tile manufacturing company, wagon and carriage works, city mills, and etc.

The town has also a bank—the Exchange—located in a handsome new building.



MAIN STREET, BLOOMVILLE.

Frank A. Chatfield is the postmaster at Bloomville, and there are three rural delivery routes from the town.

The churches at Bloomville are the First Baptist, Rev. Freeman Smock, pastor; the Presbyterian church, Rev. Ross Wigman, pastor; the M. E. church, F. S. Fancher, pastor; the Reformed church, Rev. E. M. Beck, pastor; the U. B. church, Rev. E. M. Counsellor, pastor.

Bloomville was surveyed in December, 1837, by James Durbin, for P. J. Price, Thomas T. and Julius Treat, on section 16. John C. Hunsicker's addition was surveyed June 4, 1852, by G. H. Heming. Huddle's addition was surveyed in April, 1863, by G. H. Heming, for Lewis Huddle, north of New Haven street. Henry Schearer's addition was surveyed April 6, 1871, by Dennis

Maloy. Conrad Klahr's addition was surveyed by P. H. Ryan, in February, 1872. Ed P. Bliss made an addition in February, 1872, the survey being made by P. H. Ryan. E. J. Turner's addition was surveyed in July, 1873, by Samuel Gray. At the same time he surveyed the plat of Thomas West's addition. Henry Dittenhafer's addition was surveyed by Samuel B. Gray, in March, 1873, and his out-lots in August, 1873. John Kriley's addition was surveyed by S. B. Gray, in April, 1873.

The following additions to the town have since been made: West & Knapp's, surveyed July, 1873; Eli Winter's, surveyed September, 1873; Eli Winter's, surveyed September, 1874; Conrad Klahr's surveyed October, 1873; West's, surveyed August 11, 1873; Melinda Lee's, surveyed March, 1875; Benjamin Knapp's, surveyed January, 1877; Melinda Lee's, surveyed April, 1876; Henry Schafer's, surveyed September, 1880; Northwest, surveyed June, 1880; Kriley's, surveyed May, 1882; Martin Koller's surveyed July, 1883.

A petition, signed by 112 residents of Sections 9, 10, 15 and 16, town 1 north, range 16 east, asking for the incorporation of Bloomville, was presented to the commissioners by John Andrews and Albert Gaetz, agents for petitioners, and then August 22, 1874, permission to organize was given. The first elections were held in 1875, when Jacob Hossler was elected mayor, vice James Turner, declined nomination; S. S. Lehman, clerk; J. T. Reid, S. Holt, L. D. Revington, E. J. Turner, Conrad Klahr, and C. B. Walker, councilmen; John Swigert, treasurer, and E. B. Watson, marshal. In 1876, Henry Schearer, Jefferson Freese and D. H. Watson were elected councilmen.

Thomas T. Treat was the first postmaster at Bloomville, 1837-38. The Baptist church dates back to May 27, 1827, when the Honey Creek church was organized.

Bloomville is on the Toledo division of the Pennsylvania line of railroads.

Green Springs, a village of near a thousand inhabitants, is situated in Adams township, on the northern boundary of the county and is on the Sandusky division of the "Big Four" railroad. Green Spring Station is on the "Nickel Plate" railroad, less than half a mile distant. Green Springs is an attractive place with wide streets and shady groves. It has long been noted as a health resort, for the Indians called the waters of the sulphur springs "medicine" waters.

The Oak Ridge spring, commonly called the green spring, is noted for its size, beauty and curative properties. The color is a beautiful emerald and very transparent. There is a hotel at this spring which is quite a summer resort on account of the

medicinal properties of the water, both for drinking and bathing purposes.

To the south from this spring there is a large grove of native trees, the beauty and scenery of which charm the beholder. In the midst of this forest, boiling up cold and clear from the depths of the earth, is an artesian well of purest water.

The *Green Springs Echo* is an up-to-date paper for a village, and has a well equipped office.

The public school building was destroyed by fire a number of years ago, and as the old academy had been discontinued, that



GREEN SPRINGS GRIST MILL.

structure was remodeled, enlarged and beautified into a very modern and commodious union and high school building, and it is surrounded by large grounds in which are old time forest trees.

The churches in Green Springs are the Methodist, Presbyterian and United Brethren.

There is a bank in the village, having an authorized capital of \$25,000.

There is also an old time grist mill, which though antique looking is still useful.

A fire in the place a few years since destroyed considerable property, consisting in part of four business rooms, several dwellings and a number of stables. The Tiffin fire department rendered valuable assistance in extinguishing the flames, or greater damage would have resulted.

The settlement here commenced about the year 1830, but the plat of the village was not made until 1839. The location was well selected for it embraces one of the most beautiful tracts of land in Seneca county.

The first postmaster at Green Springs was Daniel H. Dana, appointed about 1840. John B. Maule is the present postmaster.

There is a brick and tile manufactory about a mile and three-fourths from the town.

OLD GREEN SPRINGS ACADEMY.

An academy was founded at Green Springs by the Synod of Toledo in 1881. After two years of such struggles as are incident to new institutions of the kind, it was connected with the Western Reserve University as a preparatory school for Adelbert college. It remained, however, under its own board of trustees, and continued to give special attention to preparation for teaching and general culture, as well as to preparation for college, for a number of years, but it is now numbered among the things of the past.

Melmore is pleasantly situated upon a high bank of Honey creek, and may be considered one of the most beautiful villages in the county. Melmore was quite a trading post at one time, and its citizens were possessed of a spirit of enterprise that would have reflected credit to any locality, but failing to get railroads they accepted the fate of being an inland town without commercial facilities with the outside world. The Melmore people made a commendable effort to get the Mad River & Lake Erie railroad, but failing to get it, they have something better—a quiet, home town, rich in the history of the past, for there among other historic events, General Gibson made his famous Fourth of July speech in 1843 which brought him national fame as an orator.

Upon a pleasant day in April, 1910, the writer visited Melmore and had the pleasure of standing beneath the boughs of the old elm tree where the platform stood from which General Gibson made the speech before referred to. A more extended account of this Fourth of July celebration and of General Gibson's speech will be found in another chapter in this work.

Melmore was quite a trading post at one time, and its citizens were possessed of a spirit of enterprise that would have been a credit to any town.

The land upon which the town is located was entered at the Delaware land office by Case Brown, later one of the proprietors. John C. Jones erected the first dwelling house upon the plat. The first public house was kept by Joshua D. Munsel. The first store in the place was opened by Buckley Hutchins, who settled there in 1824. He was also the first postmaster of the town.

When the first Methodist Episcopal church was erected in Melmore, Amroy Butterfield, the father of Consul W. Butterfield, the historian, was killed by the falling of a beam of timber. This occurred on the 16th day of July, 1836. The son, Consul W. Butterfield, wrote and published a history of Seneca county in 1848, which is still much appreciated and to which the author of this work is much indebted. A sketch of the noted author will be found in the chapter devoted to the "Prominent Men of Seneca County."

The village of New Riegel was surveyed by G. H. Heming in January, 1850, for Anthony Schindler. Walter Myers' addition to New Riegel was surveyed by Heming in April, 1855, within the angle formed by Tiffin and Perry streets. John Werley's addition to New Riegel was surveyed in 1877.

New Riegel village was incorporated December 2, 1882, on petition of B. J. Murphy and thirty-nine other residents, presented to the commissioners of the county, December 28, 1881. The local records, however, acknowledge the order of February 5, 1883, as the act of incorporation, because under this order, the first village elections were held April 2, 1883.

As early as 1825 a few Catholics who had moved to the vicinity of New Riegel, were visited at intervals by faithful fathers of the church. Ten years later Rev. Father Trehenhens, C. S. S. R., visited the neighborhood, and for many years was engaged as a traveling missionary, journeying on foot throughout Seneca and the adjoining counties. In 1845, the Congregation of the Most Precious Blood established a mission at New Riegel, with Fathers Sales and M. Brunner and five priests of the congregation in charge. The property of the church at New Riegel is valued at \$25,000, the church itself is one of the finest buildings devoted to religion in northwestern Ohio, while the monastery, convent and schools are buildings equally suited to the wants of a large religious community and a great congregation.

The village of New Riegel is in Big Spring township, in the southwestern part of Seneca county, and is on the Toledo & Ohio Central railroad.

The first name given to the town of Republic was "Scipio Center," acting upon the Western Reserve rule, which confers

upon the geographic center of a township the name "Center." The town of Republic was laid out on the southeast corner of section 16, and the northeast corner of section 21, in 1834, by David Risdon for Sidney Smith, who was later known as "General Sea." Several additions to the town were laid out later.

John Wright's log house, the first on the site of the village, stood where Gale's store was in 1847, and was, in fact, Gale's store until its destruction or removal about 1869 or 1871.

In 1835, the town consisted of Runnel's tavern, Gale's store, Amos Hall's shoe-making establishment, William Pearce's blacksmith shop (a colored blacksmith) and a few log dwelling houses. The situation urged Smith to advertise the town, and this he did through the columns of the *Tiffin Gazette*. He advertised all his lands and lots at Republic and Tiffin, but did not succeed in disposing of all, as when he moved to Cincinnati in 1838 he appointed Lawyer Chapin his agent until his return to Republic in 1840. A year later he had his name changed to Sidney Sea by the legislature, and in 1843 put himself forward for military honors, winning the position of brigadier-general of militia.

Rev. D. D. Bigger's church history says that the Presbyterian church was known at Republic previous to 1831; for prior to its organization Rev. James Robinson, pastor of Melmore, preached there. On September 17, 1831, a number of citizens of Scipio met at the house of Ethan Smith, when Abram Tremain, Rufus Bishop and Brainard Cleveland were elected ruling elders. April 19, 1832, a society was organized with the following members: Abram Tremain, R. Bishop, B. Cleveland, William Smith, of Scipio, New York; William Van Fleet and wife from Melmore; Eliza Church, Sophia Cleveland and Susan Bishop from Homer, New York; and Martha Tremain from Genoa, New York. At this time a resolution adopting the Presbyterian confession of faith was carried, and in the barn attached to Ethan Smith's house the organization was perfected. For some time after services were held in the barns of T. P. Roberts and Ethan Smith, and in the winters within Smith's house. Rev. James Robinson was the first preacher, receiving \$75 per annum, and a monthly call to shorten his sermons. At this time there were only a blacksmith shop and a little store at Republic.

The first log church building completed in the winter of 1831-32, was erected on the Anway farm, one mile and a quarter south east of Republic. In 1837 the second church was erected, during the pastorate of Rev. John McCutchen, and on its opening the revival services of that year were commenced. In 1845 steps were taken by Rev. Harmon and society, to build the new or third church. This was completed in 1846 at a cost of \$3,000.

The Methodist Episcopal church, of Republic, is almost contemporary with the old church of Melmore, and for years the same

circuit preachers, named in the history of the Melmore society, appeared here, their coming dating away back to the days when Cunningham's log workshop was the center of the Christian church in the young settlement of Republic.

Salem Reformed church of Scipio and Adams township was founded in 1837, as a union of the Lutheran and Reformed societies, by Rev. F. Rahausser, and a house of worship erected on lands donated by John German. The old church of 1837 gave place some years later to a better building, and this also was superseded.

Salem German Reformed Congregation of Adams and Scipio townships was reorganized September 29, 1867, out of the older organization of Adam township. John Hensinger presided, with Rev. Eli Keller, clerk. J. Hensinger, Anthony Harpster and H. Bachman were elected trustees. In 1868 a brick house of worship was erected on lands purchased from David Wyant.

The Universalist Society was founded here in 1840 under the name "Universalian Church," and in 1845 a house of worship was erected.

The Baptist Society, of Republic, was organized December 29, 1837. This society was reorganized under the act of May 1, 1852, on February 18, 1854, from the Scipio Baptist Society.

On August 20, 1869, a fire swept away thirteen buildings in the village of Republic. The entire contents of the Masonic lodge room were destroyed, and the records of other societies lost or burned. In 1871 another fire swept away two business blocks. Prior to 1869 a fire company was organized here, which ranked with the old-time fire-pail companies. After the fire of that year a new equipment was introduced, and after the fire of 1871 the department was re-organized.

The town of Republic shares with Seneca county and Scipio township in general prosperity. The census of 1900 gave it a population of 650. It has a newspaper—the *Reporter*—and a bank, known as the Republic Banking Company, doing a general banking business. It has three churches—Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist.

Edward Stinebaugh is mayor of Republic.

C. R. Womer is postmaster, and there are three route carriers.

Horace Robinson Post, G. A. R., was established September 10, 1881, and named in honor of a soldier who fell at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863. The charter members are named as follows: G. R. Hemmingway, George Tubbs, L. C. Hopkins, E. R. Sage, J. T. Dittman, H. K. Spooner, J. B. Ennis, L. S. Bergstresser, D. D. Neikirk, W. A. Mills, C. A. Way, L. A. Cook, D. Troxell, M. F. Sweetland, W. R. Robinalt, J. P. Sparks, E. C. Sparks, M. Gray, J. Crossley, J. P. Rogers, E. F. Gray, L. R. Barker, H. M. Reed, P. J. Shaw, A. Way, H. C. Martindale, F. A. Lumbar, G. W. Singer and B. A. Sloate.

CHAPTER XXI.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES

ADAMS TOWNSHIP—BIG SPRING AND VILLAGES OF NEW REIGEL, SPRINGVILLE, ETC.—BLOOM TOWNSHIP, ST. STEPHENS AND ELIZABETHTOWN—LEWIS LEITZ'S REMINISCENCES—CLINTON TOWNSHIP—REV. JOHN SOUDER'S PIONEER INCIDENTS—SWANDER AND VIONA—EDEN TOWNSHIP—STORY OF JOHN VAN METER—REV. JOSEPH BEVER'S RECOLLECTIONS—HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP—JOSEPH OGLE AND HIS WORKS—VANISHED VILLAGES—JACKSON TOWNSHIP—INDIAN SCARE AT NESTLERODE'S.

The histories of the fifteen townships included in Seneca county are presented in the following two chapters of this work, alphabetically arranged. They serve to complete the picture of the pioneer times, which is always so full of interest to young and old alike, and also to furnish sketches of the smaller villages (both dead and living) which have not been heretofore presented.

Adams township was organized on the sixth day of December, 1825, but at that time it included only the sections not included in the Indian reservation. On the 25th day of December the first election was held. To make the township of any reasonable size the commissioners attached to Adams a tier of sections from and along the west side of Thompson.

The soil in this township is remarkably rich, producing all kinds of grain in abundance. The land at the time of the survey was heavily timbered, consisting chiefly of oak, walnut, poplar, maple, beech, etc. The surface is generally rolling and well watered. In 1830 Adams county had only 285 inhabitants, but it has steadily increased in population and wealth. Among the early settlers were Asa Crockett, L. C. Stone, Daniel Rule, Ezra West, James Crockett, F. Smith, Solomon Drown, John Petticord, Enos Mead, John Craig, William Myers, Samuel Whiteman, Reuben Drinkwater, G. Lee, John Keeler and John Pain.

Sulphur Springs is the great natural curiosity of Adams township. These springs are nearly in the middle of section 7. The water which issues from the earth in several places is clear and

cold. These springs will receive a more extensive notice in another chapter.

Beaver creek, a small stream of this township, passes near these springs, and after receiving the waters of the springs, crosses into Pleasant township on section 12. Taking a northerly direction, it leaves the county near the north-east corner of the township. The creek received the name on account of the large number of beavers which was formerly found along the stream.

In pioneer times there were three saw-mills on this stream, above the sulphur springs, and water runs sufficient to drive them about half the year. In 1838 a large flouring mill was built on Beaver creek, just below the springs, but this was in Pleasant township. This mill has long since been one of the has beens.

On the 26th day of May, 1839, David Reeves and David Risdon surveyed a town on section 5, in Adams township. From the color of the water, it received the name of Green Springs. The waters from these springs unite with Beaver creek, after which the latter takes the name of Green creek, and empties into the Sandusky river in Sandusky county. In 1840 the population of this town was only 29. Green Springs was made a post-town, and the first postmaster was Daniel H. Dana. On the 30th day of April, 1846, another town plat was surveyed in Adams township, to which the name of Adamsville was given. But prior to this a town was surveyed on section 7, in this township, and was given the name of Sulphur Springs, from the springs before described, which are not far from the plat.

The settlement of the township was effected without the bustle which marked the occupation of the older townships of Seneca. This was due to the fact that it was not a wilderness in the sense that the country west of the Sandusky was; but a well-trailed land, partly surveyed, and adjacent to the old settlements. In all other respects the work of the pioneer did not differ in quantity or quality from the earlier settlers of Venice or Big Spring, Thompson or Liberty, Reed or Loudon townships. It is true that the romance of life among the Indians of the great Sulphur Spring region, and the pleasures which the neighborhood of natural phenomena or curiosity bring, were present to lighten, as it were, the load of care by withdrawing attention from ordinary life among the great trees, and lending it to the wonderful in nature.

The year 1833 witnessed the true beginnings of settlement, and immigration then commenced and continued to flow in for years, until the whole township was peopled with as industrious and good a class of citizens as it is the fortune of any county to possess.

Big Spring township was organized March 6, 1833, and received its name from the big spring of water in the southwest part of the township.

The first election was held April 4, 1833, and the following were the officers chosen: Trustees, E. Bogart and Richard Reynolds; clerk, William Brayton; treasurer, Hugh Mulholland; fence viewers, Cornelius Bogart, Andrew Springer and Joshua Watson; overseers of the poor, Elijah Brayton and Charles Henderson; constable, Austin Knowlton.

The locality subsequently named Springville, was the only garden spot in the township, and around it the first settlements were made, within a year or two of the period when the township was organized. South of the township line the families of Asa Lake and Nehemiah Earls settled as early as 1819, Daniel Hodges in 1821, Christopher Baker, William Brown and John James in 1822, John Carey in 1823, Smith Kentfield in 1825 and Hiram J. Starr in 1830. Many of those pioneers of the Delaware and Wyandot country were acquainted with the big spring, coming and going over the Wyandot trail from the Big Spring Reservation to the Upper or Twelve-Mile Reservation, so that when the pioneers of this township arrived they were within easy distance of the pioneers of what is now Wyandot county. William Brown entered his lands, just south of the base line, in 1822, and may be counted among the pioneers of the township. The Jenkins brothers were early traders, and, it is believed, the first white residents of Big Spring. The Braytons, pioneers of Tymochtee township, Wyandot county, came in 1832; the Knowltons, Bogarts, Mulhollands, Hendersons, Youngs, Springers, Peers and Reynolds were all here prior to organization.

The first settlers were American-born and no German name is found among them. From 1833 to 1842 a very large number of German and French families came on, and after Anthony Schindler bought land and located in section 12, many of his old neighbors from Germany settled round about him. Here he laid out a town and named it after his native town in Germany, New Reigel. The old German settlers were Anthony and Carl Schindler, Joseph Bischof, Joseph, Stephan and Landelin Brosamer, Jacob Kabele, Michael Schon, Nicholas Perl, Nicholas and Francis Eltig, Peter Rinehart, Michael Wolly, Nicholas and Francis Etchen, John Wagner, Ignatz Lehnhart, M. Schlachter, John Moes, Joseph Ries, the Kern family, the Dannenhoeffers, the Schiraks, the Seibenalers, and others. Among the French families were the Lafontaines, the Filliatres, the Wernements, F. Collet, J. Mangett, the Gilliaumes, and others.

Anthony Schindler, who laid out New Reigel, was a very active, lively and enterprising man. Very soon after the laying out of

this town, people settled in and around the town, and put up a log church, which in time gave way to a brick church, and that in its turn to one of the largest and most beautiful Catholic churches in northern Ohio.

The town of New Reigel is now settled up by farmers who have become wealthy, and wish to spend their last days at their ease near the church.

French Town is the name given to the French settlement, west of New Riegel, settled by the Lafontaines and others between 1840 and 1847. Comfortable homes and well cultivated farms characterize that portion of the township known under this name.

The town of Springville was surveyed by David Risdon in 1834 for Benjamin and John Jenkins, proprietors. The town never grew much. The spring was once a very powerful one and formed a small lake. The water was very deep, clear and cold. Since the country has been cleared up, the spring has lost much of its former celebrity and would now be noticed no more than any good spring on a farm.

The town of Oregon (now Adrian) was surveyed by R. M. Shoemaker, on the 17th of February, 1844, on sections 35 and 36, on the Mad River and Lake Erie, now the Cleveland, Sandusky & Cincinnati railroad. Erastus H. Cook and D. C. Henderson were the proprietors. Eli Gehr, Adam Vetter, John Gants and Charles Foster were the first settlers here. The town grew up to its present size within a few years after it was laid out, and stood there ever since.

Among the early settlers should also be mentioned the Boucher families, Peter Lantz, Isaac Dewitt, Frederick Waggoner, Ira Taft, William Blue, Israel Harmas, W. Burgess, Peter Wanner, M. Clark, Louis Schany, William Clark, E. H. Cook, E. Brayton, the Jenkins, Joseph Clapper, John Ellerton, Henry Mulholland, and C. Woolford.

The railroads in the township are the Big Four and the Toledo & Ohio Central.

Alveda is a small station on the Hocking Valley railroad. It was a settlement on section 18, and was surveyed as a town in 1876.

Bloom township as established in 1824 comprised the township of Bloom, Scipio, Reed and Venice townships, and was named for the German patriot Bloom, on the suggestion of John Seitz. Later Scipio, Venice and Reed were organized, and this township was reorganized within its present boundaries. In December, 1824, Scipio was detached; in December, 1826, Reed was established, and in June, 1829, Venice was set off as a separate township.

The township is watered by Honey creek, Silver creek and tributary streams. Honey creek enters the township in the northeast quarter of section 1, flows in a general southwestern course,

and leaves the township in the southwest quarter of section 18. Along its banks are numerous springs, and here, too, many of the early saw and grist-mills were erected. The pioneers selected the neighborhood of the creek for their homes, and opened their first farms. Silver creek may be called a native stream, has its source in the southeastern corner of the township, and, flowing generally northwest, leaves the township in the northwest quarter of section 19. The county drain enters this creek, and it is also fed by a number of rivulets.

The early settlers here were men of good judgment and great sagacity, when they resolved to drive their stakes for homes. They saw in the near future the grandeur, beauty and agricultural wealth these valleys, in the hands of industry, intelligence and economy, would present to the world. Its soil, timbers, building stones, prospects for market, all these and more, were great incentives for the founding of new homes in the forest. A glance at Bloom township now, with its beautiful farms in a high state of cultivation, with large barns, splendid farm houses, fields teeming with rich crops, its pastures enjoyed by excellent stocks of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; its commodious school houses and churches, etc., give strong proof how well the aim of the pioneer settler was directed when first the tall timbers fell by the woodman's axe, along Honey creek and Silver creek, running through the township.

Thomas Boyd was one of the earliest settlers here. He came in 1822, and settled on section 11, where he lived until his death, which occurred November 27th, 1847. Soon after him came also his brother, James Boyd, and his widowed sister, Mrs. Mary Donnell. Mrs. Thomas Baker is a daughter of James Boyd, and is still living. Her father moved to Iowa, where he died. Thomas Boyd had four sons: James, Jesse, Jefferson and Samuel.

John Seitz, Isaac Rohrer, Levi Neibel, Lyman Robinson, Jacob Meyer, Rufus Kirshner, Henry Perkey, David Crapo, Truman King, James Wilson, Evan Dorsey, John Newman, Lewis Seitz, John Davis, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Donald and J. C. Hampton are honored names among the old pioneers.

Mr. James Steel from Pennsylvania, built the first grist mill in the township, on the banks of Silver creek. The Hershbergers turned it into a sawmill sometime after the Koller mill and the Engle mill were put up. The first meeting house in the township was a Presbyterian church, erected in 1834. It was a small frame building. They held meetings in it before it was plastered; all that spring and summer and in the fall of that year, while it was being plastered. By some unknown cause, it took fire and burned down. Then a brick church was built on the same spot, which answered for many years, until finally it was torn down and the brick used in the construction of a brick church in Bloomville.

The old church stood northwest of Bloomville, near the cemetery. The Methodists built a church soon after on the land owned by J. W. Stinchcomb, but it was superseded by a stone church down the creek.

The village of St. Stephens is an old settlement. Here is the church of St. Stephen—Roman Catholic—which was founded in 1842. Among the early members were Martin Steinmetz, Philip Falter, Matthew Delaney, Joseph Danker, John Worm, Fred and John Steigmeier, Jacob Maier, Nicholas Lehman, Stephen Dick, Joseph Juend, Henry Sieger and Nick Duercher. Rev. Salesius Brunner was the first priest. He was succeeded by Revs. Matthias Kreusch, Jacob Ringely, A. Dambach, M. Baker and Nicholas Gales. February 1, 1874, Rev. Philip Rist, the present pastor, took charge of St. Stephen's parish. The congregation numbers over 200 souls. The old church has given place to the new church, erected at a cost of \$7,000, the corner-stone of which was placed October 1, 1885.

The St. Stephens of today is a small village and is a station on the Toledo division of the Pennsylvania lines. It is in the eastern part of Bloom township.

Elizabethtown was surveyed in 1838, on the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 6, range 16 east and was named for Elizabeth Boyer, wife of Dr. Fisher. The location was on what was known as the Beachman farm, or Blackman's Corners. The place at one time contained a general store, a wagon shop and a blacksmith shop, with a population of about one hundred. It is not in existence as a village today.

LEWIS SEITZ'S REMINISCENCES.

The early settlement of Bloom township is well told by the following sketch by Pioneer Lewis Seitz: "In October, 1825, at the age of twenty-three, with my wife and one child, I removed to my present home (on an adjoining farm) in Bloom township. The name of Bloom had been suggested by my brother John just one year before my arrival, and adopted in 1824 at the organization of the township. I came from my native county, Fairfield, into an almost unbroken wilderness of forest trees, with less than a score of settlers in advance of me. Nearly all who were here before me had settled along the rich valley of Honey creek. For two or three years before mine was reared, cabins had begun to appear in our wilderness. Among their occupants I remember Joseph McClellan, James and Thomas Boyd, the Donalds, George Free, Roswell Munsel, Nehemiah Hadley, John Stroh, Lowell Robinson, my brothers John Seitz and Noah Seitz. J. C. Hampton (who came in 1822 with the Boyds and Donalds, from Ross county) in-

forms me that he aided in erecting the first cabin put up in the township. This was for my brother Noah, on Silver creek. Hampton made his home for a time with his companions from Ross. Their shelter at first was in a log pen covered with logs split in twain, the under tier being with flat side up, and the top tier covering the cracks with the flat side down. The beds were for the women, on bedsteads, with one post. That is, in one corner of the 'pen' two poles were entered in the logs, with the other end in this 'post.' Baswood bark furnished the 'cords.' The men slept on the ground, with hickory bark spread down for sheets. Hampton says: 'Our first supply of flour was brought by us on horseback from Mansfield, through the woods.' I also helped cut out the small timber west and south of Roop's Corners, to make a public road. But to continue with the names of the first settlers: Jacob Rodegeb, Abraham Kagy, John Davis, Edward Sutherland, Christopher Perkey, Bartholomew Stout, John Stinchcomb and Richard Ridgely. Within a very few years after my arrival came also Jacob Webster, the Bixlers, John Pennington, J. T. Reed, John Einsel, Edward Cooley, Samuel Gross, John Valentine, Gain Robinson, Zelaphel Owen, Joshua Watson, Samuel and Henry Nisley, Lewis and Jacob Spittler.

"During these early days a wilderness of forest trees covered the earth, and the first need of the settler was to clear away space enough for a cabin, and then it was 'root, hog, or die.' While I brought from Fairfield county enough flour to last two years, very few of my contemporaries were thus provided. One season, however, usually sufficed the industrious pioneer to clear a small field and grow bread to do. As for meat, everyone had his gun to supply him with wild turkey or venison, which were abundant. Often too, as we lay upon our pillow at night, were we saluted with the howl of wolves, apparently at our cabin door. Not only did they make night vocal with their cries, but woe to the sheep or young pigs not well guarded. An occasional bear passed through, but I think none made their home in our township. There were some otter about the marsh near Bloomville. A wild cat was shot within one hundred rods of our cabin. Indians often visited us, generally of the Wyandot tribe, who then had their headquarters at Upper Sandusky. A few Senecas, from their reserve below Tiffin, straggled hither occasionally. Our red brother was uniformly friendly, and, as a rule, honest, but a tricky one appeared sometimes. Unlike his white brother of modern times, however, he had not the cheek to attempt a repetition of his trick in the same vicinity. Shamed by that conscience which, as Shakespeare puts it, 'makes cowards of us all,' his victim seldom saw him again.

"N. Hadley was admitted to be the boss hunter and trapper on Honey creek. Mr. Hadley, at a single hunt, brought down seven.

deer, six of them by torchlight, and the seventh by sunlight in the morning. So fond was Hadley of hunting, that, game getting scarce, he had J. C. Hampton to haul his family and goods (mostly steel traps) to the head of canoe navigation on the Scioto, in Hardin county. Here he dug out two large walnut canoes, lashed them side by side, and started for Cairo, on the Mississippi. With one boat wrecked on the raging Scioto, he nevertheless reached Portsmouth with the other, his family walking most of the way. At this point a captain of a steamer bound for Iowa, whither Hadley was going, struck with admiration for a man who would venture his all in a canoe on the Ohio, offered to carry him without charge to his destination. Thus the boss pioneer hunter of Bloom township left Ohio for game in the far west.

"An encounter of a Wyandot Indian with a pack of hungry wolves in South Bloom is worth recording. He had tracked a wounded deer some distance in the snow, when suddenly he came upon it surrounded by a pack of wolves, making of it a hasty meal. intent upon having some of the meat himself, he tried to drive the wolves by shooting one of them. This enraged the rest, and they rushed upon him. Backing against a tree, he kept them at bay with his tomahawk, till hunger overcoming rage, they returned to finish their meal upon the deer. The Indian, convinced that 'discretion was the better part of valor,' was glad to escape. The pioneer who succeeded best in making a comfortable living, did not make a business of hunting, but chopping and logging and burning was the chief work. Much timber, which today would be valuable in market, was burned on the ground. No where could finer poplar, walnut, blue ash and butternut trees be found than in Bloom township.

"The first saw mill was built by Roswell Munsel and the Donalds, on Honey creek, near the present Kaler mill. Soon after John Davis built another mill, a mile further down, where my first lumber was made. A few years later Abraham Kagy put up a saw mill, and the Steeles a saw and grist mill on Silver creek. It may be well to remind the reader that in those days our water courses furnished power much more steadily and for a greater part of the year. Through the clearing away of fallen timber and general drainage, our creeks gave short lived spurts of water, and then Steel's grist mill could be heard day and night for more than half a year. My first grinding was done at Hedges' mill, just below Tiffin. When we began to have wheat to sell our nearest public market was at Venice or Portland (Sandusky City). This was so until the pioneer railroad in Ohio made us a market at Republic.

"In those days neighbors were neighbors indeed. Was a cabin to be 'raised,' logs to be 'rolled,' or assistance of any kind needed,

a simple notice was enough. A 'neighbor' could be found at a much greater distance than now. The whisky of those days was not charged with 'killing at forty rods' as now, but the 'brown jug' or the barrel was found in nearly every home, and it was esteemed an indispensable 'mechanical power' at 'raisings' and 'loggings,' etc., etc.

"Our public schools were held at first in cabins like our dwellings, with a huge fire place on one side, with a 'stick and mud' chimney on the outside. Religious meetings were held in these 'school houses,' or in the cabins of the settlers. The Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists were the first to organize societies or churches in Bloom. James Robinson, a Presbyterian clergyman, organized the first church of that name, about the year 1830.

"On the 27th of May, 1827, the Baptist church, named Honey Creek, was organized. The council was composed of Elders Thomas Snelson, of Highland county, and Benjamin Caves, of Pickaway, and Deacon John Hite, of Fairfield. In 1830 the undersigned was chosen pastor of this church and has sustained this relation ever since. As will be noticed ministers in those early days traveled a great way in the pursuit of their calling. But not as now, cosily and swiftly in a railway coach, but invariably on horseback, equipped with saddle-bags, with Bible, hymn book, a few dickeys (a sort of shirt front with collar attached), and some provisions, perhaps. The messenger of 'peace and good will,' through the Cross of Christ, traveled in all kinds of weather, over all sorts of roads (or no roads through the wilderness). Perhaps such experiences, if presented to many of our clerical brethren today, as a part of their labors, would lead to some more congenial calling. But it must be remembered that the privations and trials of pioneer life were shared by all classes, and hence borne the more cheerfully. While we may freely admit that this generation is enjoying much that is good and desirable as the fruit of the labors and purposes of their pioneer fathers and mothers, it is a matter of profound regret that the rugged virtues and beautiful friendships could not have been transmitted with the improved culture, conveniences, comforts and luxuries enjoyed by our children. They are enjoying the material blessings for which their fathers and mothers toiled and dared and suffered. Modern improvements have obviated the necessity for much of the personal effort and deprivation of pioneer life, but when we cease to practice their manly and womanly virtues, all our boasted progress cannot save us from the penalties of violated moral law."

Clinton township was established in December, 1824, and named for DeWitt Clinton, then governor of New York state.

The Sandusky river enters the township in section 30, just at

the southwest corner of what is known as Springdale addition to Tiffin, flows northeast, and thence northwest to the great bend where it turns east, and thence flows north by east through the city and township, leaving Clinton in the northwest quarter of section 5. The terrace is high above the water level, generally lying some distance back on each side, giving a large strip of valley or bottom lands, and presenting a hundred beautiful scenes well worth the labor of a painter.

Honey creek, that old stream sweetened by pioneer memories, looks into the township in its extreme southwestern corner, while Rock creek and its tributaries, the ancient mill-drivers, water the central southern sections, and, flowing in a tortuous course northwest, enters the Sandusky just east of Washington Street bridge. The name given to it is well deserved. During a great part of the year there are more rocks than water visible; but when water does appear it comes in torrents, as the history of many an old time bridge can tell.

There are two other large streams flowing east through the center of the township, which enter the river in section 17, just below Tiffin. The northeastern sections are watered by a nameless creek, while a number of short spring creeks are found meandering almost everywhere throughout the thirty-six sections. In the center of the northeast quarter of section 33 is a spring lake, another near the river on section 5, and another on section 8.

In the neighborhood of the river and creeks the land is much broken, and throughout the township "rolling heavily." It is as fertile as land may be, and shows the result of years of labor in the number of fine farms, orchards and gardens. The first direct reference made to that part of Ohio known as Clinton township was in 1812. Long years before that, however, the district was known to the trappers, hunters and traders of the Sandusky.

Fire clay is found even within the boundaries of the city, and brick yards have been carried on from the close of the third decade of this century. Tile works and the now much prized terra-cotta find a place in the economical geology of this township.

REV. JOHN SOUDER'S PIONEER INCIDENTS.

Pioneer incidents as told by the Rev. John Souder: "In the fall of 1824 my father-in-law, John Walker, and I, left Frederick county, Maryland, on horseback, for the purpose of exploring the west in our own way. We took the national pike to Wheeling, which at that time was the national highway as far as it was made. We crossed the Ohio river at Wheeling and reached Cincinnati by way of Zanesville and Circleville, a distance of over 500 miles from

our home. The settlements through Ohio were sparse and quite new, deadened timber standing everywhere.

"There was no market for anything, scarcely. Wheat was worth only thirty-two cents, and corn twelve and one-half cents, other provisions in proportion, but there was no money in circulation. Everything was trade and exchange. We arrived at home in safety, and in spite of the gloomy outlook in Ohio, I resolved to emigrate there, and in May, 1826, I sold out and started for Ohio with a large wagon and four horses. My family then consisted of a wife and one child, about one year old, two single sisters and my brother-in-law, John Walker, who was then yet unmarried. Richard Sneath and his family came with us. That family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Sneath, two or three small children, Jacob Huss and Henry Zimmerman, who were single men. They also had a large wagon and three horses. Taking us altogether, we were a jolly set for such an excursion.

"Nothing occurred worth remembering until we reached a place in the Alleghany mountains called 'the Shades of Death.' It was a pinery through which our road passed, seven miles across, without a single human habitation. There was a tavern and a blacksmith shop just east of the dense forest. One of my horses lost a shoe just before sundown. He could not travel on the hard pike without being shod. It was about time to put up for the night, but the bad reputation of the tavern made us conclude to press on. While my horse was being shod, Sneath, with his family and the young men, passed on, leaving me with the women and the child behind. This compelled me to travel these seven miles through the dark alone. It was very inconsiderate in Sneath and the others to leave us thus. One or two armed men could have had us at their mercy, for all I had in the world I had with me. Under a kind Providence we passed through in safety. No accident occurred until we crossed the river at Wheeling. Here we were in Ohio. A road leads up a high hill nearly two miles from the river before it reaches the uplands. The national pike here was just in process of construction, and we were often compelled to take side roads that were dangerous at places. My wife became so disgusted with the country that she exclaimed at one time, 'Any man that will bring his wife and child to such a country as this, ought to be shot.'

"The greatest impediment to the prosperity of Ohio was a general want of market. The canal connecting the Ohio river with the lake was laid out, but not constructed. Our first idea was to locate somewhere near its line. At Granville, in Licking county, we found a vacant house, which we rented for the time being, in order that we might explore the country round about. We were not pleased here, and resolved to strike for Tiffin, and see how that

country would please us. Mr. Sneath and I came out here on horseback, leaving our families at Granville. We inquired for Fort Ball and found it. We saw a gentleman standing in the road there, and Mr. Sneath, who was given to be mischievous at times, inquired of the man how far it was to Fort Ball. The man said: 'You are right in the midst of it.' The stranger was Mr. McNeal, the merchant.

"George and John Stoner used to be old neighbors of ours in Maryland. We inquired for them and found them. Here we put up for the night. The Sandusky country pleased us better than anything we had seen in Ohio, being a rich, level, limestone country, such as we had been accustomed to. We really did not know how new it was until we moved into it. Tiffin and Fort Ball were then very small beginnings. Mr. Sneath found a large frame building in an unfinished condition (Bradley's Central Hotel afterwards, Remele's butcher shop now). This was offered for sale, and Mr. Sneath bought it for \$400, I think. Somebody showed me the land of Mr. Sherwood. I had almost made up my mind to buy it, but did not at that time, but I liked the country very much.

"We returned to Granville to bring our families here, re-loaded our wagons and set sail for Seneca county. We were used to traveling by this time, and we pursued our journey with cheer, especially so since we knew the point of destination. In the night before we reached Upper Sandusky it rained. In the morning the travel was heavy, and I had a bigger load than Mr. Sneath. He and the young men put on ahead and left me behind, just as they did once before. They got clear out of sight. A little beyond Marion the horses, endeavoring to avoid going through a mud hole, crowded a wheel onto a stump, which nearly upset my wagon; both wheels were at least a foot from the ground, but all the horses rushed forward with speed through the mud hole, and the wagon righted up again. My wife and child were alone in the wagon at the time, and an upset there and then might have been a very serious affair.

"It was long after night before we reached Upper Sandusky, and there found our friends nicely tucked away in bed at Walker's Hotel. We had not seen them all day. We had another fearful time before we reached Upper Sandusky. My wife and my sisters had never seen an Indian before, and all they ever heard of them was savage cruelty. As night came on the Indians rode after us on their ponies, yelping and hooping. This frightened the women very much. I was on my saddle horse, and they kept calling to me in an undertone, 'drive on, drive on.' I had seen them before and remained quiet. We kept together after leaving Upper Sandusky.

"When we reached Love's hill, near Tiffin, the joke turned the

other way. Sneath's horses got very smooth, and Love's hill was steep and slippery. Sneath was on his saddle horse and attempted to ascend the hill, but failed, and his saddle horse fell down, the wagon ran back close to the bank of the river, and came very near upsetting into it, but all went on safely, and we kept together to the town. The best part of the joke came in when Mr. Sneath jumped up after his horse fell and exclaimed that he might have got his leg broken, regardless of the danger of losing the lives of his entire family.

"Mr. Sneath moved into his house, and I found an empty cabin in Fort Ball, belonging to Mr. McGaffey. Mr. Spencer was the proprietor of Fort Ball, Mr. McNeal had a small store, Elisha Smith kept tavern, Levi Reasey was a blacksmith, David Smith was a cabinet maker, a justice of the peace and a fiddler. He lived near the river. Dr. Dresbach, lawyers Rawson and Dickinson were here; all single men and the three occupied the same small office together. It was about twelve by fourteen feet and is still standing on Sandusky street.

"Dr. Dresbach's motto was, 'Root, hog, or die.' Mr. McGaffey was clerk of the court at that time. One time in conversation he predicted that within fifteen years we would have a railroad through the country. When I left Maryland the Baltimore and Ohio Company had only thirteen miles of road out of Baltimore.

I bought the Sherwood place containing nearly 440 acres, mostly in section 7, for \$1,900, and got possession on the 1st of July, 1826. We arrived in Fort Ball on the 10th of June that year. Mr. Sherwood was not a very successful man in business. He kept a barrel of whisky in his house. Whisky and business never run well together.

"Mr. Bowe had a few acres cleared alongside of the Stoner farm. Wm. Montgomery kept a tavern in a small way on a six-acre lot taken off of a corner of the land I bought. These were all the improvements in that neighborhood. My neighbors were Mr. Bowe and George and John Stoner, who came in the fall of 1822.

"John Stoner lost his life by a simple accident. In the fall of 1826 he shot a squirrel and tried to finish it with the butt of his gun. He slipped and fell on the muzzle of his gun, which injured him internally to such an extent that he died after great suffering, in January, 1827. He was the first person buried in the Stoner graveyard.

"John, Jacob and Abraham Crum, three brothers; E. Rogers. John Crum and old Mr. Abbott were also neighbors. The Rosenbergers, Shaulls, Klines and others were Virginians and had a little settlement west of Wolf creek. George Puffenberger lived in a cabin some distance west, and John Flack in (now) Liberty, lived the farthest westward of any man I could hear of. I was in com-

pany with others in view of a new road and we stopped at Flack's. It seemed very lonesome to live so entirely alone in the forest as Flack did. Mr. Cornelius Flummerfelt and the Parker brothers came about the time I did.

"The Indians were troublesome at times. The Wyandots made their annual trips to Malden to receive presents from the British government for services rendered in the war against the United States. On their way out they bought whisky at Fort Ball and elsewhere, and generally camped in front of our house, where they all got drunk and rested a whole day to sober up. They generally had their whole families with them. They used to come into the house and wanted everything we had, especially bread. Sometimes they took all the bread we had and my wife had to bake again. They paid for what they bought. One time a drunken Indian got angry at my wife and drew his knife on her. He would have used it had it not been for a sober Indian close by. The sober Indians often stayed all night at our house, sleeping by the fire in the same room we slept. We often bought venison and cranberries from them. A camp of drunken Indians and squaws is a most disgusting sight; the papooses strapped on a board sitting against the trees, and the men and women reeling around, the squaws squealing like wild cats. But with all their general degradation, we had some interesting interviews with those who had been christianized at camp and other meetings.

"Mr. Moler, a very early settler, took up the land where Mr. Maule lived. John Doran, another pioneer, was at the raising of Mr. Hedges' mill on the river, and became crippled for life by the falling of a tree in a storm while raising the mill."

The little village of Swander is five miles southeast of Tiffin, on the Pennsylvania railroad. It is sometimes called Morris Postoffice.

Viona, on the east half of the northeast quarter of section 35, was surveyed for John H. Foulk in October, 1874. It is the center of a rich agricultural district, but it has no place on the map.

Eden township was surveyed into sections and quarter sections in 1820, was organized into a separate and distinct township in 1821, and received its name from the quality of its soil, which is remarkably fertile, especially that which borders on Honey creek. The first township election was held on the 4th of June, 1821, in the house of John Searles.

Eden settled rapidly. The great fertility of the soil attracted emigrants from various parts of the east, and at the time of the organization of the township, its population exceeded that of either of the other townships.

In 1824, a town was surveyed in this township, where the Kilbourn road crosses Honey creek and to it was given the name of Melmore.

What was known in the early history of Eden township as the Van Meter reservation, is yet frequently referred to as such, or as the Van Meter section.

John Van Meter, a white man, was captured when he was five years old by the Wyandot Indians. They captured him near West Liberty, Virginia, in March, 1778. The people in the neighborhood in which he was captured having been frequently alarmed by Indian aggressions, had assembled for the purpose of building a fort to protect themselves from savage cruelty. It was a beautiful day and two of the elder boys of the family were directed to go to a "chopping" and arrange some brands. John accompanied them and the father proceeded to the fort. The boys had but just commenced their work, when they were suddenly beset by a party of Indians. The elder boys made good their escape, but John was easily captured. The Indians then went to the home of Van Meter, set it on fire, murdered the wife and daughter and then fled to the wilderness, taking the captive boy with them. He afterwards lived with the Indians, completely forgetting his native tongue, but he learned it again ere he died. He was induced to make his relatives and friends a visit, but he refused to remain with them, saying he preferred the wild life of the Indian to civilized society. Van Meter was a man of more than ordinary decision of character, and he was benevolent and friendly to the white settlers.

On the 29th of April, 1817, a treaty was held at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, near Perrysburg, Wood county, Ohio, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, commissioners of the United States, of the one part, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of what was then called the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnees, Potawatomie, Ottawa and Chippawa tribes of Indians, when all their lands within the limits of Ohio were ceded to the United States forever.

At this treaty there was reserved by the United States: "To John Van Meter, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and who has ever since lived amongst them, and has married a Seneca woman, and to his wife and three brothers, Senecas, who now reside on Honey creek, one thousand acres of land, to begin north 45 degrees west, 140 poles, thence and from the beginning, east for quantity."

This John Van Meter was Johnny, the captive boy, and this Seneca woman whom he had married was the last female, and these her three brothers, Senecas, were the last males of that great family of Brandt, the ruler of the Mohawk nation of Indians. The names

of these three brothers was Thomas, Isaac and Paulus Brandt. Thomas was the chief of the tribe.

The tribe continued to reside upon the above reservation until 1829, when they joined other Indians and left the country. It is noted on the map as "Van Meter Reserve."

At the time the Mohawk tribe left here, as above mentioned, it didn't exceed probably twenty-five families.

John Van Meter lived, died and was buried on the reserve. His death occurred some years before his tribe moved west. He died, leaving his son John, above spoken of, his only heir. A suit was afterwards commenced by some of the "Van Matres" against this son John, Jr., to recover his father's share, one-quarter of the above reserve. This suit was predicated upon the ground that the son John, Jr., was not the heir at law of John Van Meter, for the reason that the latter and his wife, Susan, were never married according to law, and that consequently the plaintiffs were the true heirs.

The son John, Jr., proved, however, that his father and mother were married; that his father went out and killed some venison, and brought it in, and his mother brought in some corn; that she then dressed and cooked the venison and corn, and the two parties then ate it together, in the presence of witnesses, and that that was the marriage ceremony among the Mohawk Indians.

The court held the marriage good and valid, and John, Jr., the lawful heir.

John, Jr., and his three uncles, the Brandts, sold out the Van Meter reservation, in 1828, to Mr. Lloyd Norris. In 1829 the Mohawk tribe moved west of the Mississippi river. John, Jr., went with them.

The above reservation is upon Honey creek, within two and a half or three miles of Tiffin, and is as good land as there is in the state. There are some very fine springs upon it. Van Meter creek empties into Honey creek in this reserve.

Recollections of the early settlement of Eden township by the Rev. Joseph Bever: "I am a son of Peter Bever, one of a family of thirteen children; was born in Virginia in 1815. My father moved from Virginia to this county in the fall of 1823, and settled on the banks of Honey creek. The prospects of opening a farm and making a living here in this forest, for so large a family, were not very flattering, for Seneca county at that time was nearly an unbroken wilderness. It had neither roads, bridges, markets, or any other advantage. Persons who never saw this country as it looked fifty-seven years ago, cannot imagine how dense the forest was, and the underbrush that met the eye on every side. If you can imagine a little spot of about an acre, cleared off, and a log cabin standing in the middle, and all around you an unbroken forest, with under-

brush and vegetation so dense that you could not see ten feet ahead, especially in the bottoms—then you can form some idea of the wilds of Seneca county in 1823.

“We settled about five and a half miles south of Tiffin, and about three miles northwest of Melmore. Both towns were very small villages, then built of log cabins. We had no neighbors nearer than Melmore and Tiffin, except Jacob Price, who lived about one mile south of us, and Ruel Loomis, who lived about the same distance northeast of us, on school section sixteen.

“About half way between us and Tiffin was the village of Mohawk Indians, who were quite friendly, and visited us very frequently. Indeed, they became quite troublesome after we had lived here a few years, for they made their friendship a source of annoyance by their constant and persistent begging. They wanted white bread every time they came, and that was very often. Sometimes whole squads came, together with their guns, bows and arrows, then women and children, and wanted white bread for all of them. At begging the Indian seems to have no conscience for either frequency or quantity.

“The second year after we came here we cleared a field of bottom land about half a mile down the creek from our house. Between this field and our house was very thick woods, and as I was going to the bottom field one day alone, I espied an Indian coming around a little curve in the path, and supposing he had not discovered me, (and I being a little timid lad of about eleven years) my first thought was to get out of his way, so I stepped to one side and laid down behind a large oak log, expecting the Indian to pass by without noticing me. But the first thing I knew he looked over the log and exclaimed ‘Coo!’ and laughed heartily. I was deeply mortified, but my fear was all gone.

A few days after this one of these Indians, Isaac Brandt by name, came to our house with two little axes he had made by a blacksmith in Melmore for his two boys—he said—and asked me to turn the grindstone for him to grind the little axes. I had turned grindstone before to sharpen axes forged out by blacksmiths, and as they were all very thick at the edge, I did not crave the job. I made all sorts of excuses, and told him that my father would whip me for leaving my work and turn the grindstone for him a half day, and all that. Brandt replied: ‘Tell fodder Indian here; grind axe; had to shove.’ So I turned for him until he was done. In the meantime he tried to teach me Indian, but I concluded that it cost more than it come to. But to present me with some compensation when the grinding was done he took my hand and shook it heartily, thanking me for the service.

“At that time it was an easy matter to raise grain and vegetables where the land was clear, but the great trouble was to save

them. Squirrels, chipmonks and other vermin were so abundant that they would devour a field of corn almost entirely, being surrounded by thick woods and weeds. We used to have dead-falls for every fence corner, and some one of the family had to go around the field with a gun nearly all the time at certain seasons. I remember well that during the warm weather, such was the stench from the carcasses of dead vermin, that it became nearly unbearable.

"Game was plenty in those days, and when meat was wanted it was easily procured by killing some deer, turkey, or other game. Honey creek and the Sandusky river were teeming with fish, some of them of enormous size. When we wanted fish, we took our poles and lines to some eddy in the creek or river and caught fish behind some boulder or log, where they seemed quite tame. Creeping up to them quietly, we often caught them with the hand. In the winter when the ice was thick enough to bear a person, we cut holes in the ice and caught them with snares made of horse hair, tied to a stick. The loop was passed over the head and caught them behind the gills.

"We were not annoyed with ravenous animals, except wolves. These, however, were quite numerous for a few years. Sometimes they would run our stock into the barnyard after night, and annoy them until the dogs made their appearance, when they would scamper."

Hopewell township was organized in December, 1824. The first election was held on Christmas day, the same year, at the house of Joseph Pool. Joseph Rosenberger, John Stover and Nathan Cadwallader were elected as trustees; James Gordon, clerk; John Stoner, treasurer. Robert and John Shippy and John Chaney were early settlers.

Hopewell is a wealthy township. The soil is very fertile and the drainage is yearly improving it.

Agreen Ingraham, Jacob S. Jennings, John Sleeper, David Cover, James Mathews, John Baughman, Peter Lonsway, Peter Young, Aaron Ruse, C. Weikert, Thomas Elder, Philip King, Joseph Ogle, Thomas Rickets and others were also among the early settlers here.

The road that runs from Tiffin to Fostoria was surveyed along a ridge and on the highest ground that runs east and west through this township. Along on this ridge and on the banks of the Wolf creeks the first settlements were made. The east branch of Wolf creek runs longitudinal with the river in its general course. Near the southwest corner of section 1 another branch puts into it from the west. Near the north line of section 23 another branch of Wolf creek puts into this east branch.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad enters the township in the northwest corner of section 18, runs southeast across the township,

and enters Tiffin in section 24. The western part of Clinton township formed a part of Hopewell for some years.

The soil of Hopewell is fertile, and the surface just sufficiently rolling to admit of easy drainage and cultivation.

The Sandusky river flows through the southeastern sections and Honey creek enters the river in section 36. Wolf creek has a fork of its system in almost every section south of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, where it forms into two streams, which flow in a northeastern course to section 1, and there forms one of the forks of the main stream.

A road was laid out along the face of the terrace on the west bank of the Sandusky, by order of General Harrison, and under the direction of General Bell; James Meeker and a few men from Wooster underbrushed this road in 1813. At this time the Indian trail was well beaten, as if traveled over for centuries, while westward, stretching into the recesses of the wilderness were numerous paths made by hunters, or the wild animals in the pursuit of which the wilder hunters passed their years. This was Hopewell in 1820, and, with the exception of the surveyor's lines made that year, the description applies to 1822-23, when the first settlers came.

Joseph Ogle came to Tiffin on the 15th of June, 1824, and very soon thereafter bought from James Aiken the southwest quarter of section 23. When he landed in Tiffin he rented a cabin from Mr. A. Ingraham, and underbrushed a road to his land on Wolf creek. Mr. Ogle's family was the third family that landed in Tiffin after the organization of this county. George Park, Horton Howard and David Bishop were here. Thomas Loyd also, who was then a single man. Mr. Hedges brought on his family about that time. Eben Mills had about thirty acres cleared on land near Mr. Ogle, which he leased to Ogle on shares. During this year Ogle built a cabin on his land and moved into it in 1826, in April, and cleared a few acres that year.

Mr. Ogle helped to build the first school house in this township. It was put up on the southeast quarter of the school section, some two and one-half miles from the Ogle place. Sprague and Charles Chaney split the puncheon for the floor. Mr. Chenowith and John Chaney built the stick chimney. Abraham Miller and Joseph Ogle put up the desks and benches. These were constructed in this manner: Two-inch auger holes were bored into the logs along the sides and sticks driven into them about two feet long. Loose clapboards were laid onto these sticks, and the desk was done. The seats were puncheon benches. Mr. Chenowith was the first schoolmaster in the township, and taught in this school house. Reading, writing and spelling constituted a full course.

When Mr. Ogle came here, two years before the Hart family, Bartholomew Shaull and John A. Rosenberg lived further down the

creek. Nathan Cadwallader lived up the creek, in section 34. The Daughertys were also here then.

When Mr. Ogle settled on Wolf creek they lived on corn, which they could get no nearer than Upper Sandusky. He and his son, Thomas, rode horseback to the plains, and bought two bags full of corn, each rider having a bag before him. The trip took two days. Upon their return the corn was taken to Moore's mill, near Lower Sandusky, to be ground into meal, which took two days more. Upon their return from the mill they had three bushels of meal, less the toll.

A village named Hopewell was platted by James Durbin in 1836, for Samuel Waggoner, on the southern part of the northeast quarter of section 16. Later the village of Bascom flanked the old town and today Hopewell is not in existence.

Steinersville is another old town which has vanished into the past. The village was laid out on section 25. It was platted by G. H. Heming for Henry H. Steiner, in 1852.

Jackson township was organized on the 4th day of December, 1832, and the first election of officers was held April 3, 1833, at the home of Abraham Rinebolt. On the 7th day of December, 1844, Isaiah Hollopeter caused to be surveyed on section 17 in Jackson township a town to which he gave the name of Rehoboth. The settlement was known as the village of the Mission church, but never prospered and is not now on the map. It was surveyed and platted by Thomas Heming.

The swales in this township hindered the progress of the settlement for several years, but by judicious ditching the surface water was led away, and Jackson township today is one of the best townships in Seneca county, and its soil is very productive. Harrison creek is one of the tributaries of Wolf creek.

In 1832 a large body of Indians camped in Jackson township and engaged in their favorite pursuit of hunting game. They killed eleven bears, and one hundred and seven deer, besides a large quantity of other game. A pioneer related that when they wished to get rid of the Indians they tried to get them in debt, for when they once got an Indian indebted to them he would not call again.

Upon one occasion, in the fall of 1832, the Indians had been to Gordan's place and imbibed freely of fire-water, and getting their bottles filled started for their camp, four miles distant. They had to pass the cabin of Mr. Nestlerode, on what was then known as the island and often bears that name yet. They stopped, as they had been in the habit of doing before, but were drunk. There were some six or seven in the company. When they arrived at Mr.

Nestlerode's cabin, they were too drunk to get off their ponies, but Mr. and Mrs. Nestlerode assisted them to dismount. When they entered the cabin, they commenced upsetting chairs, tables and everything that came in their way. They were feeling up for the floor when a general fight ensued between the whole party, except the chief, Thomas Koon, who was sober. Their scalping knives and tomahawks were brought into use, and the family were frightened; the children treed under the beds. But Mr. Nestlerode, by order of the chief, took the knives, tomahawks and guns from them, and their bottles of fire-water also. But the chief feared trouble when they reached their camp, and probably fearing they might return, asked Mr. Nestlerode to hand each Indian his bottle of fire-water; which was done, and then assisting them on their ponies, they again started for their camp, but had proceeded but a short distance when one of the party became rather top-heavy, and tumbled off. His companions halted, built him a fire, and left him, and proceeded to their camp. The Indian who had been left, returned to Mr. Nestlerode's the next morning with his clothes badly burned, and when asked what was the matter, replied: "Indian too much drunk; Indian take too much fire-water; Indian sleep close big fire; fire much burn Indian, but white man get Indian drunk, then cheat Indian much."

On the next day each Indian returned alone for his property, that Mr. Nestlerode had taken from him while drunk. Mrs. Nestlerode was very anxious to get rid of them as soon as possible, so when the first Indian came she brought out all the knives, tomahawks and guns, but he only took what belonged to him, and when each one came he could only be induced to take his own property.

Some parts of Jackson are rolling and gently undulating, but the larger portion was overflowed by Wolf creek and exceedingly undesirable on that account. The settlers entered the dry and best parts and the wet portions could find no purchasers for many years. Even so late as the close of the Mexican war, there were lands in Jackson upon which A. Rank, a Mexican soldier, located his land warrant. This was the last piece of public land sold in the county.

The railroad systems represented in the township are the Lake Erie & Western, the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo, the "Nickel Plate" and the Ohio Central. The township is watered by Wolf creek in its southeastern sections, and by Harrison creek, a northern tributary of Wolf creek, in its western and northern sections. For years subsequent to settlement these creeks gave to the township a marshy character, which tended to its depreciation. Modern times have confined the waters of the creeks to proper channels and converted a swampy wilderness into a land of beautiful farms.

This township, though the last in the county to receive settlers, ranks today among the first in point of agricultural product, number of inhabitants and general wealth.

Iler is in the southeastern corner of Jackson township, and is a station on the "Nickel Plate" railroad. It was founded in 1885.

Amsden, on the southeast quarter of section 14, a station on the Lake Erie & Western railroad, dates back to the construction of that road.

Trumbo was the name given to a postoffice in the southern part of the township.

CHAPTER XXII.

TOWNSHIP ANNALS

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP—KANSAS VILLAGE AND OTHER TOWNS—LOUDON AND PLEASANT TOWNSHIPS—REED TOWNSHIP—T. M. KELLEY'S RECOLLECTIONS—LODI, OMER AND REEDTOWN—SCIPIO TOWNSHIP—SENECA TOWNSHIP—THE JACOB STRAIB SKETCH—MCCUTCHEVILLE AND BERWICK—THOMPSON TOWNSHIP—VILLAGES, PAST AND PRESENT—VENICE TOWNSHIP—FORD'S HISTORICAL ADDRESS—ATTICA VILLAGE INCORPORATED—CARROTHERS AND CAROLINE.

The township histories are continued in this chapter, their alphabetical arrangement being still adhered to. It will therefore be understood that the division is arbitrary, rather than logical or historic, and is made chiefly because the chapter sub-heads would occupy too much space if the histories were all published in one chapter.

Liberty township was legally constituted on the 5th day of June, 1832.

The first election took place April 1, 1833, when the following persons were elected as township officers: Trustees, John Rosenberger, Evan W. Brook, Jacob Kaine; clerk, John Craun; constables, Eben Conway and Nicholas Rumbaugh; supervisors, Adam Fleck, Isaac Hartsock, James Hudson, Levi Crissey and Joseph S. Conway.

It had previously been surveyed and was known as township number 3 in range 14. This township was surveyed into sections and quarter sections by J. T. Worthington in 1820. Among its early settlers may be mentioned John Baughman, Jacob Myers, Jonathan Abbott, George Puffenbarger, John Michels, Jacob Null and Jacob Fleck.

In the northeastern part of this township was a tract of land three miles in length, and three-fourths of a mile in width, remarkably stony. At the time of the survey the lime stone rock literally covered the ground in some places. At other places it was not so thickly covered and fairly good crops were raised. The

lime stone by being exposed to the weather, became white, giving the land a singular appearance. This tract was more remarkable, as the county in general is very free from anything of the kind.

The balance of the township is quite level, with a rich soil and very productive. The west branch of Wolf creek passes in a northeasterly direction through this township, upon which several saw mills were built at an early date in the settlement, with water runs sufficient to drive these mills at least six months in the year.

Frederick Rosenberger built the first saw mill in the township in 1829, and in 1831 added the first grist mill in Liberty. The same year he assisted in building the first school house, which was located on the line between sections 7 and 8.

John Baughman was one of the early settlers in Liberty township, and was elected township trustee in 1866.

The Toledo division of the Pennsylvania lines of railroad runs north by west through the township, passing through Bettsville, the "Nickel Plate" railroad runs across the township, and the Lake Erie & Western cuts across the northwestern corner, passing through Kansas.

Kansas village is in the northwestern part of Liberty township, and is a station on the Lake Erie & Western railroad. The village was platted in 1855, and is located in one of the finest farming districts in the county. Its growth has been steady and it is now one of the most business-like places in that part of the state for a town of its size. It is an important point for numerous lumber industries.

Cromers is a small station on the Pennsylvania line of railroad, five miles northwest of Tiffin. A postoffice was established there in 1875.

Maple Grove was formerly called Linden, and a postoffice was established there in 1874. It is a station at the crossing of the Toledo division of the Pennsylvania lines and the "Nickel Plate" railroad.

Carlin was surveyed by W. B. Gaw February 7, 1859, for James Justin. The location was on west half of north half of southwest quarter of section 5, township 3 north, range 14.

Angus Postoffice was established in 1883 by J. W. Angus, who established the "Nickle Plate" Station. Jacob Flack was the first resident where this settlement now is. Angus, after whom the station is named, settled here in 1862.

In 1832 there was a village platted on section 9 in Liberty ship and was named Middleburg, but it saw its balmy days in 1837-38 and has now lapsed into the past.

Loudon township was surveyed in 1820, but for some years after settlers were slow to seek homes in the Wolf creek wilderness,

although the sale of lands began in 1821. Loudon is one of the western tier of townships of Seneca county. Although it was surveyed in 1820, it was not organized as a township until 1832, on the 5th day of March.

The first township election for Loudon was held April 1, 1832, when Abner Wade was elected justice; Benjamin Stevens, Peter F. King and John Ricketts, trustees; John Tennis, clerk; Samuel Carbaugh, constable; Benjamin Hartley, supervisor; Abner Wade and Nathan Shippey, overseers of the poor; Benjamin Stevens, treasurer; Nathan Shippy, John Kase and John Shellars, fence viewers.

In 1833 the trustees and clerk were re-elected, and Peter Eversole was chosen treasurer. The township was districted for school purposes this year.

In March, 1834, the township was set off into road districts. Charles W. Foster was elected clerk and justice of the peace, while the treasurer and trustees were re-elected. School trustees were elected for the first time this year.

Among the first settlers were Abner Wade, John Tennis, Benjamin Stevens, Peter T. King, John Rickets, Samuel Carbaugh, Benjamin Hartley, Nathan Shippy, John Reese, John Shiller, Samuel Bear, Jacob Rumble, Martin Adams, Philip Hennessy, Robert Rainey, Jacob Fruth, George Heming, Peter Ebersole, Henry Sheller, David Young, Conrad Rumble, Jacob Kaiser, John Good, John Reinbolt, Jacob Dillon, Thos. Dillon, the Peter families, Jacob Mergenthaler and the Fishers.

When the pioneers first came to the township, Indians inhabited the country and made daily calls at the cabins of their new white neighbors. The bear and wolf were also frequent visitors, and following them came the ague—the most unwelcome, troublesome and injurious visitor of pioneer days.

A very small area of the township presents a broken surface; but rolling lands are common. In general it is a slightly undulating plain, possessing a soil well adapted to the growth of cereals and esculent roots. Wolf creek and its tributaries appear to beg for supply sources throughout the township. These streams are found rambling around everywhere within its bound, if we except the immediate neighborhood of the Fostoria divide. All the heads of the west fork of this meandering creek may be said to find a home here in sections 7, 18 and 29, forming a stream at the northeast corner of section 17, and flowing thence northeast, entering Jackson township, in section 35. Harrison creek heads in two creeks on sections 33 and 34, which flow north to section 14, where they form one stream. This flows north by east, leaving the township just east of the west line of section 1. One of the principal tributaries of the main stream of Wolf creek rises near the

south line of the township in its southeast quarter, flows through sections 35, 36, 25 and 24, and enters Hopewell in section 19 of that township.

Pleasant township was organized on the 6th day of June, 1831, and while the Seneca Indians were yet roaming over it.

The Sandusky river courses through the western part of the township in great meanderings of nearly twelve miles along its shores. East of Fort Seneca it takes a due east course more than one mile; then taking a horse shoe bend to the southeast, turns north, running more than one mile along the section line between sections 15 and 16. In section 9 it turns due west three-quarters of a mile, and northwest, leaving the large, rich bottom lands of Samuel Ludwig on the right bank. These bottom lands in Pleasant have made, and forever will make this township justly celebrated. The uplands are rich in soil, but the bottoms are inexhaustible in fertility.

Up to 1854 there was not a bridge across the Sandusky river within this township. In 1848 the want of a safe means of communication between the two parts into which the river divides the township became very apparent; for, on April 3, 1848, two men, Figgins and Stackhouse, were drowned while crossing the river in a boat, while their companions, Shannon and Watson, had a very close call, barely saving themselves. Six years after the bridge on section 9 was constructed and called "Clark's Bridge," owing to the fact that Calvin Clark, then commissioner, cast his whole influence with his northern neighbors, against a majority who desired the location to be at or near Pool's Mill.

In 1870 the Watson bridge was constructed across the river on section 21, and was used up to June, 1875, when a heavy storm carried it off and sent it floating down the river.

In 1876 the bridge at Pool's Mill, so long desired, was constructed, and as this was done in opposition to the friends of the Watson bridge, petition after petition was presented to the commissioners asking for the erection of a bridge on the old Watson bridge abutments.

The first settlers in what now constitutes Pleasant township were William Spicer, to whom the Spicer section in Pleasant township was granted by the treaty of Miami of Lake Erie (patented January 18, 1822), and he may be termed the first white settler here. For forty years previous to 1819 he resided among the Indians of the Sandusky, and grew in wealth among them. Benjamin and West Barney came to the county in 1818 and settled here in 1819.

On the 14th of January, 1836, Erastus Bowe and Vincent Bell caused to be surveyed on the corners of sections 19 and 20, in this township, a town to which they gave the name of Fort Seneca. It

is situated six and a half miles north of Tiffin and eleven miles south of Fremont on the Columbus state road. Strangers in Seneca county must distinguish between this town of Fort Seneca and the old fort; they are of the same name, but distinct places, more than two miles apart.

There never was a fort at the town of Fort Seneca, the old fort or military post of 1813 being further down the river, about two miles.

Prior to 1836 the location was known as "McNutt's," and subsequently as "Swope's Corners." Prior to 1830 Benajah Park kept a tavern here, the same in which he was wounded by Peter Pork, and in which he died in January, 1830.

The town of Sulphur Springs was laid out, but the date of platting the original town cannot be ascertained. Whatever prospects existed, in 1834, for the establishment of a village at this point, were destroyed during the period of depression which followed in 1837. In 1838 the Hedges flour mill was built on Beaver creek below the Pleasant township spring, and must be considered the first of that class of mills in all this district, although the township claimed small grist mills and even a distillery before the Hedges mill was erected.

Old Fort Seneca, on the line of the "Nickle Plate" railroad, was platted in June, 1882, by County Surveyor Nighswander for R. R. Titus, and a record of the plat was made October 1, 1882. The location is at the crossing of the old Seneca road, upon the farm of R. R. Titus, about two and a half miles north of Fort Seneca, and upon the site of the old earthworks of that name. Old Fort never advanced and has now only a few inhabitants.

Two lines of railroad traverse Pleasant township, the Nickle Plate and the Big Four.

The first Indian sub-agent of the Senecas, James Montgomery, settled at Camp Seneca, November 20, 1819, at a time when only five families resided between the camp and Oakley village—later Fort Ball—now the second ward of Tiffin.

When James Montgomery came here as a sub-agent of the Seneca Indians, in 1819, he established the first Christian church. Mr. Montgomery was ordained a preacher of the Methodist church at Lebanon, Ohio, a short time after he received his appointment as sub-agent, and devoted the greater part of his time and ability to the establishment of Methodist missions throughout this and adjoining counties up to his death in 1830.

The first Methodist Protestant church was organized in March, 1829, by Mr. Montgomery, at Fort Seneca. In July, 1837, the first regular house of worship was erected at Tiffin. Rev. Alvin Coe preached Mr. Montgomery's funeral sermon in May, 1830.

The Methodist Episcopal church here was attended by Elijah

Fields, Elam Day and other circuit preachers named in the history of the Tiffin and Bettsville churches; Fort Seneca forming a part of Bettsville until 1852. In August, 1852, the name of the mission was changed to Fort Seneca and J. Brakefield appointed preacher.

Later other denominations formed societies here, churches were built and Pleasant township is now well represented in the religious field.

Watson is a station on the Big Four railroad, about midway between Tiffin and Green Springs. It can scarcely be called a village, for there are not more than half a dozen houses and an elevator in the place.

Reed township was organized December 5, 1826, and was named for Seth Reed, one of the earliest settlers.

The first election of officers was held at the house of Seth Reed on the New Year's day following.

The surface of the land in this township is generally undulating and its soil is very fertile. There are no streams in the county of sufficient force to run mills. There is a noticeable elevation running north and south, but not high enough to be called a ridge, yet sufficient to make a watershed.

All the first settlers, Seth Reed, George Raymond, Samuel, John and Edward Cassey, Tunis Conkrite, Isaac and Tom Bennett, Samuel Scothorn, and, it is thought, John Wise, were the first township officers. Thomas Bennett and Samuel Scothorn, justices and Nathan Chapman, clerk.

Rock creek, which flows into the Sandusky river at Tiffin, has its head waters in sections 16, 29, 30 and 33 in the township, the fork on 33 rising south of the railroad and receiving its main supply from two small lakes in sections 33 and 28. On the southwest quarter of section 18, the stream enters Beeghley lake and flows through that pond to the west line of the township. Some of the bed-streams of the Huron river find a supply in the marsh near Attica Station and on sections 1, 15 and 26, flowing east and northeast from the base of the ridge or highland in the south and center of the township. Ponds are common throughout the western sections, and these ponds are sometimes connected by native streams.

The First Methodist Episcopal church was virtually established in 1829 by the subagent of the Senecas, who preached there that year. After his death, in 1830, other societies took possession of the field and gathered around them the few scattered inhabitants of the township at that time. The Methodist church at Omar was built in 1859, but long prior to this Ezra Brown preached here, and was succeeded by the later day preachers of the circuit. He died at Cincinnati in 1867.

The Baptist church of Omar dates back to pioneer days.

Extracts from an historical sketch by T. M. Kelley: "In the spring of 1834 my parents moved to Reed township, with a family of six boys and two girls, and settled on the east half of the north-west quarter of section 1. They bought the land of a Mr. Davis, who had entered it. There were but a few trees chopped, and the body of a log cabin erected without a roof. The family stayed at Captain Hanford's hotel until father and the older boys cut and split clapboards and hewed puncheon for the floor and doors. Then we moved into the cabin.

"The only place mother had to do her cooking was a kind of a fire-place built of cobble stones, between two oak stumps, from about the 20th of April until the 1st of August that year. It took a barrel of flour and a bushel of corn meal every four weeks to feed us all. The bread was baked in a tin reflector between those oak stumps. On the 12th day of April the cattle could get a good living in the woods. We worked them all day, and at night we put a bell on one of them and let them go. Sometimes the boys would have to hunt a week to find them again, but generally they were in hearing distance. The first wheat we raised father took to Cold creek with an ox cart to get it ground. It took nearly a week to make the trip.

"My youngest brother was born after we came here, August 16, 1836, making a family of seven boys and two girls, all now living except to oldest girl. Mother and the girls carded and spun the wool and flax, wove the cloth, and cut and made our clothes; the tow-linen for summer wear and linsey woolsey for winter wear. They also made bags, towels, table cloths, sheets and pillow slips of flax, raised, pulled, rotted and dressed by the family. The youngest sister, Mrs. J. P. Moore, spun flax at Fremont at the celebration of the centennial tea party of Boston harbor. Mother died May 31, 1860, at Elmore, Ohio; father died April 12, 1863, at Reedtown.

"Thomas Bennett was the first postmaster appointed here, but would not serve, whereupon William Knapp was appointed. Knapp was a storekeeper, and sold the store to a Mr. Ackley, who was killed by the falling of a bent in raising a barn for Harrison Cole. John Emery had his leg broken by the same fall. My father framed the barn."

Lodi village was surveyed in 1838 on sections 5 and 6, Reed township. James Durbin platted the place for John Terry and Catharine Beard. A postoffice was established here shortly after and Lyman White was the first postmaster. The location was a fortunate one, and the village has assumed some importance, with the usual number of industries represented. Dr. Robert P. Frazer was the first resident physician. The church and school

buildings are up to date, and business is quite active in this little hamlet.

Omar was surveyed in August, 1854, for A. S. and A. L. Bennett, on the Sandusky division of the Pennsylvania line of railroads. A Methodist and Baptist churches were located here, but the village never prospered as its proprietors had anticipated. The surrounding country is rich in everything that contributes to agricultural wealth, and the location is a healthful one.

Reedtown is a few miles northeast of Omar. The location is on the Sandusky and Columbus road, just south of the old Catholic mission. The town was at one time called Cook's Gate, because a man by the name of Cook kept the toll-gate there, the place being on the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike. At an early date, some called the town Kelleytown, because a man by that name kept a store there. Hanford's was another name the town was once known by, on account of a tavern by that name being located there. The name of the town was finally settled to that of Reedtown, by which it is known today.

Scipio township was organized December 25, 1824. The name Scipio was suggested by William Anway, who came from Scipio, Cayuga county, New York, and settled there in 1821, three years before the organization of the township. At the first election thirteen votes were cast. The following is a list of the first township officers: Seth F. Foster, John Wright and Jonathan Nichols, trustees; William B. Matthewson, clerk; Adam Hance and Joseph Osborne, overseers of the poor; Ezekiel Sampson and William Stephens, fence viewers; William Anway, treasurer; William Anway, Jr., lister; M. McMillan and C. T. Westbrook, constables; John Anway and E. H. Brown, supervisors. Its territory at first included the present township of Reed.

The township was surveyed in 1820 by Sylvanus Bourne, and the portion of the Indian Reservation therein was surveyed, in 1832, by C. W. Christmas. William Laughrey purchased the first tract of land here in 1820 or 1821, and came to reside in 1824.

Rock creek enters the township in the southeast quarter of section 13, flows west through the southern portion of Republic, thence southwest, and leaves the township in the southwestern quarter of section 31. Morrison creek, in the center of the north half of the township, and a tributary of Honey creek, in the southwest quarter of the township, are the leading streams. Sugar creek waters a small portion of the northern sections and flows northwest in Adams township. Several spring creeks are also found here. At a depth of sixty-five feet pure spring water is found. While these creeks afford a fair supply of good water for ordinary purposes, the wells of the township supply water of the finest quality for drinking and cooking.

The surface is gently rolling, the soil fertile, farms well cultivated and laid off in large fields, with many Osage hedge-rows already in existence, and others fast rising to usurp the place of the old rail fence; farm houses are all comfortable, and many elegant farm buildings are pretentious.

C. T. Westbrook, John Wright, Adam Hance, Abraham Spencer, Isaac Nichols, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Osborn, Timothy P. Roberts, Morrison McMillon, E. H. Brown, Seth F. Foster, Nathan Foster and William B. Matthewson may be mentioned as early settlers.

The township has excellent roads, and two lines of railway pass through it, one from north to south and one from east to west. The Baltimore & Ohio enters the township from the east at section 25, runs in a northwesterly direction until it leaves Republic, then it takes a due westerly course until it leaves the township at section 19. The Sandusky branch of the Pennsylvania lines run north and south through the eastern part of the township.

When William Anway came to this township, in 1821, he had eleven children; the oldest was twenty-one years old, and the youngest but two years. He built the first cabin here, with the help of his family and one man—Benjamin Huntley, from Huron county. Mr. Anway and his son cut the first road through the woods to Tiffin, winding along on the highest ground they could find. Anway's cabin stood near the corner of the Marion state road and the South Tiffin road. The spot is now covered by a circle of pines planted there in memory of the first home of the Anway family.

About 1826 or 1827 the schools of the pioneer period first made their appearance in the township. Two decades later there were fourteen school districts and 953 pupils enrolled. The township board of education was organized April 18, 1853, with Jacob Brong, George Stearns, Daniel Brown, David Neikirk, William Baker, Henry Troxall, T. P. Roberts, Elijah Brown, clerks of the several districts.

Among the pioneers and old residents of Scipio township were many of those men of enterprise who shared fully in raising this proud county out of the wilderness.

Seneca township was surveyed in 1820, by United States surveyor, J. T. Worthington, and offered for sale in 1821.

About the time the survey of the township now forming Seneca county was completed, the commissioners of Sandusky county set off the whole of Seneca, except Thompson township (as organized in April, 1820), and the Indian Reservations, into one township "to be known as Seneca township." In other words, Seneca township as established May 8, 1820, comprised all the present county, except the Seneca and other reservations, the townships of

Thompson, Reed and Venice and the eastern two and one-half mile strip of Adams, Scipio and Bloom townships. In June, 1820, Clinton was detached; in June, 1821, Eden was detached; June 7, 1824, Bloom was detached; Scipio and Hopewell in December, 1824, and the same date Seneca township was reorganized, comprising the present town and Big Spring township. Big Spring was detached in March, 1833.

Seneca township at its first election, elected the following ticket: West Barney, John Lay, David Risdon, trustees; John Keller and David Rice, overseers of the poor; James Montgomery, Erastus Bowe and Joel Chapin, supervisors; P. Wilson, lister; Asa Pike, appraiser; Thomas Nicholson and Abner Pike, fence-viewers; John Boughton and Joel Lee, constables.

The Sandusky river enters the township in section 36, flows northerly through the eastern sections in a tortuous course and leaves the township in section 1. The head waters of Wolf creek find a home here in sections 16 and 20, and unite in one stream in section 4, which, flowing through this section, leaves the township at the "Worling Farm."

A few small streams flow south from the watershed or height of land and unite with Delaware creek just south of the county line in the old Delaware Reservation. A number of rivulets flow east from the ridge road into the sandusky river, while numerous springs, creeks and wells yield a full supply of good water.

The railroads passing through the township are the Big Four and the Toledo & Ohio Central.

The early settlers in the township were Henry St. John, William McCormick, Alexander Bowland, John Galbreath, Peter Weikert, Joseph Canahan, William Kerr, Caleb Brundage, Daniel Hoffman, John Yambert, David Foght, William Harmon, Jacob Staib, Benjamin Harmon, John Blair, George Heck, Jacob Wolfe, John Waggoner, James Aiken, James Brinkerhoff, John Crocker, Gustavus Reiniger, Jacob Kroh, Amos Nichols, John Withelm and others.

Mention should also be made of some other old settlers here, German pioneers that located in Seneca township about the time the writer came to Tiffin: John Dockweiler, Conrad Schmidt, Ignatz Neumeyer, John Houck, George Weisenberger, Michael Wagner, John Feck, Jacob Kappler, Michael Stippich, Conrad Heirholzer and John Wank.

Seneca is one of the wealthy townships in the county. The soil is rich and under a good state of cultivation. Its citizens are intelligent and enterprising. Their homes exhibit taste and comfort.

There was also an Indian grant in this township to Catharine Walker, a Wyandot woman, and to John Walker, her son, who was

wounded in the service of the United States. It was a section of 640 acres lying mostly within the present limits of Seneca township, and directly west of the Van Meter section. This grant was secured to these Walkers at the treaty of 1817, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the Lake.

The early churches in the township were the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, United Brethren, the Salem Reform church, German Evangelical, German Reform, German Evangelical Lutheran.

The Staib family were among the pioneers of Seneca township, and Jacob Staib gave the following sketch of his life and incidents of the early settlement of the township: "I entered the land where we lived so long, and in 1834 I commenced chopping and clearing on the old Staib farm, and built a house, into which I moved on the 1st day of April, 1835, and where I had no other company than my dog. I bought a yoke of oxen, a cow and some chickens. In May John Ellwanger came and worked with me until my father and the family on. The family arrived here July 9, 1835. Now we all worked together, but had many troubles to contend with. Provisions became scarce, and we were compelled to grate unripe corn to make bread. I was lucky enough to buy a barrel of flour from a team that came from the south for \$7.00. The man sold the balance of the load in Tiffin for twice that sum.

"The German grape plants father brought with him began to bear in two years from the time they were planted, and produced delightful fruit, but in 1843 the mildew affected them, and finally destroyed them. We raised pines from seed we brought with us, which became the first evergreen trees in the county. We also had the first grafted fruit in the county, cherries, plums, apricots, peaches, etc.. We partook of the work and hardships incident to frontier life. The climate was very unfavorable; great storms heavy frosts, the thawing weather, interchanging rapidly, was very destructive to wheat, and we harvested more cheat than wheat.

"In the spring of 1834 we had frosts from the 12th until the 20th of May. The fruit trees froze, vegetables, the wheat and even the leaves on the trees in the woods, so that on the 1st of June the woods looked like winter time. The springs were very wet; the summers exceedingly hot and dry. In the summer of 1834 we were pestered greatly with squirrels; the woods were literally filled with them. We could raise nothing within a few rods of the fences. They often destroyed whole fields of wheat and corn. The woods were full of ravenous animals also, that made it almost impossible to raise poultry or hogs for a while.

"We also had our share of malarial fevers, and at times were not able to wait upon each other. Sometimes we could not take care of our crops, but there is nothing like good neighbors. There

were no rich people here then, and therefore we had no thieves; there was nothing to steal. The greater number of the old pioneers have passed away, and there are but a few of us left who can look back upon those early days, which were, after all, among our most happy times, in spite of all hard work and privations.

"In December, 1833, we built a school house. Our district embraced nearly all the township. We all met on the same day, chopped down the trees, hauled the logs together, raised the house and put the clap-boards on before we quit work. Even the floor was laid, the benches put up, the house chinked and daubed. A few days after school was kept in it.

"In 1838 Market street, in Tiffin, was cut out from the river to Julius Fellnagel's, on Sandusky street. Mr. Fellnagel had a lease from Mr. Hedges for a piece of land near by, all covered with trees. My brother Louis and I took the job of clearing it. When we cut down a big maple we found at a point three inches from the center a notch that had been cut with a sharp instrument, about three inches wide. The notch was four inches deep and oblique. We counted more than three hundred rings between this wound and the bark. Some forest ranger more than three centuries before injured the tree. It stood between Mr. Eid's residence and the river."

McCutchenville is partly in Seneca township and partly in Wyandot county. The village was platted in 1829, for Colonel Joseph McCutchen, by Dr. G. W. Sampson, who was a surveyor as well as a physician. In that year Colonel McCutchen erected the first dwelling house in the place, and Dr. Sampson the second, in 1830.

McCutchenville was the home of Jacob Newman Free, better known as the "Immortal J. N.," now deceased.

In 1834 there was a log church a quarter of a mile north of McCutchenville, in Seneca county. In time it was torn down and a new church building erected in the village. Shortly after and in the same year, the German Reformed society and the Lutherans erected a log church, which they sold in after years, as a church at that point had been discontinued.

Then the Methodist Protestants (1835) undertook to build a church, which they were unable to complete. The Congregational society was then formed, and agreed to complete the church for the privilege of its use half the time for twenty-five years, but in 1860 the Congregationalists and Methodist Protestants agreed to sell the building, the former having disbanded in 1850. In 1834-35 Mr. Arnold and other Catholics erected a neat frame church, which continued in use down to a few years ago, when it was burned by an incendiary. The Albright society erected a small frame house at McCutchenville, which they used until the brick

church, two and a half miles east in Seneca county, was completed, when the old building was disposed of.

The Methodist Episcopal church was founded at McCutchenville early in the '30s. The Presbyterians did not form their society until 1850, and did not erect a house of worship until 1860. McCutchenville is on the Toledo & Ohio Central railroad.

Berwick was platted in an angle between Railroad, Pittsburg and Findlay streets, was surveyed by Thomas Heming, in April 1845, for H. B. Kaestner, W. Brinkerhoff and John Campbell. DeCamp's addition was surveyed by Thomas Heming, July 27, 1847, for Ralph and Mary DeCamp. Weikert's addition was made in July, 1848, for Peter Weikert. Christlip's addition was platted February 12, 1857, by L. E. Holtz, for George S. Christlip. J. Mathias' addition was surveyed in August, 1881, and C. Foster & Co.'s in March, 1881. The name was conferred on the village by John Campbell, who came from Berwick, Pennsylvania, prior to 1845. Berwick is at the crossing of the "Big Four" and the Toledo & Ohio Central railroads. It is the only village in the township and is eight miles from Tiffin.

Thompson township was established under the authority of the commissioners of Sandusky county, given April 25, 1820. As set off at that time it included almost the whole of the present county east of the Sandusky river, together with the district bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Seneca Reservation; thence north to the old trail from Croghansville to Strong's; thence east to intersect the fire lands, south with that line to the base line; thence west along base to a point whence a line due north will strike the northeast corner of the Seneca Reservation.

Although this was one of the first divisions of the county to receive the honors of establishment from the commissioners of Sandusky, it was one of the last to receive a full quota of settlers. While the squatters of 1819-20 were actually on the ground prior to the land sales and for years afterward, yet the working pioneers did not come until 1829. In 1832-33 the influx of German pioneers gave a new impetus to agricultural life, and from this dates the phenomenal progress which has marked this pastoral township for its own.

The first township election was held on the 6th day of May, 1820, at the house of Joseph Parmenter.

Among the first settlers in the township were William and Nathan Whitney, Joseph Parmenter, H. Purdy, David Underhill, James Whitmore, James Underhill, Eli Whitney, Jasper Underhill, Benjamin Clark, Solomon Dimick, Benjamin Murray and A. H. Twiss, most of whom the writer well knew. They are all dead.

There were several squatters upon the openings in Thompson, who, owing to the scarcity of water at that time, left the country.

The face of the country is beautifully undulating and the soil remarkably rich and fertile.

The soil in Thompson, as elsewhere in the county, is drift, resting upon a sub-stratum of loose, shaley limestone, which is full of fissures, forming numerous sink holes, which are found all over the township. A little stream called Sink creek runs into one of these, where it disappears. Many years ago a saw mill was erected upon this stream, with sufficient water to run it about three months in the year. There is a similar creek with a small saw mill a little west of this. Whenever there is a heavy or continuous rain, these sink-holes overflow, doing a good deal of damage sometimes.

The greatest natural curiosity in Thompson is its celebrated cave. The entrance to the cave is near the south end of the east half of the northwest quarter of section 1, on the land once owned by Mason Kinney, one and one-half miles from Bellevue, and three quarters of a mile from Flat Rock. The discovery of the cave is generally attributed to George and Henry Hasson. It was probably first discovered by Lyman and Asa Strong. It was known as early as the year 1815 by the settlers on the Fire Lands, and visited frequently by the hunters for the purpose of killing rattlesnakes, which were found here in great numbers, and which gave the name of Rattlesnakes' Den to the cave. The mouth of the cave is six feet long and three feet wide. Upon examining the land in the immediate vicinity, it appears that about five acres, for some unknown cause, have sunk several feet. Some have conjectured that the limestone rock once rested upon a bed of soap-stone, which being washed away in course of time, left a cavity that swallowed up the whole mass above. There is no doubt but that sometime in the world's history a great convulsion has racked the sub-stratum here, for as you descend the cavity, you find the rocks on one side in a horizontal position, while on the other side they incline to angle of forty-five degrees.

Upon entering the cave a natural passage leads downwards, gradually in a northeasterly direction. At a depth of about thirty feet, the light from above is obstructed, below which, darkness forever reigns, unless driven away by the torch of the curious explorer, who examines wonders of this gloomy place. After a descent of about forty feet, you enter a large cavern, and here, as the eye surveys the lofty ceiling and penetrates the recesses all around, the mind is peculiarly impressed with the awful grandeur and magnificence of the scene. Proceeding onward, water is observed dripping from the rocks above, which is found, upon examination, to be impregnated with sulphur and not disagreeable to the taste. Beneath are found the tracks of harmless animals that roam about in places inaccessible to man; while overhead bats

are seen suspended from the rocks, apparently lifeless, but when brought to the sun, they soon recover, and immediately direct their course to the cave.

After a descent of nearly two hundred feet, the passage is interrupted by a stream of pure cold water, which is very pleasant to the taste, and has a slow current to the northward. This stream rises during the wettest season of the year about eighty feet, and again recedes upon the recurrence of dry weather. In 1844, a year remarkable for rains, the water rose in the cave 170 feet, and within thirty feet of the surface of the earth. When at its minimum height, the stream presents only a few feet of surface, but its bottom has never been reached.

This cave is certainly an object of interest to all who admire the works of nature or delight in subterranean wonders, and were the rocks excavated around the mouth, so as to render the ingress less tedious, it would doubtless be visited by thousands.

The above sketch is from Butterfield's history.

The old churches of the township were the Roman Catholic, Evangelical, the Reformed church, the Zion Reformed church and the United Brethren. St. Michael's Catholic church dates its beginning back to 1833.

Convent of the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood was founded here in 1844, when the sisters took charge of the schools that year, and established the orphanage, which institution was transferred to New Riegel in 1859.

St. Michael's Orphan Asylum was founded, in 1844, by Rev. Sales Brunner, with the Sisters of Charity, from Switzerland, Europe, in charge. The orphans were transferred in 1859 to the larger house at New Riegel.

Ebenezer Orphan Asylum, of the Evangelical Association of North America, was incorporated March 19, 1868, with George F. Spring, L. Scheurman, D. Strohman, Abner Niebel and William Negele, trustees.

Thompstontown was surveyed November 12, 1840, by Jonas Hershberger for William McCanley, Abram Sharchand and Samuel Sherck, on the corners of sections 14, 15, 22 and 23. The plat of Thompstontown was vacated in 1843 at the request of the original owners.

Lewisville was surveyed by Jonas Hershberger for Fred Harpster, John Wingard, Jacob Connor and George Schoch, Jr., January 21, 1841. George Schoch's addition to Lewisville was surveyed by G. H. Heming, April 5, 1853, the streets being a continuation of a parallel to streets in the original town. Homer and McCarty's addition to Lewisville on the east half, northeast quarter of section 11, was surveyed April 6, 1856, by G. H. Heming.

A postoffice was established here under the name of Flat Rock

Postoffice, and by this name Lewisville is generally known. Samuel Horner lived on a farm about one mile east of Flat Rock, which had a little spring on it. All the neighbors came there for water, and kept the spring in bad condition. Mr. Horner thereupon made up his mind to have a well for his own family use, and dug down some six feet, when he came upon a rock. He took a crow-bar and struck the rock, when a stream of water burst up that overflowed the well and formed a constantly running stream.

Flat Rock is a small station on the Pennsylvania line of railroad, as is also Franks. Flat Rock and Franks are the only villages in the township at present, the others having disappeared from the face of the map.

Venice township, including the southern part of the "gore," was surveyed into quarter sections in 1820, by Price J. Kellogg, and the lands offered for sale in 1821. Venice formed a part of Thompson township from 1820 to 1829, when it was established a separate township and organized as such. The year of its organization the population was confined to families of the officers elected in 1829, and perhaps a few others.

In addition to these officers there were also among the early settlers: Gouverneur Edwards, John Woollet, David Kemp, Jacob Cook, Andrew Moore, William McPherson, Johnson Ford, Philip Muck, James McKibben. Mr. Ford and Mr. McPherson are living at this writing.

Honey creek courses through the township, and there are a few small creeks on both the north and south side of Honey creek:

The Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads run through the township. The Columbus and Sandusky pike road runs diagonally through the township from Attica Station, a mile north of the old village of Attica, through Caroline to Carrothers. The petition of Ezra Gilbert, presented to the county board in November, 1828, prayed for the establishment of a road beginning at the town line, two and one-half miles west of Attica, and running south by east so as to intersect the New Haven road, three and one-half miles east of Attica, near the line of Huron county. The petition was granted, the line was at once surveyed by David Risdon, and cut through or underbrushed by Ezra Gilbert, Johnson Ford and Samuel Halsted.

FORD'S HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

The following is from an address delivered by H. J. Ford at the celebration in Attica, July 4, 1876: "Looking over our rich rolling farms, it is hard to realize that only fifty years ago these same fields were an extended and unbroken forest. In the mem-

ories of the few whose silvered heads appear among us today, those scenes are distinct and real still, while we, the younger generation, must resort to fancy to catch a view. I wish it were possible to portray the dark forests, the roving Indians, the howling wild beasts, the pioneer hardships met and endured by our fathers, and make the impression go with us through life, so that we might be taught thereby to respect with a proper degree of veneration the gray hairs of the few who remain.

"A fact in the history of this township should not be overlooked in reference to the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike. Each alternate section of land was granted by the legislature of the state to a company as an inducement to undertake its construction. Colonel James Kilbourne, of Worthington, Ohio, in 1827, was employed by the company to survey and locate this road. In the same year Cornelius Gilmore built for himself a cabin on the south bank of Honey creek, where the residence of O. J. McPherson now stands, and he was thus the first settler in Venice township. Being a blacksmith by trade, his services were required by customers far and near. Ezra Gilbert settled here in 1829. In August, 1828, Samuel Halsted built a cabin house on the present site of Rininger and Silcox's store. In September of the same year Johnson Ford moved into his cabin, erected where the residence of Dr. Barber now stands. In October, the same year, Thomas West built east of the pike, near Honey creek. In November William McPherson built his house in the center of the township, and in December Elisha Fair settled on the site of L. O. Green's present residence.

"In the month of November, 1828, at the instance of Ezra Gilbert, a petition was presented to the commissioners of the county asking for a road commencing at the township line road, two and one-half miles west of Attica, and running diagonally to the south of east, to intersect the road leading to New Haven, near the Huron county line, three and one-half miles east of Attica. The petition was granted, and David Risdon, the county surveyor, located the road, and immediately Samuel Halsted, Ezra Gilbert and Johnson Ford took their axes, and in six days they underbrushed the whole line, taking their dinners with them, and returning home at night to enjoy their frugal suppers of corn bread and crust coffee. Thus these pioneers, looking ahead to the future, gave us these important cross-roads, which proved the nucleus of our fair village.

"Ezra Gilbert, early in the spring of 1829, erected a cabin on the corner where Ford and Strannler's hardware store now stands, and opened a public tavern. Shortly thereafter, Nathan Merriman, from Bucyrus, opened out a small stock of dry goods and groceries in a log building on S. A. Ringle's corner. During 1829 the following persons settled here: Nathan Merriman, Gouverneur Edwards, Philip Muck, John Armatage, Jacob Cook, Henry

Speaker, Jr., James Willoughby, David Roop, David Kemp, John Woollet, Samuel Woollet, Samuel Croxton and Jollier Billings. Men were also employed on the turnpike.

"On the 1st day of June, 1829, this township was a part of Bloom, and the three qualified voters residing here went to the polls of Bloom township to cast their votes for John Quincy Adams, opposing candidate to Andrew Jackson in the autumn of 1828. On the same day Ezra Gilbert presented a petition to the county commissioners for the organization of this township as originally surveyed. The name was suggested by Johnson Ford, being the name of the township in Cayuga county, New York, from whence he came.

"It is a fact worthy of note that up to 1840 no township officer made any charge for his services. The postoffice at Caroline was taken away by Gilmore, and the government refused to make other appointments for Caroline. Then the Attica postoffice was established. From this time forward the settlement of the township and village was rapid. In 1830 or 1831 Jacob Newkirk, from the state of New York, erected the first frame house in the township, on the present site of F. H. Steigmeyer's store. Many of us remember the old Huddleson house. It was removed only six years since, when it was the property of David Ayres.

"The first saw mill in Venice township was erected by Henry Speaker, Sr., about the year 1831, on his farm, between Attica and Caroline. The motive power was a yoke of oxen and an extra steer in a tread-wheel. It was afterwards converted by the owner into a grist mill, with one run of small stone and a carding machine. In 1836 Ebenezer and George Metcalf, with some local aid, erected a steam saw mill near the present site of the Heabler grist mill, in Attica. In the month of March, 1840, this mill was destroyed by fire, entailing a heavy loss on both the owners and the community. John and Frederick Steigmeyer were the owners of the next steam saw mill erected on this site. In course of time a grist mill was connected therewith by them, and after a few changes in owners we now have our excellent flouring mill owned by J. Heabler & Bros. Early in our history a steam saw mill and also a grist mill were built at Caroline by Peter Kinnaman, both of which were afterwards swept away by fire.

"After the completion of the school house an invitation was sent to the Rev. Mr. Robinson, a Presbyterian minister living at Melmore, who came and preached to the people, it being the first sermon delivered in the township. After this his services were secured for one year, he preaching every third week on a week day.

"In the spring of 1833 a union Sabbath school was organized by Rev. Mr. Patty, an agent of the American Sabbath School Union, and Mr. Martain was chosen superintendent for one year, but he moving away before the expiration of that time, Johnson

Ford succeeded him, and his services were retained in that capacity for twenty-five consecutive years, when he resigned on account of defective hearing.

"A Presbyterian church was organized in October, 1833, with thirteen members, by Revs. E. Conger and E. Judson, of Huron Presbytery, and John Holmes and J. Ford were ordained elders thereof.

"The Episcopal Methodists organized a small class in 1835, and in 1838 the English Lutherans formed a church, and in 1840 or 1841, with the help of the community at large, erected the church now owned by the United Brethren. This house they were unable to finish, and the writer well remembers the rude slab benches without backs, which, for a number of years, furnished the sittings.

"This society, failing to pay for their building, were compelled to sell it, and fearing it might be devoted to other uses and the community be deprived of a place for public worship, Johnson Ford shouldered the burden of its purchase, and obtained a clear title thereto. In a short time thereafter it was reseatd and improved, and for a number of years the three above mentioned denominations worshiped therein, and in harmony conducted Sabbath school and church services. This is the history of the first religious denominations and church building in our township.

"About the year 1840 a one story brick school house was built on the spot where the one in present use now stands. The interior was arranged with desks running along the side walls and seated with slab benches. In the year 1841 the Attica Baptist church was organized with nine members, and on the 2d day of April, 1842, Rev. S. M. Mack became its first regular pastor. In the year 1852 this denomination built its present house of worship.

"In the winter of 1849 and 1850, as nearly as can be ascertained, the village of Attica was duly incorporated, and on the 6th day of April, 1850, the first election of city officers was held, resulting as follows: Mayor, John L. LaMeraux; clerk, Samuel Miller; councilmen, Samuel Crobaugh, David K. Burg, Benjamin Kelley, John Heckman, John Ringle; board of education, Samuel Miller, M. R. Moltz, John Lay, Ebenezer Metcalf, Orlando Miller, James H. Brisco.

"At the first council meeting on the 15th of the same month, S. E. Martin was appointed marshal, and William Rininger treasurer. Thus was the village launched forth to rank among the small cities of the land.

"John L. LaMeraux served as mayor in 1850; William Miller in 1851; Wm. Rininger in the years 1852, 1853, 1854, 1858, 1860, and 1865; P. Kinnaman in 1855 and 1859; R. H. Blodget in 1856, 1857, part of 1861 and all of 1862; J. R. Buckingham was elected in 1861, but resigning, R. H. Blodget was appointed to fill his place.

The record of 1863 and 1864 does not show who served as mayor during those years. William M. Miller was elected in 1866, April 2d, and resigned May 14th, when H. M. Chandler was appointed to fill the unexpired term. Chandler was elected in 1867, and again in 1868, and during the latter year the burden of the purchase of the town hall was imposed upon the people. H. J. Ford served in 1869; J. C. Meyers was elected in 1870 for two years, and reelected in 1872 for the same time. J. W. Simpson was elected in 1874, but failing health incapacitated him for the service, and his death occurred in the following winter. James L. Couch, was appointed to act during the unexpired term, and served by election in 1876-7.

"In the winter of 1853 the buildings then occupying the southeast corner of Main and Tiffin streets were consumed by fire. William Rininger then bought the vacant lot and erected thereon his present storeroom.

"Two or three years later a conflagration occurred on the northwest corner of said streets, and the large frame hotel building erected then by William Miller, early in Attica's history, and then owned by H. M. Chandler, was swept away. Chandler then caused to be erected the brick block we see here today. Attica has been visited by several smaller fires, of which we have not time to speak.

"In the year 1856 or 1857 the school house still in use in our town was built, the contract having been let to Levi Rice, for which he received \$1,328.42.

"The Universalist society erected their house of worship in the year 1860.

"Attica has not been without her sensations, prominent among which are the great fraudulent failures of Higley, Chandler, Schuyler and others in 1856 and 1857, and the discovery of the den of counterfeiters, and the subsequent conviction of one of our citizens for the crime.

"In conclusion we have only to add the number of public buildings in township and village, and the population, as nearly as it can be ascertained in this centennial year of our nation and semi-centennial of our township.

"At that time the township had eight churches and thirteen school houses, and a population, including Attica, estimated at 2,300.

"Attica, within her corporate limits, contained three churches, one school house, three dry goods stores, two hotels, two hardware stores, two tinshops, two drug stores, two provision stores, two furniture stores, one cabinet shop, two undertakers, one clothing store, one marble shop, two harness shops, two blacksmith and carriage shops, two carriage painters, one gunsmith, one flouring mill, sash and blind factory, one foundry and machine shop, one shoe factory two boot and shoe shops, three millinery stores, one photo-

graph gallery, two cooper shops, one grist mill, one ashery, one carding machine, one confectionery and ice cream room, two billiard and drinking saloons, three village groceries, three tailor shops, one livery stable, one jewelry store, one printing office, one express office, two meat markets, one attorney, four practicing physicians, one dentist, one barber shop, one Odd Fellows lodge, one Masonic lodge, one Grange lodge, one weekly newspaper.

The village has increased materially in population, and the number of dwellings since the completion of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and the establishment of a station bearing the name of Attica, which occurred on the 1st of January, 1874.

"Carrothers is a small village at the crossing of the Toledo division and the Sandusky division of the Pennsylvania lines. Carrothers was laid out on sections 32 and 33, August 21, 1873, by John Newman, surveyor, for James Carrothers. The business of the place has about the usual representation for its size.

"The town of Caroline was projected and surveyed by James Kilbourne for Hector and Byron Kilbourne and Cornelius Gilmore February 28, 1828, on sections 10 and 15. There is also on record a survey of the village, alleged to have been made in June, 1837, and protracted by L. E. Holtz in 1858 for James Kilbourne, Jr. The name was conferred in honor of Caroline, daughter of Cornelius Gilmore.

"The first settler near Caroline was Cornelius Gilmore in 1827. Before the close of 1830 he built the first house in the village, and within the following ten years the population increased to twenty-seven. When Gilmore located at Caroline there were only fifteen families in Venice township."

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